



GEN

ALLEN COUNTY PUBLIC LIBRARY



3 1833 01761 8700

GENEALOGY

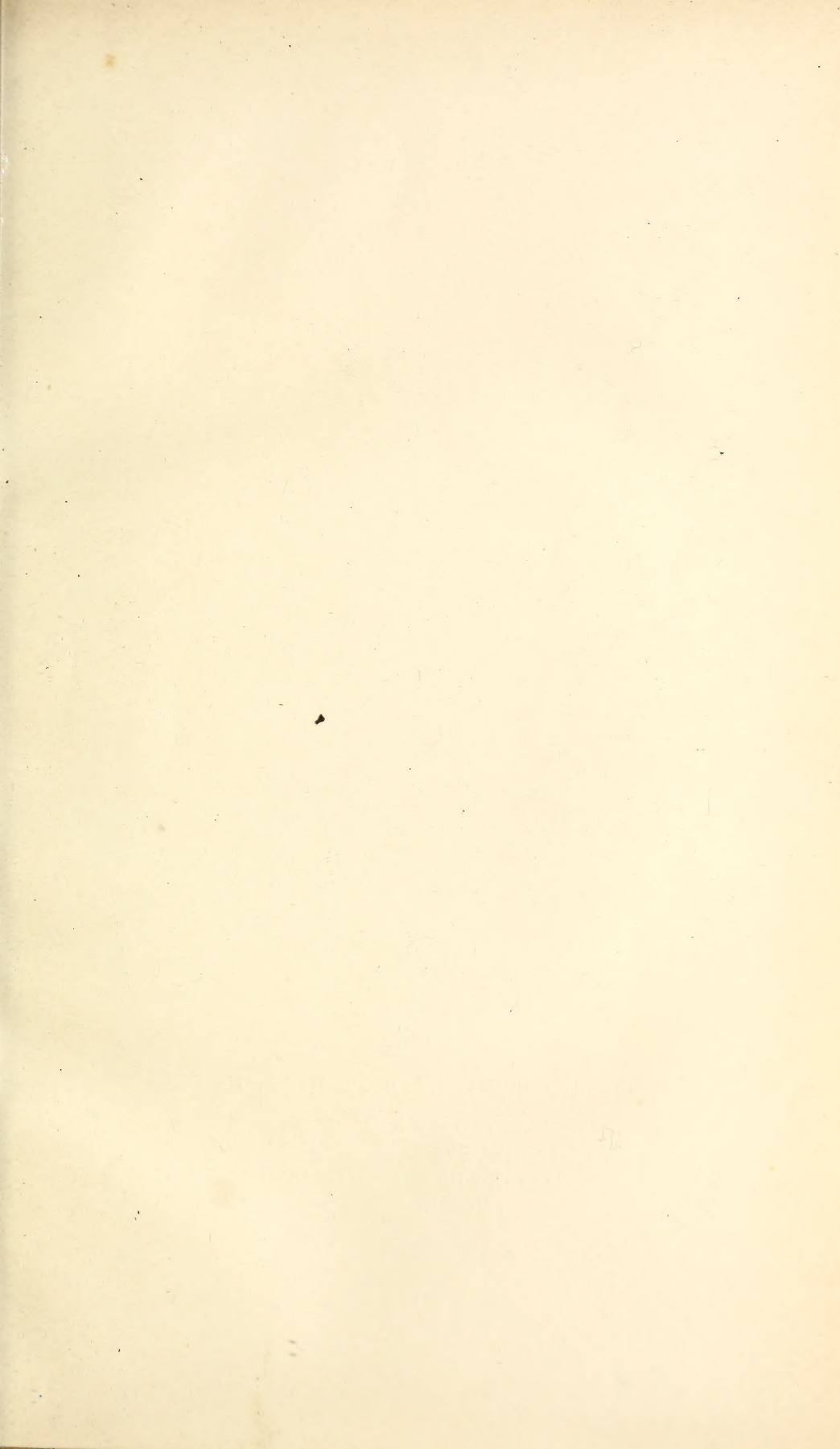
941.5

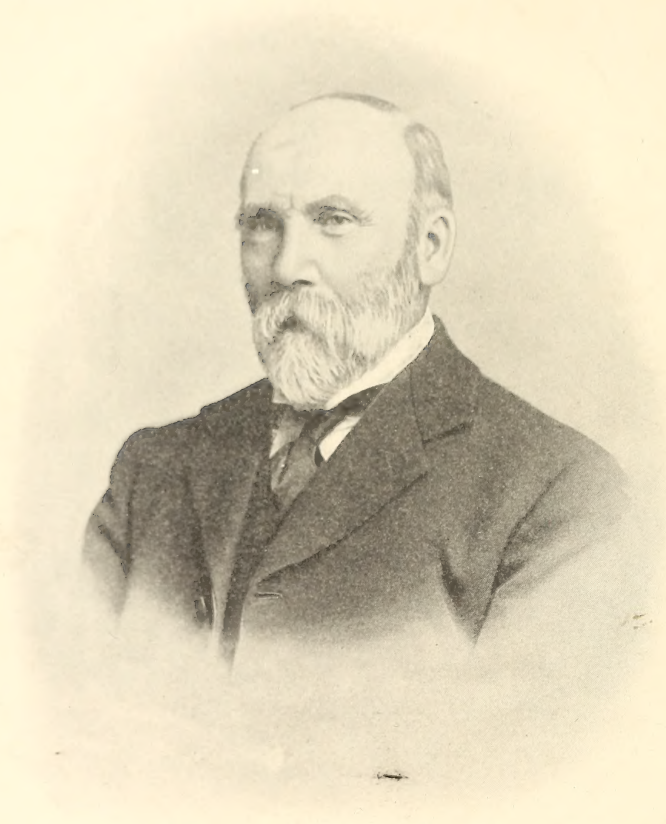
R812J,

1912



Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2014





ROBERT COCHRANE, I.S.O., LL.D., F.S.A.

(PAST PRESIDENT, INSTITUTION OF CIVIL ENGINEERS OF IRELAND
FELLOW OF THE ROYAL INSTITUTE OF BRITISH ARCHITECTS)

PRESIDENT OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF IRELAND
1909-1912

THE JOURNAL
OF THE
ROYAL SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES
OF IRELAND

FORMERLY

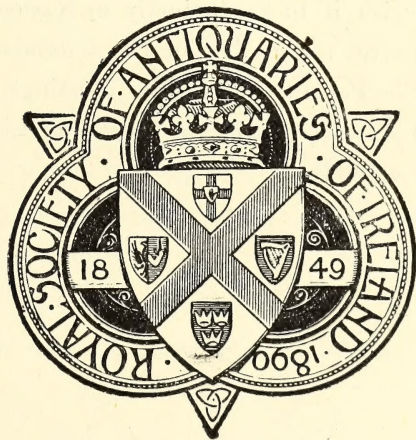
The Royal Historical and Archaeological Association
OF IRELAND

FOUNDED, IN 1849, AS

The Kilkenny Archaeological Society

VOL. XLII—CONSECUTIVE SERIES

[VOL. II—SIXTH SERIES]



1912

DUBLIN
PRINTED AT THE UNIVERSITY PRESS
FOR THE SOCIETY
BY PONSONBY AND GIBBS

1913

[ALL RIGHTS RESERVED]

THE COUNCIL wish it to be distinctly understood that they do not hold themselves responsible for the statements and opinions contained in the Papers read at the Meetings of the Society, and here printed, except so far as No. 26 of the General Rules of the Society extends.

P R E F A C E .

I N this forty-second volume of the *Journal* of the Royal Society of Antiquaries will be found proof of the rapid advance that archaeology is making, in this country, from a pleasant but profitless dilettantism to the strictness that modern science demands.

As in previous volumes, Mr. Westropp continues to enrich the *Journal* with further evidence of his extraordinary industry and wide reading in history and archaeology. His work on promontory forts it is impossible to praise too highly. Only those who have themselves carried out field-work in remote parts of the country can appreciate the difficulties involved in collecting the information; and the work when accomplished is all the more valuable as the remains are disappearing so rapidly.

Two papers by Miss Margaret Dobbs, in which she develops the theories of Professor Ridgeway on the archaeology of the *Táin*, and of Mr. Coffey on the connexion between the spiral ornamentation and the tradition of the Tuatha Dé Danann; an account by Dr. Flood of some dolmens in Co. Wexford; and one by Canon Lett of a stone-circle in Armagh, are further contributions to *Prehistoric Archaeology* which will be found in this volume. Mr. Armstrong's paper on a lunula found in Hanover illustrates Irish trade during the Bronze Age.

Ecclesiastical Antiquities are represented by Mr. Crawford's very thorough description of the doorway in Clonfert Cathedral, one of the finest architectural remains in Ireland; Mr. Charles McNeill's extremely interesting article on the Rhineland affinities of Irish Romanesque, in which he notes some striking analogies; Mr. Lynch's paper on some remarkable symbolic carvings at Cashel; and the first instalment of Mr. Crawford's invaluable inventory of early cross-slabs and pillars. Church furniture is represented by Rev. J. L. Robinson's paper on Dublin Cathedral Bells, 1670; Mr. Patterson's account of the seal of the Hospital of St. John, Nenagh, may here also be mentioned. A wayside cross at Sarsfieldstown, Co. Meath, described by Lord Walter FitzGerald, should perhaps rather be noticed under the head of *Family and Social History*. To the latter division belong Mr. Hewetson's biography of Colonel Hewson, Governor of Dublin Castle in 1649; Captain Linn's account of Ulster emigrants to America in the eighteenth century; Lieut.-Col. Cavenagh's description of Castle-town Carne and its owners; and Mr. French's account of the marriage of two members of the Society of Friends in 1725.

The Rev. Samuel Hemphill's paper on the holy well at Kilboy is a very full description of an interesting specimen of one of the most important classes of our antiquities.

The paragraphs under the heading of *Miscellanea* are as varied as the rest of the contents of the volume. In *Prehistoric Archaeology* the subject of Kitchen Middens, which in Ireland has recently been coming into

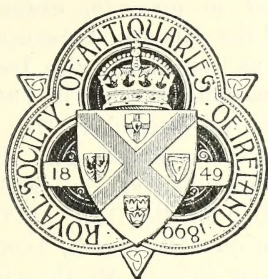
prominence, is represented by Messrs. Carmody and Wilson's note on the discovery of a site near Dingle. Sir Bertram Windle's account of a Bronze-Age interment near Macroom, where some remarkable pottery was found, is of great interest. Mr. Crawford contributes an account of a bullaun stone in Co. Wicklow,¹ and Rev. W. T. Latimer sends a cutting describing the discovery of a souterrain in Tyrone. In *Ecclesiology* in all its branches, may be mentioned Mr. Crawford's account of the Greek letters on certain early Christian sculptured slabs, some of the objects described by Canon French from the Hook Point, the remarkable Anglo-Norman sculptured slab from Portloman described by Mr. Tuite, and Rev. J. L. Robinson's note on Dublin Church Plate. In *Numismatics*, two important finds of coins are recorded at Castledermot and Gort respectively. Canon French sends a note on some Wexford tokens in his possession. In *Heraldry*, the notes of Messrs. Westropp and Nuttall Smith on some early representations of the arms of Ireland will be read with interest. Under *Family and Social History and Antiquities* Mr. Hamilton's important note on Early Ulster Inauguration Places must first be mentioned: for later periods we have Mr. FitzGerald-Uniacke's contribution to the FitzGerald family history, Mr. French's note on Dublin street-names, Dr. Flood's contribution to the early history of music-printing in Dublin, and Mr. Crawford's account of a curious flint and steel in his possession.

¹ The illustration, accidentally omitted in the proper place, will be found in the next volume.

In accordance with the usual custom, the portrait of the outgoing President of the Society is given as a frontispiece to the present volume. Dr. Cochrane, who was elected a member in 1864, in the time of the first President, was the ninth elected President and the first under the Royal Charter of Incorporation. Portraits of the nine Presidents of the Society since its foundation in 1849 have now appeared in the *Journal*, viz.:—The Very Rev. Dean Vignoles, D.D., His Grace the Duke of Leinster, Lord James Butler, Sir Thomas Drew, The Right Hon. O'Connor Don, Dr. Edward Percival Wright, Mr. J. Ribton Garstin, Dr. P. W. Joyce, and Dr. Cochrane.

The year 1912 will always be memorable in the annals of the Society. To Dr. Cochrane, its President, and to his devotion to its interests, the Society owes its continued existence; and through his exertions it has now obtained a Royal Charter, which puts it on the footing of an Incorporated Society, with all the rights and privileges attaching thereto. A copy of this document will be found on pp. 354–359.

But, to balance this forward step, we must once more chronicle the failure of the Government to grant facilities for a proper Archaeological Survey, such as is being carried out officially in England, Scotland, and Wales. Ireland has to take her place with the Syro-Phœnician dogs, and, while her masters are enjoying the feast, has to be content with occasional fallen crumbs. And, meanwhile, the remains are vanishing without the smallest record of them being kept.



LIST OF FELLOWS AND MEMBERS

WITH

LIST OF OFFICERS

FOR THE YEAR 1912,

(Revised 31st DECEMBER, 1912)

AND

GENERAL RULES OF THE SOCIETY.

THE

ROYAL SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF IRELAND.

THIS Society, instituted to preserve, examine, and illustrate all Ancient Monuments of the History, Language, Arts, Manners, and Customs of the past, as connected with Ireland, was founded as THE KILKENNY ARCHEOLOGICAL SOCIETY in 1849. Her late Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria, on December 27th, 1869, was graciously pleased to order that it be called THE ROYAL HISTORICAL AND ARCHEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION OF IRELAND, and was further pleased to sanction the adoption of the title of THE ROYAL SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF IRELAND on 25th March, 1890.

The Society holds four General Meetings in each year, in Dublin and in the several Provinces of Ireland, when Papers on Historical and Archæological subjects are read, Fellows and Members elected, Objects of Antiquity exhibited, and Excursions made to places of Antiquarian interest. The Council meets monthly, at 6, St. Stephen's-green, Dublin. Evening Meetings of the Society are also held monthly in Dublin during the Winter. Honorary Provincial and Local Secretaries are appointed, whose duty it is to inform the Hon. Secretary of all Antiquarian Remains discovered in their Districts, to investigate Local History and Traditions, and to give notice of any injury inflicted on Monuments of Antiquity, and Ancient Memorials of the Dead.

The PUBLICATIONS of the Society comprise the *Journal* and the "Extra Volume" Series. The "Antiquarian Handbook" Series was commenced in 1895, of which six sets have been published.

The *Journal*, now issued Quarterly, from the year 1849 to 1910 inclusive, forming forty Volumes (royal 8vo), with more than 3000 Illustrations, contains a great mass of information on the History and Antiquities of Ireland.

The following Volumes are now out of print:—First Series, Vols. I. (1849-51) and III. (1854-55); New Series, Vols. I. (1856-57) and III. (1860-61); Fourth Series, Vols. IV. (1876-78), VIII. (1887-88), and IX. (1889). Of the remaining Volumes, those for 1870-1885 can be supplied to Members at the average rate of 10s. each. Odd Parts, included in some of the Volumes out of print, can be supplied at an average of 3s. each. Part I. of the Fifth Series (1890) is out

of print; the other Parts of this, the present Series, can be had for 3s. each.

The Extra Volumes are supplied to all Fellows, on the roll at date of issue, free, and may be obtained by Members, at the prices fixed by the Council.

The Extra Volume Series consists of the following Works:—

1853.—“Vita S. Kannechi, a codice in bibliotheca Burgundiana extante Bruxellis transcripta, et cum codice in bibliotheca Marsiana Dublinii adservato collata.” Edited by the Most Hon. John, second Marquis of Ormonde. 100 copies presented by him to the Members of the Society. (*Out of print.*)

1855 and 1858.—Parts I. and II. of “Social State of S.E. Counties” as below.

1865-7.—“Observations in a Voyage through the Kingdom of Ireland: being a collection of several Monuments, Inscriptions, Draughts of Towns, Castles, &c. By Thomas Dineley (or Dingley), Gent., in the Year 1681.” From the original ms. in the possession of Sir T. E. Winnington, Bart., Stanford Court. Profusely illustrated by fac-simile engravings of the original drawings of Castles, Churches, Abbeys, Monuments, &c. Price of issue, £1 10s. (*Out of print.*)

1868-9.—“Social State of the Southern and Eastern Counties of Ireland in the Sixteenth Century: being the Presentments of the Gentlemen, Commonalty, and Citizens of Carlow, Cork, Kilkenny, Tipperary, Waterford, and Wexford, made in the Reigns of Henry VIII. and Elizabeth.” From the originals in the Public Record Office, London. Edited by Herbert F. Hore and Rev. James Graves, M.R.I.A. Price of issue, £1. (*Out of print.*)

1870-8.—“Christian Inscriptions in the Irish Language.” From the earliest known to the end of the twelfth century. Chiefly collected and drawn by George Petrie, Esq. With Topographical, Historical, and Descriptive Letterpress. Illustrated by 107 plates and numerous woodcuts. Edited, with an Introductory Essay, by M. Stokes; revised by the Rev. William Reeves, D.D. 8 Parts in 2 Vols. Price of issue, £4; price to Members, £3; for Parts I., II., III., IV., VI., and VII., 10s. each.

1888-9.—“Rude Stone Monuments of the County Sligo and the Island of Achill.” With 209 Illustrations. By Colonel Wood-Martin. (*Out of print.*)

1890-1.—“Account Roll of the Priory of the Holy Trinity, Dublin, 1337-46. with the Middle English Moral Play, *The Pride of Life*.” From the original in the Christ Church Collection in the Public Record Office, Dublin. With fac-simile of the ms. Edited, with Translation, Notes, and Introduction, by James Mills, M.R.I.A. Price to Members, 10s.

1892.—“Survey of the Antiquarian Remains on the Island of Inismurray.” By W. F. Wakeman, Hon. Fellow of the Society; Author of “A Handbook of Irish Antiquities,” &c. With a Preface by James Mills, M.R.I.A. 84 Illustrations. Price 7s. 6d.

1893-5.—“The Annals of Clonmaennoise”: being Annals of Ireland from the earliest period to A.D. 1408, translated into English A.D. 1627, by Connell Mageoghagan, and now for the first time printed. Edited by the Rev. Denis Murphy, S.J., LL.D., M.R.I.A., Vice-President of the Society. Price 10s.

1896-7.—“The Register of the Diocese of Dublin in the times of Archbishops Tregury and Walton, 1467-1483.” Edited by Henry F. Berry, M.A. 10s.

1898-1901.—“The Index to the first 19 Volumes of the Journal of the Society, 1849-1899,” forming Vol. XX. of the Consecutive Series. Parts I., II., and III., complete, 10s.

1902-6.—“The Gormanston Register.” Edited by James Mills, M.R.I.A. (*Shortly ready.*)

1907-8.—“Clonmaennoise and its Inscribed Slabs.” By R. A. Stewart Macalister, M.A., F.S.A. Price 10s.

1909-10.—“Old Irish Folk Music and Songs.” By P. W. Joyce, LL.D. Price 10s. 6d.

The foregoing may be had from the Publishers, Messrs. HODGES, FIGGIS, & Co., Ltd., 104, Grafton-street, Dublin, including the "Antiquarian Handbook Series," of which No. 1, "Tara and Glendalough," price 6*d.*, has been issued (now out of print); No. 2, "The Western Islands of Ireland" (Northern portion), price 1*s.*; and No. 3, "The Western Islands of Ireland" (Southern portion), price 1*s.*; No. 4, "The Western Islands of Scotland, Orkney, and Caithness," price 2*s.* 6*d.*; Nos. 5 and 6, "The County Clare Handbook," price 1*s.*, all copiously illustrated.

All who are interested in antiquarian study are invited to join the Society. Application for membership may be made to the Hon. Secretaries, 6, St. Stephen's-green, Dublin, or any Member of the Society.

Subscriptions to be sent to the "Honorary Treasurer," 6, St. Stephen's-green, Dublin, by Crossed Cheque or Postal Order, payable to "The Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland."

Annual Subscription of Fellows,	.	.	£1	0	0
Entrance Fee of Fellows,	.	.	2	0	0
Annual Subscription of Members,	.	.	0	10	0
Entrance Fee of Members,	.	.	0	10	0
Life Composition—Fellows, including					
Entrance Fee,	.	.	14	0	0
Life Composition—Fellows of Ten					
years' standing,	.	.	8	0	0
Life Composition—Members, including					
Entrance Fee,	.	.	7	0	0
Life Composition—Members of Ten					
years' standing,	.	.	5	0	0

FELLOWS wishing to designate their connexion with the Society may use the initials—F.R.S.A.I.

(By order of Council),

E. C. R. ARMSTRONG,
M. J. M'ENERY,

Hon. Gen. Secretaries.

31st December, 1912.

THE
ROYAL SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF IRELAND
1912.

PATRONS AND OFFICERS OF THE SOCIETY.

Patron in Chief.

HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE V.

Patrons.

HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF ABERCORN, K.G., C.B.,
LIEUT. AND CUSTOS ROT. OF CO. DONEGAL.

SIR HENRY BELLINGHAM, BART., M.A., LL.D., H.M.L.,
LIEUT. AND CUSTOS ROT. OF CO. LOUTH.

THE O'CONOR DON,
LIEUT. AND CUSTOS ROT. OF CO. ROSCOMMON.

President.

COUNT PLUNKETT, F.S.A.

Vice-Presidents.*

Leinster.

GEORGE DAMES BURTCHAELL, M.A., M.R.I.A.
SIR HENRY BELLINGHAM, BART., M.A., LL.D., H.M.L.
GEORGE A. STEVENSON, C.V.O., C.B.
MOST REV. DR. DONNELLY, M.R.I.A.,

Ulster.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE O'NEILL.
HIS GRACE THE MOST REV. DR. CROZIER.
ROBERT MAGILL YOUNG, M.R.I.A.
RIGHT HON. LORD ARTHUR HILL.

Munster.

MOST REV. R. A. SHEEHAN, D.D., BISHOP OF WATERFORD.
THE RIGHT HON. LORD CASTLETOWN, K.P., LL.D.
ROBERT DAY, F.S.A.
O'DONOVAN, M.A., D.L.

Connaught.

RICHARD LANGRISHE, J.P.
VERY REV. JEROME FAHEY, P.P., V.G.
WILLIAM P. KELLY.
THE RIGHT HON. M. F. COX, M.D.

* The names are arranged in order of seniority of election.

Hon. General Secretaries.

E. C. R. ARMSTRONG, F.S.A., M.R.I.A.,

M. J. M'ENERY, B.A., M.R.I.A.,

6, ST. STEPHEN'S GREEN, DUBLIN.

Hon. Treasurer.

HENRY J. STOKES.

6, ST. STEPHEN'S GREEN, DUBLIN.

*Council for 1912.**

P. J. O'REILLY,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	FELLOW.
R. A. S. MACALISTER, M.A., F.S.A.,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	"
T. J. WESTROPP, M.A., M.R.I.A.,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	"
JAMES MILLS, I.S.O., M.R.I.A.,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	"
FRANCIS ELRINGTON BALL, Hon. Litt.D. (Dub.), J.P., M.R.I.A.,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	"
PATRICK J. LYNCH, M.R.I.A.,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	"
WILLIAM COTTER STUBBS, M.A.,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	"
H. F. BERRY, I.S.O., Litt.D.,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	"
LORD WALTER FITZGERALD, J.P.,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	"
RIGHT HON. W. F. BAILEY, P.C., C.B.,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	"
GODDARD H. ORPEN, B.A.,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	"
JOHN COOKE, M.A., M.R.I.A.,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	"

Trustee.

ROBERT COCHRANE, LL.D.

Clerk.

MR. J. C. BALL.

Hon. Keeper of Prints and Photographs.

THOMAS J. WESTROPP, M.A., M.R.I.A.

Auditors of Accounts (for 1911).

JOHN COOKE, M.A., M.R.I.A. | S. A. O. FITZPATRICK.

Bankers.

THE PROVINCIAL BANK OF IRELAND, LIMITED,

12, ST. STEPHEN'S GREEN, DUBLIN.

Hon. Provincial Secretaries.

Leinster.

THE REV. CANON J. F. M. FFRENCH, M.R.I.A., Clonegall.

THOMAS J. WESTROPP, M.A., M.R.I.A., Dublin.

Ulster.

THE REV. CANON LETT, M.A., M.R.I.A., Loughbrickland.

SEATON F. MILLIGAN, J.P., M.R.I.A., Belfast.

Munster.

P. J. LYNCH, M.R.I.A.I., Kingstown.

THE REV. CANON C. MOORE, M.A., Mitchelstown.

Connaught.

EDWARD MARTYN, Tulira Castle, Ardahan.

RICHARD J. KELLY, J.P., Tuam.

* The names are arranged according to date of election.

Hon. Local Secretaries.

<i>Antrim, North, ..</i>	..	..	W. A. TRAILL, M.A.
„ <i>South, ..</i>	..	..	W. J. KNOWLES, M.R.I.A.
<i>Armagh, ..</i>	..	..	ROBERT GRAY, F.R.C.P.I., J.P.
<i>Belfast, City, ..</i>	..	..	R. M. YOUNG, J.P., B.A., M.R.I.A.
<i>Carlow, ..</i>	..	..	PATRICK O'LEARY.
<i>Cavan, ..</i>	..	..	WILLIAM J. FEGAN, Solicitor.
<i>Clare, ..</i>	..	..	DR. GEORGE U. MACNAMARA.
<i>Cork, ..</i>	..	..	O'DONOVAN, M.A., J.P., D.L.
„ <i>City, ..</i>	..	..	* * * * *
<i>Donegal, ..</i>	..	..	* * * * *
<i>Down, North, ..</i>	..	..	W. H. PATTERSON, M.R.I.A.
„ <i>South, ..</i>	..	..	SAMUEL KERR KIRKER, C.E.
<i>Dublin, ..</i>	..	..	WILLIAM C. STUBBS, M.A., Barrister-at-Law.
„ <i>City, ..</i>	..	..	JOHN COOKE, M.A., M.R.I.A.
<i>Fermanagh, ..</i>	..	..	THOMAS PLUNKETT, M.R.I.A.
<i>Galway, North, ..</i>	..	..	RICHARD J. KELLY, Barrister-at-Law, J.P.
„ <i>South, ..</i>	..	..	VERY REV. MONSIGNOR FAHEY, P.P., V.G.
<i>Kerry, ..</i>	..	..	SINGLETON GOODWIN, B.A., M.Inst. C.E.
<i>Kildare, ..</i>	..	..	LORD WALTER FITZGERALD, M.R.I.A., J.P.
<i>Kilkenny, ..</i>	..	..	M. M. MURPHY, M.R.I.A., Solicitor.
<i>King's County, ..</i>	..	..	MRS. TARLETON.
<i>Leitrim, ..</i>	..	..	H. J. B. CLEMENTS, J.P., D.L.
<i>Limerick, ..</i>	..	..	J. GRENE BARRY, J.P., D.L.
<i>Londonderry, ..</i>	..	..	* * * * *
<i>Longford, ..</i>	..	..	J. M. WILSON, J.P., D.L.
<i>Louth, ..</i>	..	..	WILLIAM TEMPEST, J.P.
<i>Mayo, ..</i>	..	..	THE RIGHT REV. MONSIGNOR O'HARA, P.P., V.F.
<i>Meath, South, ..</i>	..	..	* * * * *
„ <i>North, ..</i>	..	..	THE REV. CANON HEALY, LL.D.
<i>Monaghan, ..</i>	..	..	D. CAROLAN RUSHE, B.A., Solicitor.
<i>Queen's Co., ..</i>	..	..	THE REV. EDWARD O'LEARY, P.P.
<i>Roscommon, ..</i>	..	..	GEORGE A. P. KELLY, M.A., Barrister-at-Law.
<i>Sligo, ..</i>	..	..	ALEXANDER MACARTHUR, J.P.
<i>Tipperary, South, ..</i>	..	..	THE VEN. ARCHDEACON HANAN, D.D.
„ <i>North, ..</i>	..	..	THE REV. JAMES J. RYAN.
<i>Tyrone, ..</i>	..	..	THE REV. WILLIAM T. LATIMER, M.A.
<i>Waterford, ..</i>	..	..	RICHARD J. USSHER, J.P., D.L.
„ <i>City, ..</i>	..	..	PATRICK HIGGINS, F.R.S.A.I.
<i>Westmeath, North, ..</i>	..	..	THE REV. HILL WILSON WHITE, D.D., M.R.I.A.
„ <i>South, ..</i>	..	..	JAMES TUITE.
<i>Wexford, ..</i>	..	..	DR. G. E. J. GREENE, M.R.I.A., F.L.S., J.P.
<i>Wicklow, ..</i>	..	..	THE REV. CANON PFRENCH, M.R.I.A.

FELLOWS OF THE SOCIETY.

(Revised 31st December, 1912.)

A star [*] preceding a name denotes that the Subscription for 1912 was unpaid on 31st December, 1912; two stars denote that the Subscriptions for 1911 and 1912 are unpaid; and three stars that the Fellow owes for three years.

The Names of those who have paid the Life Composition, and are Life Fellows, are printed in heavy-faced type. (See Rules 3 and 7, page 37.)

DATE OF ELECTION.

MEMBER.	FELLOW.	
	1905	HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE V., Patron-in-Chief.
1886	1888	Abercorn, His Grace the Duke of, M.A. (Oxon.), K.G., C.B. Baronscourt, Newtownstewart. <i>Patron.</i> (<i>Hon. President</i> , 1896.)
1906	1908	Armstrong, E. C. R. (<i>Hon. General Secretary</i> , 1909). 73, Park-avenue, Sidney-parade.
	1889	ARMSTRONG, Robert Bruce , F.S.A. (Scot.), 6, Randolph Cliff, Edinburgh.
1865	1903	Ashbourne, Right Hon. Lord. 5, Grosvenor Crescent, London, S.W.
1890	1904	Alton, James Poë. Elim, Grosvenor-road, West, Rathgar.
1897	1906	BAIN, Colonel Andrew , R.E. Woodlawn, Longfield, Kent.
1898	1885	Balfour, Blayney Reynell Townley, M.A. (Cantab.), M.R.I.A., J.P., D.L. Townley Hall, Drogheda.
1896	1899	BALL, Francis Elrington , Hon. Litt.D. (Dub.), M.R.I.A., J.P., Booterstown House, Booterstown, Co. Dublin. (<i>Hon. Treasurer</i> , 1899-1900; <i>Vice-President</i> , 1901-1904.)
	1889	BARRYMORE, Right Hon. Lord , J.P., D.L., M.P. Fota Island, Cork; and Carlton Club, London. (<i>Vice-President</i> , 1897-1900.)
	1907	Batchen, Thomas M., M. Instr. C.E. Westbourne, Temple Gardens, Dublin.
1883	1905	BEATTY, Samuel , M.A., M.B., M.Ch. Craigvar, Pitlochry, N.B.
	1898	Bellingham, Sir Henry, Bart., M.A. (Oxon.), LL.D., H.M.L.; Bellingham Castle, Castlebellingham. (<i>Vice-President</i> , 1910.)
1889	1900	Berry, Henry F., I.S.O., Litt.D., M.A., M.R.I.A., Barrister-at-Law. 51, Waterloo-road, Dublin. (<i>Vice-President</i> , 1907-1910.)
1896	1898	Berry, Major Robert G. J. J., A.S.C. Care of Sir C. R. M'Gregor, Bart., & Co., 25, Charles-street, St. James's-square, London, S.W.

FELLOWS OF THE SOCIETY.

9

DATE OF ELECTION.

MEMBER.	FELLOW.	
	1901	Reveridge, Erskine, F.S.A. (Scot.). St. Leonard's Hill, Dunfermline, Fife.
1888	1896	Bigger, Francis Joseph, M.R.I.A. Ardrie, Belfast.
	1907	Boughton-Chambers, Capt. William, Indian Service. Office of Indian Freemasons, Bombay.
1884	1888	Browne, Most Rev. James, D.D., Bishop of Ferns. St. Peter's College, Wexford.
	1887	BROWNE, William James , M.A. (Lond.), M.R.I.A., Inspector of Schools. Templemore Park, Londonderry.
1885	1888	Brownrigg, Most Rev. Abraham, D.D., Bishop of Ossory. St. Kieran's, Kilkenny. (<i>Vice-President</i> , 1896-1900.)
1882	1890	BURTCHAELL, Geo. Dames , M.A., LL.B. (Dubl.), M.R.I.A., Barrister-at-Law, Athlone Pursuivant of Arms. 44, Morehampton-road, Dublin. (<i>Hon. Gen. Sec.</i> , 1907; <i>Vice-President</i> , 1909.)
	1889	Cane, Colonel R. Claude, J.P. St. Wolstan's, Celbridge.
	1906	Carlyon-Britton, Philip William Poole, F.S.A., D.L., J.P. 43, Bedford-square, London, W.C.
1865	1871	Castletown, Right Hon. Lord, K.P., D.L. Doneraile Court, Co. Cork. (<i>Vice-President</i> , 1885-1889, 1910.)
1864	1882	COCHRANE, Robert , LL.D., I.S.O., F.S.A., F.R.I.B.A., M.R.I.A., Past President Inst. Civil Engineers of Ireland; Vice-Pres. Cambrian Archaeol. Assoc. 17, Highfield-road, Dublin. (<i>Hon. Treasurer</i> , 1888-1898; <i>Hon. General Secretary</i> , 1888-1909; <i>President</i> , 1909.)
	1896	COLLES, Richard , B.A., J.P. Millmount, Kilkenny.
	1904	***Collins, George, Solicitor. 49, Upper Mount-street, Dublin.
	1891	Colvill, Robert Frederick Stewart, B.A. (Cantab.), J.P. Coolock House, Coolock.
	1903	Connellan, P. L. 6, Via Augusto, Valenziani Porto, Salaria, Rome.
1888	1894	Cooke, John, M.A., M.R.I.A. 66, Morehampton-road, Dublin.
1894	1908	Cosgrave, E. Mac Dowel, M.D. 5, Gardiner's-row, Dublin.
	1893	COWAN, Samuel Wm. Percy , M.A., M.R.I.A. Royal Hotel Mansions, Henley-on-Thames.
1889	1910	COX, The Right Hon. Michael Francis , M.D., <i>Hon. Causa</i> , R.U.I., F.R.C.P.I., M.R.I.A. 26, Merrion-square, Dublin.
	1891	Crozier, His Grace the Right Rev. John Baptist, D.D., The Palace, Armagh. (<i>Vice-President</i> , 1906-9.)
1866	1870	Dames, Robert Staples Longworth, B.A. (Dubl.), M.R.I.A., J.P., Barrister-at-Law. 21, Herbert-street, Dublin.
	1912	Davey, Victor George. 1, Maxwell-road, Rathgar, Dublin.
1863	1888	Day, Robert, F.S.A., M.R.I.A., J.P. Myrtle Hill House, Cork. (<i>Vice-President</i> , 1887-1897 and 1900-1903.)
	1905	Day, Right Rev. Maurice, D.D., Bishop of Clogher. Bishops-court, Clones.
	1911	Deane, Louis E. Hall, Senior Architect Local Government Board, Dublin.
	1910	Delany, Very Rev. William, S.J., LL.D. 35, Lower Leeson-street, Dublin.
	1907	DOBBS, Archibald E. , M.A. (Oxford), J.P. Castle Dobbs, Carrickfergus, Co. Antrim.
1891	1894	Donnelly, Most Rev. Nicholas, D.D., M.R.I.A.. Bishop of Canea. St. Mary's, Haddington-road, Dublin. (<i>Vice-President</i> , 1900-1903 and 1905-8.)
1894	1895	DONNELLY, Patrick J. 4, Queen-street, Dublin.
1904	1906	Doran, A. L., Ph. C. 1, Goldsmith-terrace, Bray.

DATE OF ELECTION.

MEMBER.	FELLOW.	
1890	1902	ESMONDE, Sir Thomas H. Grattan, Bart., M.P. Bally-nastragh, Gorey. (<i>Vice-President</i> , 1902-1905.)
1889	1889	EWART, Sir William Quartus , Bart., M.A., J.P. Schomberg, Strandtown, Belfast. (<i>Vice-President</i> , 1901-1904, 1907-1910.)
1890	1909	Fahey, Very Rev. Jerome, P.P., V.G., St. Colman's, Gort. (<i>Vice-President</i> , 1910.)
1876	1889	FFRENCH, Rev. James F. M. , Canon, M.R.I.A. Clonaston, Enniscorthy. (<i>Vice-President</i> , 1897-1900.)
1878	1900	Fielding, Major Joshua, J.P., M.R.I.A. 57, Kenilworth-square, South, Dublin.
	1889	FITZGERALD, Lord Frederick . Carton, Maynooth.
	1888	FITZGERALD, Lord Walter , M.R.I.A., J.P. Kilkea Castle, Magency. (<i>Vice-President</i> , 1895-1898, 1900-1903.)
	1900	FITZMAURICE, Arthur , J.P., Johnstown House, Carlow.
1898	1902	Fitz Patrick, S. A. O. Gowran, Brighton-square, Rathgar, Co. Dublin.
1901	1912	Fogerty, George J., R.N. 67, George-street, Limerick.
1890	1898	**Fogerty, William A., M.A., M.D. 67, George-street, Limerick.
	1910	Frost, Frederick Cornish, F.S.A. 5, Regent-street, Teignmouth, Devon.
	1912	Gaisford-St. Lawrence, Captain J. C., J.P. Howth Castle, Co. Dublin.
1866	1875	GARSTIN, John Ribton , LL.B., M.A., B.D., F.S.A., F.R.H.S., J.P., D.L. (<i>Vice-President, R.I.A.</i>). Bragans-town, Castlebellingham. (<i>Vice-President</i> , 1885-1895; <i>President</i> , 1903-1905.)
	1899	Gibson, Andrew, 49, Queen's-square, Belfast.
	1906	***Gibson, Rev. John, D.D., LL.D., Rector of Ebchester. Newcastle-on-Tyne.
	1903	GLENCROSS, J. Reginald M. , M.A. (Cantab.). Makshufa, Harefield-road, Uxbridge.
	1895	Goff, Sir William G. D., Bart., D.L. Glenville, Waterford.
	1912	GOUGH, Right Hon. Viscount, K.C.V.O. Lough Cutra Castle, Gort, Co. Galway.
1867	1888	Gray, William, M.R.I.A. Auburn Villa, Glenburn Park, Belfast. (<i>Vice-President</i> , 1889-1896.)
	1910	Green, William A. 4, Salisbury-villas, Chichester-pk., Belfast.
1889	1895	Greene, George E. J., M.A., D.Sc., M.R.I.A., F.L.S., J.P. Monte Vista, Ferns.
	1898	GREGG, Huband George , J.P. Clonmore, Stillorgan, Co. Dublin.
	1909	Guinness, Mrs. R. N. St. Nesson's, Howth, Co. Dublin.
	1908	Hanson, Philip, B.A., Commissioner of Public Works. 28, Clare-street, Dublin.
1897	1907	Hastings, Samuel, J.P. Church-street, Downpatrick.
1887	1890	Healy, His Grace the Most Rev. John, D.D., LL.D., M.R.I.A., Archbishop of Tuam. The Palace, Tuam. (<i>Vice-President</i> , 1890-1898, 1899-1902, and 1903-1906.)
1909	1911	Hewetson, John, 32, Cornwall-road, Bayswater, London, W.
1894	1897	Hickey, Rev. Michael P., D.D., M.R.I.A., Professor of Gaelic and Lecturer on Irish Archaeology. Carrick Beg, Carrick-on-Suir.
1897	1898	Higgins, Patrick. 35, Catherine-street, Waterford.
1886	1888	Hill, Right Hon. Lord Arthur Wm. 74, Eaton-place, London, S.W.; and Bigshotte, Rayles, Wokingham, Berks. (<i>Vice-President</i> , 1888-1895.)

DATE OF ELECTION.

MEMBER.	FELLOW.	
1902	1905	Hilliard, John. Lake Hotel, Killarney.
	1900	HOGG, Rev. A. V. , M.A., Canon. St. Mary's Rectory, Gowran, Co. Kilkenny,
	1890	Houston, Thomas G., M.A. Academical Institution, Coleraine.
1905	1905	Howard, Stanley M'Knight. Seapoint, Rostrevor, Co. Down.
	1901	Howley, Most Rev. M. F., D.D., Archbishop of St. John's, Newfoundland.
	1911	Humphreys, John, M.D.S., F.S.A., F.L.G. 24, Clarendon-road, Edgbaston, Birmingham.
1882	1888	Humphreys, Very Rev. Robert, M.A., Dean of Killaloe. The Glebe, Ballynacclough, Nenagh.
	1901	INCHQUIN, Right Hon. Lord. Dromoland Castle, Newmarket-on-Fergus. (<i>Vice-President</i> , 1906-9.)
	1902	Iveagh, Right Hon. Viscount, K.P., M.A. (Dubl.), LL.D., F.S.A., M.R.I.A., D.L. 80, St. Stephen's-green, Dublin.
	1905	Jourdain, Major H. F. N., F.R.G.S. Army and Navy Club, Pall Mall, London, S.W.
1865	1906	Joyce, Patrick Weston, LL.D., M.R.I.A. Barnalee, 18, Leinster-road, West, Rathmines, Co. Dublin. (<i>Hon. President</i> , 1906; <i>President</i> , 1907-1908.)
	1907	Joyce, Weston St. J. 7, Ormond-road, Rathmines, Dublin.
1904	1905	Joynt, Richard Lane, M.D., F.R.C.S.I. 84, Harcourt-street, Dublin.
	1898	Keating, Miss Geraldine, Cannon Mills Cottage, Chesham, Bucks.
	1911	Kelly, Denis Patrick Joseph, Mount St. Benedict, Gorey, Co. Wexford.
1893	1894	KELLY, Edward Festus. Hollington House, Newbury.
1890	1894	Kelly, George A. P., M.A., Barrister-at-Law, J.P. Cloon-glasynmore, Strokestown.
	1909	Kelly, John Forrest. 284, W. Housatonic-street, Pittsfield, Mass., U.S.A.
1889	1890	Kelly, William P., Solicitor. The Park, Athlone.
1887	1888	Kirker, Samuel Kerr, C.E. Board of Works, Belfast; and Bencoolen, Maryville Park, Belfast. (<i>Vice-President</i> , 1909.)
1872	1886	Knowles, William James, M.R.I.A. Flixton-place, Ballymena. (<i>Vice-President</i> , 1897-1900.)
	1896	Knox, Hubert Thomas, M.R.I.A. Westover House, Bitton, Bristol. (<i>Vice-President</i> , 1907.)
1890	1906	Laffan, Thomas, M.R.C.S. Cashel.
1872	1879	Langrishe, Richard, J.P. Archersfield, Kilkenny. (<i>Vice-President</i> , 1879-1895, 1900-1903, and 1909.)
1892	1896	Latimer, Rev. William Thomas, M.A. The Manse, Eglish Dungannon. (<i>Vice-President</i> , 1903-6.)
	1908	Lawrence, L. A., F. R. C. S. 32, Devonshire-place, London, W.
	1908	LEINSTER, His Grace the Duke of , M.R.I.A. Carton, Maynooth.
1891	1892	LEWIS CROSBY, Rev. Ernest H. C. , B.D. 36, Rutland-square, Dublin.
	1895	Lillis, T. Barry. Carrig, Queenstown, Cork.
	1906	Lucey, Anthony, M.A. 35, Hillcroft Crescent, Ealing, London, W.
1883	1889	Lynch, Patrick J., M.R.I.A. 5, Sandycove-avenue, West, Kingstown, Co. Dublin. (<i>Vice-President</i> , 1907-10.)

DATE OF ELECTION.

MEMBER.	FELLOW	
1895	1910	Macalister, Robert Alexander Stewart, M.A., F.S.A., Professor of Celtic Archaeology, University College, Dublin. Newlands, Clonskeagh.
1889	1908	Mac Cormick, Rev. F. H. J., F.S.A. (Scot.), M.R.A.S. Wrockwardine Wood Rectory, Wellington, Salop.
1889	1893	Mac Ritchie, David, F.S.A. (Scot.) 4, Archibald-place, Edinburgh.
1891	1896	MARTYN, Edward. Tulira Castle, Ardahan. (<i>Vice-President</i> , 1897-1900.)
1893	1896	McCREA, Rev. Daniel F. , M.R.I.A. (Rome.)
1905	1910	M'Crum, Mrs. Elizabeth Jane. Ballyveasy, Carnmoney, Co. Antrim.
1890	1907	M'Enery, M. J., B.A., M.R.I.A. (<i>Hon. Gen. Secretary</i> (1909)). Public Record Office, Dublin.
	1909	Mellon, Reuben Edward. 64, Brighton-square, Rathgar, Co. Dublin.
	1897	MELLON, Thomas J. , F.R.I.B.A. Sorrento-terrace, Dalkey, Co. Dublin.
1884	1888	MILLIGAN, Seaton Forrest , J.P., M.R.I.A. Bank Buildings, Belfast. (<i>Vice-President</i> , 1895-1899, 1900-1903, 1905.)
1889	1892	Mills, James, I.S.O., M.R.I.A. Public Record Office, Dublin. (<i>Vice-President</i> , 1904-1907.)
1887	1907	Moore, Rev. Courtenay, M.A., Canon. The Rectory, Mitchelstown, Co. Cork.
1889	1907	Moore, Rev. H. Kingsmill, D.D., M.R.I.A. Kildare-place, Dublin.
	1909	Morrieson, Lieut.-Col. Henry Walters, R.A. 42, Beaufort-gardens, London, S.W.
	1908	Muldoon, John. O'Maoldubhian House, Dungannon, Co. Tyrone.
1889	1889	MURPHY, Michael M. , M.R.I.A. 1, Ellerslie-villas, Novara-avenue, Bray.
	1910	Murray, Samuel Grierson. Eclene, Dartry-road, Dublin.
1889	1909	Nixon, William , Solicitor. 10, Whitehall-street, Dundee.
1888	1909	Nolan, M. J., L.R.C.S.I. District Asylum, Downpatrick.
	1890	Norman, George, M.D. 12, Brock-street, Bath.
1904	1910	Oakden, Charles Henry, F.R.P.S. 30, Meadow-road, Shortlands, Kent.
	1909	O'CONOR DON, The , H.M.L. Clonalis, Castlereagh.
1877	1889	O'BRIEN, William , M.A., LL.D. 4, Kildare-street, Dublin.
1892	1893	O'Connell, John Robert, M.A., LL.D. Ard Einin, Killiney, Co. Dublin.
1887	1890	O'Donovan, The, B.A. (Oxon.), J.P., D.L. Liss Ard, Skibbereen. (<i>Vice-President</i> , 1890-1894.)
1900	1907	O'Duffy, Kevin E. 85, Harcourt-street, Dublin.
	1890	O'NEILL, His Excellency The , <i>Comte de Tyrone</i> , (Grand Officier de la maison du Roi). 59, Rua das Flores, Lisbon, Portugal. (<i>Vice-President</i> , 1910.)
	1895	O'REILLY, Rev. Hugh , M.R.I.A. St. Colman's Seminary, Newry.
1894	1898	O'Reilly, Patrick J. 6, Brighton-square, Rathgar, Dublin.
	1889	ORMSBY, Charles C. , M.I.C.E.I. District Engineer's Office, M.G.W. Railway, Galway.
	1889	OWEN, Edward. Royal Commissioners' House, Westminster, London, W.

DATE OF ELECTION.

MEMBER.	FELLOW.	
	1875	Palmer, Charles Colley, J.P., D.L. Rahau, Edenderry.
	1903	Peacock, Dr. Charles James, D.D.S. 57, Queen's-road, Tunbridge Wells.
1867	1888	Perceval, John James, J.P. 7, Glens-terrace, Wexford.
	1888	Plunkett, George Noble, Count, F.S.A., M.R.I.A., K.C.H.S. Barrister-at-Law, Director, Irish National Museum. 26, Up. Fitzwilliam-st., Dublin. (<i>Vice-President</i> , 1906-9.)
	1896	Plunkett, Countess. 26, Upper Fitzwilliam-street, Dublin.
	1912	PLUNKETT, Joseph M. 26, Upper Fitzwilliam-street, Dublin.
1889	1893	Pope, Peter A. New Ross.
	1910	Power, James Talbot, D.L. Leopardstown-park, Co. Dublin.
1908	1909	Purefoy, Richard Dancer, M.D., Ch.L., F.R.C.S.I., M.R.I.A. 62, Merrion-square, Dublin.
	1902	RATH-MERRILL, Mrs. M. E. 80, North Weiner-avenue, Columbus, Ohio, U.S.A.
1894	1894	Robinson, Andrew, M.V.O., C.E., Board of Works. 116, St. Laurence-road, Clontarf.
	1894	ROBINSON, Rev. Stanford F. H., M.A. 17, Lower Leeson-street, Dublin.
1880	1888	Rushe, Denis Carolan, B.A., Solicitor. Far-Meehul, Monaghan.
	1911	Scott, Anthony, C.E., M.S.A. 49, Upper Sackville-street, Dublin.
	1907	Shaftesbury, Right Hon. the Earl of, K.C.V.O., H.M.L. Belfast Castle, Belfast. (<i>Vice-President</i> , 1908.)
	1896	Shaw, Sir Frederick W., Bart., J.P., D.L. Bushy Park, Terenure.
1900	1907	Shea, William Askin, J.P., D.L. Ellenville, 5, Garville-avenue, Rathgar.
	1892	Sheehan, Most Rev. Richard Alphonsus, D.D., Bishop of Waterford and Lismore. Bishop's House, John's Hill, Waterford. (<i>Vice-President</i> , 1896-1899, 1901-1904, and 1909.)
	1873	Smith, Worthington G., F.L.S., M.A.I. 121, High-street, Dunstable, Beds.
1892	1902	Somerville, Bellingham Arthur. Clermont, Rathnew, Co. Wicklow.
	1909	Somerville, Capt. Henry Boyle Townshend, R.N. H. M.S. "Research." c/o Hydrographic Department, Admiralty, London, S.W.
	1894	Stevenson, George A., C.V.O., C.B., Commissioner of Public Works, 6, Upper Merrion-street, Dublin.
1898	1902	Stokes, Henry J., Rookstown, Howth; and 45, Raglan-road, Dublin. (<i>Hon. Treasurer</i> , 1903.)
	1905	*Stonestreet, Rev. W. T., D.D., LL.D., F.R.S.L, c/o New Church Book Depot, 18, Corporation-street, Manchester.
1890	1890	Stoney, Rev. Robert Baker, M.A., D.D., Canon. Holy Trinity Rectory, Killiney, Co. Dublin.
	1904	STRANGWAYS, Leonard Richard, M.A., M.R.I.A. 56, Holland-road, London, W.
1890	1900	STUBBS, William Cotter, M.A., Barrister-at-Law. 28, Hatch-street, Dublin. (<i>Hon. Treasurer</i> , 1900-1902; <i>Vice-President</i> , 1903-6.)
1892	1893	Swan, Joseph Percival. 22, Charleville-road, N. C. R., Dublin

DATE OF ELECTION.

MEMBER.	FELLOW.	
	1900	TATE-STOATE, Rev. W. M., M.A., M.R.I.A. Pebworth Vicarage, near Stratford-on-Avon.
	1893	Tenison, Charles Mac Carthy, M.R.I.A. Barrister-at-Law, J.P. Care of Hibernian Bank, College-green, Dublin.
	1904	Thorp, John Thomas, LL.D., F.R.S.L., F.R. Hist. S. 57, Regent-road, Leicester.
	1892	Tighe, Edward Kenrick Bunbury, J.P., D.L. Woodstock, Inistioge.
1901	1907	Tighe, Michael J., M.R.I.A.I., M.S.A., M.R. SAN. I., Architect. Merville, Galway.
	1892	Uniacke, R. G. FitzGerald. Foxhall, Upminster, Essex.
1896	1899	Upton, Henry Arthur Shuckburgh, J.P. Coolatore, Moate, Co. Westmeath.
1884	1890	Vinycomb, John, M.R.I.A. 59, Thornton-avenue, Streatham, London, S.W. (<i>Vice-President</i> , 1907-1909.)
1900	1906	Warnock, Frank H. 9, Herbert-road, Sandymount.
1890	1897	Warren, Rev. Thomas. Belmont, 29, Gipsy Hill, London, S.E.
1871	1871	*Watson, Thomas. Ship Quay Gate, Londonderry.
	1905	Weldrick, John Francis. 12, Booterstown-avenue, Co. Dublin.
1886	1893	WESTROPP, Thomas Johnson, M.A., C.E., M.R.I.A., Member of the Prehistoric Society of France. 115, Strand-road, Sandymount, Dublin. (<i>Vice-President</i> , 1902-5.)
1899	1908	White, John. Malvern, Terenure-road, Co. Dublin.
1880	1907	White, John Newsom, M.R.I.A., J.P. Rocklands, Waterford.
	1896	Windle, Bertram C. A., M.A., M.D., D.Sc. (Dubl.), F.R.S., President, University Coll., Cork. (<i>Vice-President</i> , 1905-1908.)
1889	1890	WOOLLCOMBE, Dr. Robert Lloyd, M.A., LL.D. (Dubl. Univ.); LL.D. (National Univ.); F.I. Inst., F.R.C. Inst., F.R.G.S., F.R.E.S., F.S.S., M.R.I.A., Barrister-at-Law. 14, Waterloo-road, Dublin.
	1908	WRIGHT, William, M.B., D.Sc., F.R.C.S., F.S.A. 143, Dartmouth-road, Cricklewood, London, N.W.
	1902	Wyndham, Rt. Hon. George, M.P. 35, Park-lane, London, W.
1821	1891	Young, Robert Magill, B.A., C.E., M.R.I.A., J.P. Rathvarna, Antrim-road, Belfast. (<i>Vice-President</i> , 1898-1901 and 1904-1907.)
	1911	Young, Capt. William Edward, F.R.C.I., M.R.S.A., F.R.S.L. Nenagh, Coleshill-road, Teddington-on-Thames.

HONORARY FELLOWS.

Elected 1891	Avebury, Right Hon. Lord, D.C.L., LL.D., F.R.S., M.P. High Elms, Farnborough, Kent.
1909	Coffey, George, A.I.B., M.R.I.A., <i>Officier d'Académie</i> , Prof. of Arch. in the R.H.A., Keeper of Irish Antiquities in the National Museum, and Curator to the R.I.A. 5, Harcourt-terrace, Dublin (<i>Member</i> , 1891; <i>Fellow</i> , 1894).
1909	Evans, Sir Arthur John, Litt. D., Hon. LL.D., F.R.S., F.S.A., Hon. M.R.I.A. Youlbury, Oxford.
1909	Hartland, Edwin Sidney, F.S.A., Highgarth, Gloucester.
1909	Howorth, Sir Henry Hoyle, K.C.I.E., D.C.L., F.R.S., President of the Royal Archæological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland, 1909, Vice-President of the Society of Antiquaries. 30, Collingham-place, London, S.W.
1902	Montelius, Oscar, Ph. D., Prof. at the Nat. Hist. Museum, Stockholm.
1891	Munro, Robert, M.A., M.D. (Hon. M.R.I.A.), Secretary of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland. Elmbank, Largs, Ayrshire, N.B.
1891	Pigorini, Professor Luigi, Director of the Museo Preistorico-Etnografico Kircheriano, Rome.
1910	Raglan, His Excellency the Right Hon. Lord, Lieut.-Governor of the Isle of Man, Honorary President of the Isle of Man Natural History and Antiquarian Society. Government House, Douglas, Isle of Man.
1891	Rhys, The Right Hon. Sir John, M.A., D.Litt., Professor of Celtic, Principal of Jesus College, Oxford.
1909	Thomas, Ven. David Richard, M.A., F.S.A., President of the Cambrian Archæological Association, 1906; Archdeacon of Montgomery. The Canonry, St. Asaph.

Life Fellows,	..	..	..	..	..	..	49
Honorary Fellows,	..	..	..	..	..	..	11
Annual Fellows,	..	..	..	..	..	..	138
Total, 30th December, 1912,	..	..	..	..	..	..	198

MEMBERS OF THE SOCIETY.

(Revised 31st December, 1912.)

A star [*] preceding a name denotes that the Subscription for 1912 was unpaid on 31st December, 1912; two stars denote that the Subscriptions for 1911 and 1912 are unpaid; and three stars that the Member owes for three years.

The Names of those who have paid the Life Composition, and are Life Members, are printed in heavy-faced type. (*See Rules 4, 8, and 9 page 37.*)

Elected

- 1896 Acheson, John, J.P. Dunavon, Portadown.
 1898 Adams, Rev. William Alexander, B.A. The Manse, Antrim.
 1892 Alcorn, James Gunning, Barrister-at-Law, J.P. Kilroe, Drumgriffin, Co. Galway.
 1890 Allingham, Hugh, F.S.A. (Scot.), M.R.I.A. The Mall, Ballyshannon, Co. Donegal.
 1903 Allen, Mrs. Stillorgan Rectory, Co. Dublin.
 1891 Alment, Rev. William F., B.D. Drakestown Rectory, Navan.
 1912 Anderson, Sir Robert, Bart. Donegall-place, Belfast.
 1910 Andrews, Michael Corbet. 17, University-square, Belfast.
 1897 Archdall, Right Rev. Mervyn, D.D. Carrigrenan, Little Island, Co. Cork.
 1891 Archer, Rev. James Edward, B.D. Seagoe Rectory, Portadown, Co. Armagh.
 1894 Ardagh, Rev. Arthur W., M.A. The Vicarage, Finglas.
 1905 Ardagh, Mrs. Robert. Pouldrew, Portlaw, Co. Waterford.
 1868 Ardilaun, Rt. Hon. Lord, M.A., LL.D., M.R.I.A., D.L. St. Anne's, Clontarf.
 1907 Atkinson, C. C. Ivanhoe, Belgrave-road, Monkstown, Co. Dublin.
 1890 Atkinson, Ven. E. Dupre, LL.B. (Cantab.), Archdeacon of Dromore. Donaghcloney, Waringstown.
- 1895 Badham, Miss, LL.D. St. Margaret's Hall, Mespil-road, Dublin.
 1890 ***Baile, Robert, M.A., J.P. Ranelagh School, Athlone.
 1893 Bailey, Right Hon. William F., P.C., C.B., M.A., Barrister-at-Law. 3, Earlsfort-terrace, Dublin.
 1894 Baillie, Col. John R., M.R.I.A., J.P. Strabane, Co. Tyrone.
 1890 Bardan, Patrick. Coralstown, Killucan.
 1868 **BARINGTON-WARD, Rev. Mark James, M.A., S.C.L. (Oxon.), F.R.G.S., F.L.S.** The Rectory, Duloe S. O., Cornwall.
 1907 Barry, Henry. Fermoy.
 1910 **Barry, H. Standish, J.P. Leamlara, Carrigtwohill, Co. Cork.
 1877 Barry, James Grene, D.L. Sandville House, Ballyneety, Limerick.
 1890 Barry, Rev. Michael, P.P. Ballylanders, Knocklong, Co. Limerick.
 1909 Barry, Rev. Robert, P.P. Oldcastle, Co. Meath.
 1906 Barton, Miss, Lancelot, 12, Brighton-road, Rathgar.
 1910 Barton, Miss Frances M. Giendalough House, Anamoe, Co. Wicklow.
 1894 Battley, Colonel D'Oyly, J.P., D.L. Belvedere Hall, Bray, Co. Wicklow.
 1902 Bayly, Colonel W. H. Ballynacclough, Nenagh.

- Elected
 1904 Beary, Michael, Borough Surveyor. Dungarvan, Co. Waterford.
 1898 Beater, George Palmer. Minore, St. Kevin's Park, Upper Rathmines.
 1903 Beatty, Arthur W. Norham, Mains, Zion-road, Rathgar.
 1891 ***Beere, D. M., C.E. G. P. O., Melbourne, Victoria.
 1893 Begley, Rev. John, C.C. St. Munchins, Limerick.
 1910 Belas, Philip E., B.A. University College, Cork.
 1902 Bellow, the Hon. Mrs. Jenkinstown Park, Kilkenny.
 1903 Bennet, Mrs. I. Tobernea-terrace, Monkstown, Co. Dublin.
 1890 Bennett, Joseph Henry. Brumana, Rushbrooke, Co. Cork.
 1895 Beresford, Rev. Canon, M.A. Inistioge Rectory, Co. Kilkenny.
 1889 **BERESFORD, Denis R. Pack, M.R.I.A., D.L.** Fenagh House, Baginballytown.
 1895 Bergin, William, M.A., Professor of Natural Philosophy. University College, Cork.
 1895 *Best, Mrs. 35, Percy-place, Dublin.
 1897 Bestick, Robert. 5, Frankfort-avenue, Rathgar.
 1907 Betham, Mrs. 9, Belgrave-square, North. Monkstown, Co. Dublin.
 1890 Bewley, Joseph. 8, Anglesea-street, Dublin.
 1901 Bewley, Dr. H. T. 89, Merriion-square, Dublin.
 1901 Bewley, Mrs. S. Knapton House, Kingstown.
 1897 Biddulph, Colonel, Middleton W., D.L. Rathrobin, Tullamore, King's County.
 1910 Bird, William Hobart, Engineer. The Gate House, Coventry.
 1901 Black, Joseph. Portballintrae, Co. Antrim.
 1902 Blake, Lady. Myrtle Grove, Youghal, Co. Cork.
 1904 Blake, Martin J. 10, Old Square, Lincoln's Inn, London.
 1900 ***Bleakley, John T. Avenue-road, Lurgan.
 1902 Boland, John, M.P. 40, St. George's-square, London, S.W.
 1893 Bolton, Charles Perceval, J.P. Brook Lodge, Halfway House, Waterford.
 1899 Bolton, Miss Anna. Rathenny, Cloughjordan.
 1906 Bompas, Charles S. M. 121, Westbourne-terrace, London, W.
 1903 Boothman, Chas. T., Barrister-at-Law. 14, Clarinda-park, W., Kingstown.
 1889 Bowen, Henry Cole, M.A., J.P., Barrister-at-Law. Bowen's Court. Kildorney, Co. Cork.
 1909 Bowen-Colthurst, Capt. J. C. 2nd Royal Irish Rifles, Downpatrick.
 1894 Boyd, J. St. Clair, M.D. Chateworth, Belfast.
 1905 **BOYLE, E. M. F. G.,** Solicitor. Gorteen, Limavady.
 1905 Brady, Rev. James, P.P. Parochial House, Sevil-place, Dublin.
 1892 Brereton, Fleet-Surgeon R. W. Governor's Walk, Carrickfergus, Co. Antrim.
 1891 **BRODIGAN, Mrs.** Piltown House, Drogheda.
 1904 Brodrick, Hon. Albinia L. Ballincoona, Caher Daniel, Co. Kerry.
 1893 Brophy, Michael M. 48, Gordon-square, London, W.C.
 1888 Brophy, Nicholas A.. A.R.C.A. Glenlevan, Lansdown-road, Limerick.
 1911 Brown, Alfred Kirk, A.R.I.B.A. Office of Public Works, Dublin.
 1908 Brown, Thomas. 104, Grafton-street, Dublin.
 1910 Browne, Rev. Henry, S.J., M.A., Professor of Greek, University College, Dublin. 35, Lower Leeson-street, Dublin.
 1906 Bruncker, J. Ponsonby. 18, Grosvenor-place, Rathmines.
 1906 Bruncker, Thomas A. Provincial Bank of Ireland, Carlow.
 1894 Brunskill, Rev. K. C., M.A. Rectory, Stewartstown, Co. Tyrone.
 1866 Brunskill, Rev. North Richardson, M.A. Kenure Vicarage, Rush.
 1903 Brunskill, Rev. T. R., M.A. St. Mary's Rectory, Drogheda.
 1896 Buckley, James. 11, Homefield-road, Wimbledon, Surrey.
 1907 Buckley, J. J. National Museum, Kildare-street, Dublin.
 1910 Buckley, Nicholas D. 6, Ely-place, Dublin.
 1884 Buggy, Michael, Solicitor. Parliament-street, Kilkenny.
 1907 Bulger, Mrs. A. Thomond House, Lisdoonvarna.
 1897 ***Burke, Rev. Thomas, P.P. Kinvara, Co. Galway.
 1899 Burnard, Robert, F.S.A. Thicaby House, Princetown, S. Devon.
 1892 Burnell, William. Dean's Grange, Monkstown.
 1910 Burns, J. Roseman, Architect. Glenot, Sidmonton, Bray, Co. Wicklow.
 1905 Burnett, George Henry. St. George's, Herbert-road, Bray, Co. Wicklow.

- Elected
 1891 Burnett, Rev. Richard A., M.A., Canon. Rectory, Graignamanagh, Co. Kilkenny.
 1907 *Burton, Miss. Adelphi, Corofin, Co. Clare.
 1906 Bute, The Marchioness of. Mount Stuart, Rothesay, N.B.
 1912 Butler, Matthew. 19, Belvedere-place, Dublin.
 1903 *Butler, Mrs. Cecil. Milestown, Castlebellingham.
 8904 Butler, Miss E. The Lodge, Waterville, Co. Kerry.
 1909 Butler, John Philip, J.P. Southhill, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.
 1198 Butler, William F., M.A., F.R.U.I. 1, Hume-street, Dublin.
 1911 Butler, Rev. Michael, D.D., P.P. Parochial House, Roundwood, Co. Wicklow.
 1911 Butler, R. M., Architect, F.R.I.B.A. 34, Upper Leeson-street, Dublin.
- 1891 Cadie, Edouard, D.Litt., R.S.H., Professor of French and Roman Philology, National University of Ireland. Belmont, Monkstown-road, Co. Dublin.
 1904 Caldwell, Charles Henry Bulwer, J.P. Antylstown, Navan; and The Cedars, Wyndlesham.
 1896 Caldwell, Charles Sproule, Solicitor. Castle-street, Londonderry.
 1910 Callaghan, Frederick William. 58, Lansdowne-road, Dublin.
 1904 Callanan, Martin, Physician and Surgeon. The Square, Thurles, Co. Tipperary.
 1896 Callary, Very Rev. Philip, P.P., V.F. St. Brigid's, Tullamore, King's County.
 1897 Campbell, A. Albert, Solicitor. 4, Waring-street, Belfast.
 1890 Campbell, Very Rev. Richard S. D., M.A., D.D., Dean of Clonmacnois The Rectory, Athlone.
 1911 *Carey, Rev. J. A., M.A., Minor Canon, Belfast Cathedral. 66, Eglantine-avenue, Belfast.
 1893 Carmody, Rev. William P., B.A. Knockbrea Rectory, Belfast.
 1900 Carmody, Rev. James, P.P. St. Colman's, Milltown, Co. Kerry.
 1910 Carolin, Miss Ida. Iveragh, Shelbourne-road, Dublin.
 1900 Carolin, Geo. O., J.P. Iveragh, Shelbourne-road, Dublin.
 1888 Carrigan, Rev. Canon William, D.D., P.P., M.R.I.A. Durrow, Queen's County.
 1893 Carrigan, William, Barrister-at-Law. 13, Herbert-street, Dublin.
 1901 **CARTER, Mrs. Hugh.** Foxley, Burnham, Bucks.
 1904 *Cassidy, C. D., L.D.S. 29, Westland-row, Dublin.
 1893 Castle Stuart, Right Hon. the Earl of, J.P., D.L. Drum Manor, Cookstown; Stuart Hall, Stewartstown, Co. Tyrone.
 1906 Cavenagh, Lieut.-Colonel Wentworth Odiarne. The Red House, St. Margarets-at-Cliff, Dover.
 1894 Chambers, Sir R. Newman. Carrig Cnoe, Greencastle, Co. Donegal.
 1905 Chambré, Mrs. C. Northland-row, Dungannon.
 1907 Chamney, William. 15, Elgin-road, Dublin.
 1907 Champneys, Arthur C., M.A. 45, Frognal, Hampstead, London, N.W.
 1912 Chancellor, John W. Fernside, Upper Rathmines, Dublin.
 1906 Chute, J. H. C., A.M.I.C.E. Wine-street, Sligo.
 1896 Clark, Miss Jane. The Villas, Kilrea, Co. Londonderry.
 1909 Clarke, William, 4, Jervis-place, Clonmel.
 1890 **CLEMENTS, Henry John Beresford, J.P., D.L.** Lough Rynn, Leitrim.
 1874 Clonbrock, Right Hon. Lord, B.A. (Oxon.), K.P., H.M.L. (*Vice-President*, 1885-1896.) Clonbrock, Aghascragh.
 1904 Coakley, Rev. Cornelius, C.C. Farran, Co. Cork.
 1910 Cochrane, Rev. Robert Hawken, B.A., T.C.D. Queen-street, Clonmel.
 1893 Coddington, Lieut.-Colonel John N., J.P., D.L. Oldbridge, Drogheda.
 1900 Colahan, Rev. Richard Fallon, C.C. 47, Westland-row, Dublin.
 1883 Coleman, James. 2, Rosehill-terrace, Queenstown, Co. Cork.
 1894 Colles, Alexander. 3, Elgin-road, Dublin.
 1903 *Colvin, Miss Carolin, Ph.D. Orono, Maine, U. S. A.

Elected

- 1897 Commins, John. Desart N. S., Cuffe's Grange, Kilkenny.
 1897 **CONAN, Alexander.** Mount Alverno, Dalkey.
 1876 Condon, Very Rev. C. H. St. Mary's, Pope's-quay, Cork.
 1893 Condon, Frederick William, L.R.C.P.I., &c. Ballyshannon.
 1889 Connellan, Major James H., J.P., D.L. Coolmore, Thomastown.
 1904 Connor, G. W., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., L.D.S. 77, Hill-street, Newry.
 1898 Conyngham, O'Meara. Hotel Metropole, Sackville-street, Dublin.
 1896 *Cookman, William, A.B., L.R.C.S.I., J.P. Kiltrea House, Enniscorthy.
 1894 **CORBALLIS, Richard J., M.A., J.P.** Rosemount, Roebuck, Clonskeagh.
 1899 Corcoran, Miss. Rotherfield Cottage, Bexhill-on-Sea.
 1890 Cosgrave, Henry Alexander, M.A. 67, Pembroke-road, Dublin.
 1899 Costello, Thomas Bodkin, M.D. Bishop-street, Tuam.
 1895 Courtenay, Henry, I.S.O., J.P. Hughenden, Grosvenor-road, Rathgar.
 1892 **COWAN, P. Chalmers, B.Sc., M.Inst.C.E.** Local Government Board, Dublin.
 891 Cowell, Very Rev. George Young, M.A., Dean of Kildare. The Deanery, Kildare.
 1905 Coyle, Rev. James, P.P. Leighlinbridge, Co. Carlow.
 1911 Craig, Rev. Robert Stewart. St. Catherine's Rectory, Tullamore.
 1904 Crawford, Henry Saxton, B.E., M.R.I.A. 9, Grosvenor-square, Rathmines.
 1896 Crawford, Robert T. Estate Office, Ballinrobe.
 1890 Creaghe, Philip Crampton, M.R.I.A. Kilreene House, Kilkenny.
 1910 *Credin, David, Electrical Engineer. Clabby, Fivemiletown, Co. Tyrone.
 1893 Crone, John S., L.R.C.P.I. Kensal Lodge, Kensal Rise, London, N.W.
 1911 Cronin, Richard. 48, Lansdown Road, Dublin.
 1898 Crooke, T. Evans Beamish, J.P. Lettercollum, Timoleague.
 1891 *Crossley, Frederick W. 30, Molesworth-street, Dublin.
 1904 Crowley, Timothy, M.D. Larchfield, Co. Cork.
 1895 Cunningham, Miss Mary E. Glencairn, Belfast.
 1897 Cunningham, Miss S. C. Glencairn, Belfast.
 1890 Cunningham, Rev. Robert, M.A., Canon. Ballyrashane Rectory, Coleraine.
 1891 Cunningham, Samuel. Fernhill, Belfast.
 1906 Curran, John. Ventry N. S., Ventry, Co. Kerry.
 1912 Dagg, T. S. C., B.A. 86, Lower Baggot-street, Dublin.
 1889 Dallow, Very Rev. Canon Wilfrid. Upton Hall, Upton, Birkenhead.
 1891 **DALTON, John P., M.A.** Portarlinton.
 1898 **DALY, Rev. Patrick, P.P.,** St. Michael's, Castlepollard, Westmeath.
 1912 Daniel, Miss Isabella. New Forest, Tyrrell's Pass, Co. Westmeath.
 1912 Dargan, William J., M.B., M.D. 45, St. Stephen's-green, Dublin.
 1906 D'Arcy, Right Rev. Charles Frederick, D.D., Bishop of Down, Connor, and Dromore. Craigavad, Co. Down.
 1895 D'Arcy, S. A., L.R.C.P.I., L.R.C.S.I. Etna Lodge, Clones.
 1900 Davids, Miss Rosa. Greenhall, High Blantyre, N.B.
 1891 **DAVIDSON, Rev. Henry W., M.A.** Abington Rectory, Murroe, Limerick.
 1903 *Davys, Miss Teresa. The Manor Cottage, Malahide, Co. Dublin.
 1895 Dawkins, Professor W. Boyd-, D.Sc., F.R.S., F.S.A., &c. Fallowfield House, Fallowfield, Manchester.
 1895 Dawson, Joseph Francis. Inspector, Munster and Leinster Bank, Dame-street Dublin.
 1910 **Day, Rev. T. G. F., M.A. Kilkenny.
 1868 Deady, James P. Hibernian Bank, Navan.
 1908 Deane, Freeman W. Ashbrook House, Sullymount-avenue, Dublin.
 1893 Deane, Mrs. J. William. Longraigue, Foulksmill, Co. Wexford.
 1904 Decie, Mrs. Prescott. Ballyglas, Kildare.
 1908 de Gernon, Vincent. Tempo, Clarinda Park, East, Kingstown, County Dublin.
 1910 Deglatigny, M. Louis. 11, Rue Blaise Pascal, Rouen.

Elected

- 1912 Delaney, Joseph Francis, M.R.I.A.I. City Surveyor, Cork.
 1894 Delany, Rt. Rev. John Carthage, Lord Abbot of Mount Melleray, Cappoquin.
 1889 Denny, Francis Mac Gillyeuddy. Denny-street, Tralee.
 1884 Denvir, Patrick J. 27, Northumberland-avenue, Kingstown.
 1890 D'Evelyn, Alexander, M.D. (Dubl.). Ballymena, Co. Antrim.
 1896 Diamond, Rev. Patrick J. 29, Mott-street, New York, U.S.A.
 1899 ***Dickenson, Col. Wykeham Corry. 22, Hereford-square, South Kensington, London, S.W.
 1905 Dickie, Thomas Wallace. 9, Wellington-road, Dublin.
 1912 Dickson, Mrs. Mary. Fahan Rectory, Londonderry.
 1891 Dickson, Rev. Canon William A. Fahan Rectory, Londonderry.
 1905 Digby, Cecil, M.D. Knockane, Beaufort, Co. Kerry.
 1892 Dillon, Sir John Fox, Bart., J.P., D.L. Lismullen, Navan.
 1897 Dixon, Henry. 19, Cabra-road, Dublin.
 1911 Dobbs, Miss Margaret E. Portnagolan, Cushendall, Co. Antrim.
 1904 Doherty, E. E. B. Oaklands, Bandon.
 1903 **DOLAN, Joseph T.** Ardee, Co. Louth.
 1891 Dougherty, Right Hon. Sir James B., M.A., C.V.O., C.B., Under-Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant. Under-Secretary's Lodge, Phoenix Park, Dublin.
 1912 Douglas, John. 12, South-parade, Waterford.
 1887 Douglas, M. C. Beechville, Carlow.
 1912 Downes, Nicholas J., Solicitor. Bellevue, Mullingar.
 1899 Doyle, Edward. Charleville Lodge, Cabra, Dublin.
 1896 Doyle, Rev. Luke, P.P. St. Mary's, Taggart, Wexford.
 1897 Doyle, M. J. N.S., Windgap, Co. Kilkenny.
 1910 Drennan, John T., Barrister-at-Law, J.P., Assistant Secretary to the Estates-Commissioners. Upper Merrion-street, Dublin.
 1905 Drew, Thomas, Secretary, Committee of Agriculture and Technical Instruction. Courthouse, Kilkenny.
 1904 Duffy, Joseph J., 5, Brighton Vale, Monkstown, Co. Dublin.
 1908 *Dunally, Right Hon. Lord, H.M.L. Kilboy, Nenagh.
 1891 Duncan, George. 1, Fortfield-terrace, Upper Rathmines.
 1907 Duncan, James. 55, Highfield-road, Rathgar.
 1910 Dunlop, William Henry, F.S.A.A., F.C.R.A. 29, Mespil-road, Dublin.
 1890 Duan, Rev. John J., P.P., V.F. Murroe, Co. Limerick.
 1912 Dundon, Miss Annie. The Cottage, Crecora, Patrick's Well, Co. Limerick.
 1911 Dunlop, Robert, M.A. 1 Kaiser Wilhelm-ring, 4 Vienna.

 1909 Earle, Rev. George A., M.A. Dunkerrin Rectory, King's County.
 1904 Eeles, Francis Carolus, F. R. Hist. S., F.S.A. (Scot.). 1, Strathfillan-road, Edinburgh; and 5, Antrim Mansions, London, N.W.
 1892 Elliott, Charles. 223, Amhurst-road, Stoke-Newington, London, N. E.
 1895 Ennis, Michael Andrew, J.P. 10, Longford-terrace, Monkstown, Dublin.
 1884 Erne, Right Hon. the Countess of, Crom Castle, Newtownbutler.
 1894 Everard, Rev. John, P.P. Clogheen, Co. Tipperary.

 1912 Fairholme, Miss Caroline Grace. Conragh, Kilmacthomas, Co. Waterford.
 1888 Falkiner, Rev. William F., M.A., M.R.I.A. Bank of Ireland, Londonderry.
 1897 Faren, William. 11, Mount Charles, Belfast.
 1906 Farragher, Rev. Murtagh, P.P. Kilonan, North Aran, Co. Galway.
 1908 Fausset, Rev. Charles, B.A. Clonmethan Rectory, Oldtown, Co. Dublin.
 1891 Fawcett, George. Montevideo, Roscrea.
 1904 Fayle, Edwin. Kylemore, Orwell Park, Rathgar, Co. Dublin.
 1892 Fegan, William John, Solicitor. Market Square, Cavan.
 1909 Fegan, Rev. Nicholas. College House, Galway.
 1887 Fennessy, Edward. Ardscraddawn House, Kilkenny.
 1898 **Fenton, Rev. Charles E. O'Connor, M.A. Roundhay, Leeds.
 1898 **Fenton, Rev. Cornelius O'Connor, M.A. 20, Nelson-street, Liverpool.

- Elected**
1898 **Fenton, Rev. S. L. O'Connor, M.A. St. Paul's Vicarage, Durban, South Africa.
 1904 Ferrar, Benjamin Banks, B.A., M.D. (Univ. Dubl.). Royal Zoological Gardens, Phoenix Park, Dublin.
 1891 Fielding, Patrick J. D., F.C.S. 66, Patrick-street, Cork.
 1906 *Figgis, William Fernsley. Ratheruachan, Bray.
 1906 Fitz Gerald, Rev. James K., P.P. St. Brendan's, Ardfer, Co. Kerry.
 1908 Fitz Gerald, John J., M.D. District Asylum, Cork.
 1890 FitzGibbon, Gerald, M. Instr. C.E. 30, Steele's-road, Haverstock Hill, Hampstead, London, N.W.
 1892 ***Fitz Patrick, P., D.I.N.S. Cavan.
 1908 Fleming, James S., F.S.A. (Scot.). Inverleny, Callander, Perthshire.
 1899 Flood, William H. Grattan, Mus. Doc. Rosemount, Enniscorthy.
 1894 Flynn, Very Rev. Patrick F., P.P. St. Anne's Presbytery, Waterford.
 1907 Fogarty, Most Rev. Dr., Bishop of Killaloe. Ashline, Ennis.
 1896 Foley, J. M. Galwey, C.I., R.I.C. Lissen Hall, Nenagh.
 1906 *Forde, Rev. George H. Methodist Manse, Killarney.
 1908 Forsayeth, Gordon W. Whitechurch House, Cappagh, Co. Waterford.
 1904 *Fottrell, Miss Mary Josephine. 1, The Appian Way, Leeson Park, Dublin.
 1904 Fox, Rev. Arthur W., M.A. (Camb.). Fielden Hotel, Todmorden, Lancashire.
 1911 Fox, James Joseph, Ard-na-Greine, 15 Bergholt Crescent, Amhurst Park, London, N.
 1910 French, Edward John, M.A. 71, Ailesbury-road, Dublin.
 1903 Fricker, Ven. Archdeacon, M. A., P.P. The Presbytery, 25, Rathmines-road, Dublin.
 1911 Frizell, Rev. Charles W. B. D. 6, Clarence-place, Belfast.
 1910 Frost, John G. Newmarket-on Fergus, Co. Clare.
 1898 Fry, Matthew W. J., M.A., F.T.C.D. 39, Trinity College, Dublin.
 1908 Fry, William, J.P., F.R.G.S. Wilton House, Merrion-road, Dublin.
 1891 Furlong, Nicholas, L.R.C.P.I., L.R.C.S.I., M.R.I.A. Lympington, Enniscorthy.
- 1906 Gaffney, James S., B.A. 86, O'Connell-street, Limerick.
 1904 Galway, William Berkeley, M.A., Solicitor. Scottish Provident Buildings, Donegall-square, W., Belfast.
 1911 Gardner, Iltyd. Coed-y-twyn, Govilon, Abergavenny.
 1905 Geoghegan, John Edward. Belcamp Park, Raheny, Co. Dublin.
 1891 Geoghegan, Thomas F. 2, Essex-quay, Dublin.
 1890 George, William E. Downside, Stoke Bishop, Clifton.
 1903 Geraghty, Rev. Canon Bernard, P.P. Kilbegnet, Roscommon.
 1912 Geyer, Mrs. Geraldine Castle, Tique, Ohio, U.S.A.
 1897 Gibson, Very Rev. Thomas B., M.A., Dean of Ferns. The Rectory, Ferns.
 1909 Gibbs, John Talbot. Clonard, Westfield-road, Harold's-cross, Dublin.
 1892 **GILFOYLE, Anthony Thomas**, M.A., J.P., D.L. Carrowcullen House, Skreen, Co. Sligo.
 1887 Gillespie, James, Surgeon. The Diamond, Clones.
 1901 Gilligan, Rev. Laurence, P.P. The Cottage, Dunkerin, Roscrea.
 1912 Gillooly, Michael. Fore, Castlepollard, Co. Westmeath.
 1894 **GLEESON, Paul**. Kilcolman, Glenageary, Co. Dublin.
 1899 *Gleeson, Michael, Crown Solicitor. Nenagh.
 1897 **Gloster, Arthur B., B.A. Beechfield, Fermoy.
 1898 Glover, Edward, M.A., M. Inst. C.E., F.R.I.B.A. County Surveyor's Office, Naas.
 1901 Glynn, Joseph A., B.A., Solicitor. St. Jarlath, Ailesbury-road, Dublin.
 1891 Glynn, Thomas. 102, Salisbury-road, High Barnet, Herts.
 1897 Glynn, William, J.P. Kilrush.
 1897 **GODDEN, George**. Phoenix Park, Dublin.
 1890 Goff, Rev. Edward, B.A. Kentstown Rectory, Navan.
 1894 Goodwin, Singleton, B.A., M. Inst. C.E. Tralee.

- Elected
- 1897 ****Gore, John.** 4, Cavendish-row, Dublin.
- 1900 Gore, Mrs. Derrymore, O'Callaghan's Mills, Co. Clare.
- 1901 Gorman, Major Lawrence. 37, Brighton-road, Rathgar.
- 1902 Gormanston, The Dowager Viscountess. Gormanston Castle, Balbriggan.
- 1891 Gosselin, Rev. J. H. Prescott, M.A. Muff Parsonage, Londonderry.
- 1904 Gould, Mrs. Ellen Louisa. Stradbroke House, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.
- 1894 Gray, Robert, F.R.C.P.I., J.P. 4, Charlemont-place, Armagh.
- 1896 **GRAYDON, Thomas W., M.D.** La Fayette Circle, Clifton, Cincinnati, Ohio, U.S.A.
- 1910 Green, Mrs. Alice S. A. 36, Grosvenor-road, Westminster, London.
- 1900 Green, T. Geo. H., M.R.I.A. Lisnagar, Temple Gardens, Palmerston Park, Dublin.
- 1907 Green, Lieut.-Colonel J. S., B.A., M.B., M.R.I.A. Air Hill, Glanworth, Co. Cork.
- 1910 Greene, Dr. T. A., J.P., District Asylum, Carlow.
- 1896 **GREENE, Mrs. T.** Millbrook, Mageney.
- 1897 Greer, Thomas MacGregor, Solicitor. Ballymoney.
- 1901 Griffen, Mrs. C. M. Provincial Bank House, Newcastle West.
- 1902 Griffith, Patrick Joseph, Professor of Music. 13, York-road, Rathmines, Co. Dublin.
- 1885 Grubb, J. Ernest. Carrick-on-Suir.
- 1902 Grubb, Miss Rosa F. Cooleville, Clogheen, Cahir.
- 1890 Guilbride, Francis, J.P. Newtownbarry, Co. Wexford.
- 1995 Guinness, Miss Eva Frances. Fairleigh, Slough, Bucks.
- 1904 Guinness, Henry Seymour. Burton Hall, Stillorgan, Co. Dublin.
- 1895 Guinness, Howard R. Chesterfield, Blackrock.
- 1911 ***Guy, Wilson.** Raceview Villa, Fintona, Co. Tyrone.
- 1908 Hackett, Edmund Byrne, Publisher. 135, Elm-street, New Haven, Connecticut, U.S.A.
- 1891 **HADDON, Alfred Cort, M.A., D.Sc., F.R.S., F.Z.S.** 3, Cranmer-road, Cambridge.
- 1892 Hade, Arthur, C.E. Carlow.
- 1895 Hales, Mrs. Arthur. 17, Lansdown-crescent, Bath; and Charmouth, Dorset.
- 1899 Hall, Ernest Frederick. The Lodge, Westport.
- 1906 Hall-Dare, Robert Westley, D.L. Newtownbarry House, Newtownbarry.
- 1908 Hamilton, The Lady Alexandra Phyllis. Barons Court, Stewartstown, Co. Tyrone.
- 1889 Hamilton, Everard, B.A. Ballinteer Lodge, Dundrum, Co. Dublin.
- 1889 Hanan, Ven. Denis, D.D., Archdeacon of Cashel. The Rectory, Tipperary.
- 1912 Hannigan, James J., B.E., B.A., County Surveyor. Court House, Monaghan.
- 1909 Hargrave, Miss Jennette, M.D. 8, Upper Mount-street, Dublin.
- 1890 Harman, Miss Marion. Barrowmount, Goresbridge.
- 1911 Harrison, Charles L. 178, Great Brunswick-street, Dublin.
- 1891 Harty, Spencer, M. Inst. C.E.I. 76, Merriion-road, Ball's Bridge, Dublin.
- 1898 ****Hayes, James.** Church-street, Ennis.
- 1889 Hayes, Rev. William A., M.A. The Deanery, Londonderry.
- 1891 Headen, W. P., B.A. (Lond.), D.I.N.S. La Bergerie, Portarlinton.
- 1891 Healy, George, J.P. Glaslyn, Clontarf.
- 1910 ***Healy, Nicholas, Solicitor.** High-street, Kilkenny.
- 1888 Healy, Rev. John, LL.D., Canon. The Rectory, Kells, Co. Meath.
- 1869 Healy, Rev. William, P.P. Johnstown, Co. Kilkenny.
- 1910 Hemphill, Miss Mary B. T. Oakville, Clonmel.
- 1897 **HEMPHILL, Rev. Samuel, D.D., M.R.I.A., Canon.** Birr Rectory, Parsonstown.
- 1897 ***Henderson, William A.** Belclare, Leinster-road, West, Dublin.
- 1901 **HEUSER, Rev. Herman J.** Overbrook, Pa., U.S.A.
- 1892 Heron, James, B.E., J.P. Tullyvery House, Killyleagh, Co. Down.
- 1908 Hewson, Rev. Lindsay Joseph Robert Massy. 71, George-street, Limerick.
- 1890 Higgins, Rev. Canon Michael, P.P. Blarney, Co. Cork.

Elected	
1889	Higinbotham, Granby. Fortwilliam Park, Belfast.
1910	Hill, William Henry, Jun., Civil Engineer and Architect. Monteville, Montenotte, Cork.
1896	HOBBSON, C. I. Benburb, Moy, Co. Tyrone.
1890	Hodgson, Rev. William, M.A. 32, Holford-square, London, W.C.
1891	Hogan, Rev. Henry, B.D., Canon. All Saints' Vicarage, Phibsborough-road, Dublin.
1890	Hogg, Right Hon. Jonathan, D.L. 12, Cope-street, Dublin.
1910	*Hollwey, Peter Good, M.I.N.A., Naval Architect. Crumlin House, Co. Dublin.
1898	Holmes, Mrs. St. Michael's Vicarage, Shrewsbury, Shropshire.
1911	Holt, E. W. L., M.R.I.A., Inspector of Fisheries. 3, Kildare-place, Dublin.
1889	Horan, John, M.E., M. Insr. C.E., County Surveyor. 4, Pery-square, Limerick.
1893	Hore, Philip Herbert, M.R.I.A. 121, Coleherne Court, Earl's Court, London, S.W.
1906	Horgan, Rev. Michael A., P.P. Sneem, Co. Kerry.
1899	Horner, John. Drum-na-Coll, Antrim-road, Belfast.
1911	Howe, Thomas A., C.I., R.I.C. Belvedere, Tivoli, Cork.
1895	Huband, Rev. Hugo R., M.A. (Cantab.). Ipsley, Fareham, Surrey.
1895	Hughes, Benjamin. 96, North Main-street, Wexford.
1905	Hughes, Edwin, B.A., J.P. Dalchoolin, Craigavad, Co. Down.
1900	Hughes, Wm. C.E. Ahenny, Carrick-on-Suir.
1901	Hunter, S. C. 2, Wellington-place, Belfast.
1911	Hussey, Miss. Aghadoe House, Killarney.
1911	Hutton, Mrs. Mary A. 17, Appian-way, Dublin.
1899	Hynes, Miss. 6, Beresford-terrace, off Marlborough-road, Dublin.
1910	Irvine, James Potts, C.E., Architect. Aileach, Jordanstown, Belfast.
1903	Jackson, Charles James, J.P., F.S.A., Barrister-at-Law. 6, Ennismore Gardens, London, S.W.
1907	James, Lieut.-Colonel Samuel A. Le Bicoque, Minchin Hampton, near Stroud.
1889	Jennings, Ignatius R. B. 70, Eccles-street, Dublin.
1901	**Johnston, Swift Paine, M.A., Hotel Metropole, Lower Sackville-street, Dublin.
1900	Joly, Miss Anna M. 76, Lower Drumcondra-road, Dublin.
1894	JONES, Capt. Bryan John. 1st Leinster Regiment, Limawilly, Dundalk.
1909	Joyce, William B., B.A. 57, Iona-road, Glasnevin, Dublin.
1904	*Joynt, Alfred Lane, B.A. 2, Seaview-terrace, Ailesbury-road, Dublin.
1909	Kane, William F. de Vismes, M.R.I.A., D.L. Drumreask House, Monaghan.
1896	Kavanagh, Very Rev. Michael, D.D., P.P., V.F. New Ross.
1910	*Keane, E. T., Proprietor and Editor of the <i>Kilkenny People</i> . Parliament-street, Kilkenny.
1893	Keane, Marcus, J.P. Beech Park, Ennis.
1912	Keane, Sir John, Bart. Cappoquin House, Cappoquin.
1906	Keaveny, Thomas, D.I.R.I.C. 59, Clifton Park-avenue, Belfast.
1898	***Keelan, Patrick. 13, Greville-street, Mullingar.
1889	Keene, Charles Haines, M.A. 19, Stephen's-green, and University Club, Dublin.
1889	Keene, Most Rev. James Bennett, D.D. 24, Fitzwilliam-square, Dublin.
1908	Kehoe, Lawrence. Tullow, Co. Carlow.
1888	Kelly, Edmund Walsh. Bella Vista, Tramore.
1899	Kelly, Rev. James, Adm. Doon, Clifden, Co. Galway.
1905	Kelly, Rev. Joseph, C.C. Episcopal Residence, Mullingar.

Elected

- 1890 Kelly, Very Rev. James J., D.D., V.G., M.R.I.A., Dean of Elphin. St. Peter's, Athlone.
- 1891 Kelly, Richard J., Barrister-at-Law, J.P. 45, Wellington-road, Dublin.
- 1891 Kelly, Thomas Aliaga. 1, Mountjoy-square, Dublin.
- 1903 Kennedy, R. R., M.A. 8, Royal-terrace, East, Kingstown, Co. Dublin.
- 1906 Kenny, Miss Elizabeth. Grace Dieu, Clontarf, Dublin.
- 1907 *Kenny, Henry Egan. Hillington House, Goole, Yorks.
- 1895 Kenny, Thomas Hugh. 55, George-street, Limerick.
- 1891 Kernan, Rev. Richard Arthurs, B.D., Canon. The Rectory, Hillsborough.
- 1889 Kerr, Rev. Wm. John B. Irchester Vicarage, Wellingborough.
- 1898 *Kerrigan, Dr. Owen P. Ardna Greina, Castletown-Geoghegan, Co. Westmeath.
- 1904 *Kincaid, Mrs. M. M. 4526, Brooklyn-avenue, Seattle, Washington.
- 1890 King, Lucas White, C.S.I., LL.D., F.S.A. Roebuck Hall, Dundrum, Co. Dublin.
- 1885 Kirkpatrick, Robert. 1, Queen's-square, Strathbungo, Glasgow.
- 1904 Kirwan, Denis B. Dalgin, Milltown, Tuam.
- 1899 Knox, Mrs. Godfrey. 51, Northumberland-road, Dublin.
- 1902 Kyle, Valentine Joyce. Gortin, Co. Tyrone.
- 1911 Lane-Poole, Stanley, M.A. (Oxon.), Litt.D. (Dublin). Donganstown Castle, Wicklow.
- 1890 **LANGAN, Rev. Thomas, D.D.** Abbeylara, Granard.
- 1906 La Touche, Christopher Digges. 40, Merriion-square, Dublin.
- 1901 Laughlin, Robert C. Gortin, Co. Tyrone.
- 1902 Lavery, Rev. Francis, P.P. St. Mary's Presbytery, Portgleneone, Co. Antrim.
- 1910 Law, Michael, late Judge of the Mixed Courts of Egypt. 20, Longford-terrace, Monkstown, Co. Dublin.
- 1903 Lawler, Chas., J.P. 62, Leinster-road, Rathmines.
- 1900 Lawless, Rev. Nicholas, C.C. Kilcurry, Dundalk.
- 1891 Lawlor, Rev. Hugh Jackson, M.A., D.D., Canon. Trinity College, Dublin.
- 1909 Lawlor, Patrick. Ballincloher N.S., Lixnaw, Co. Kerry.
- 1910 Leask, Harold Graham. Office of Public Works, Dublin.
- 1909 Lee, Philip G., M.D. 26, St. Patrick's Hill, Cork.
- 1894 Leeson-Marshall, M. R., Barrister-at-Law. Callinafercy, Milltown, R.S.O., Co. Kerry.
- 1892 Le Fanu, Thomas Philip, B.A. (Cantab.). Chief Secretary's Office, Dublin Castle.
- 1908 Lefroy, Benjamin St. George. Derrycashel, Clondra, Co. Longford.
- 1892 *Leonard, Mrs. T. Warrenstown, Dunsany, Co. Meath.
- 1903 Leslie, Rev. J. Blennerhassett, M.A. Kilsaran Rectory, Castlebellingham.
- 1880 Lett, Rev. Henry Wm., M.A., M.R.I.A., Canon. Aghaderg Glebe, Loughbrickland.
- 1911 Librarian. The John Ryland's Library, Deansgate, Manchester.
- 1911 Librarian. Harvard College Library, Cambridge, Mass, U.S.A. (c/o E. G. Allen & Son, Lim.) 14, Grape-street, Shaftesbury-avenue, London, W.C.
- 1998 Librarian. Carnegie Free Library and Museum, Limerick.
- 1903 Librarian. Public Library, Capel-street, Dublin.
- 1903 Librarian. Public Free Library, Town Hall, Clonmel, c/o Town Clerk.
- 1868 *Librarian. Public Library, Armagh.
- 1869 Librarian. Belfast Library, Linen Hall, Belfast.
- 1891 Librarian. Belfast Free Public Library, Belfast.
- 1891 Librarian. Free Public Library, Liverpool.
- 1890 Librarian. Public Library, Boston, U. S.
- 1890 Librarian. Public Library, New York, U.S., c/o B. F. Stevens & Brown, 4, Trafalgar-square, London.
- 1868 Librarian. King's Inns Library, Henrietta-street, Dublin.
- 1888 Librarian. Library of Advocates, Edinburgh.
- 1894 Librarian. Limerick Protestant Young Men's Association. 97, George-street, Limerick.

- Elected
- 1899 Librarian. Natural History and Philosophical Society, Armagh.
 1903 Librarian. Public Library, North Strand, Dublin.
 1882 Librarian. Public Library, Melbourne, *per* Agent-General for Victoria.
 142, Queen Victoria-street, London, E.C.
 1864 Librarian. University College, Belfast.
 1868 Librarian. University College, Cork.
 1888 Librarian. University College, Galway.
 1874 Librarian. Berlin Royal Library, *per* Messrs. Asher & Co., 13, Bedford-st.
 Covent Garden, London.
 1899 Librarian. St. Patrick's College, Maynooth.
 1900 Librarian. Marsh's Library, St. Patrick's Close, Dublin.
 1905 Librarian. Royal Library, Copenhagen, c/o William Dawson & Sons,
 St. Dunstan's House, Fetter-lane, Fleet-street, London, E.C.
 1869 Librarian. Board of Education, South Kensington, London, S.W.
 1901 Librarian. Reform Club, Pall Mall, London, S.W.
 1903 Librarian. Public Library, Thomas-street, Dublin.
 1903 Librarian. London Library, St. James'-square, London.
 1910 Librarian. Yale University, New Haven, Conn., U. S. A. c/o E. G. Allen
 & Son, London, 14, Grape-street, Shaftesbury-avenue, London, W.C.
 1890 Lindesay, Rev. William O'Neill, M.A. St. Michael's, Sallins, Co. Kildare.
 1892 LINDSAY, Dr. David Moore, L.R.C.P.I., &c. 551, South Temple, Salt
 Lake City, Utah, U.S.A.
 1903 * Lloyd, Miss Annie. 16, Pembroke Park, Dublin.
 1889 Lloyd, William. 1, Pery-square, Limerick.
 1911 Loftus, Capt. John Blake, Mount Loftus, Goresbridge, Kilkenny.
 1894 Long, Mrs. 4, Palmerston Villas, Upper Rathmines, Dublin.
 1893 Longford, Right Hon. The Dowager Countess of. 24, Bruton-street
 London, W.
 1893 Lopdell, John. 94, Pembroke-road, Dublin.
 1887 Lough, Right Hon. Thomas, M.P., H.M.L., Co. Cavan. 14, Dean's Yard,
 London, S.W.
 1896 Lowe, William Ross Lewin. Middlewych, St. Albans, Herts.
 1897 Lucas, Rev. Frederick John, D.D. 2, Cliff-terrace, Kingstown.
 1868 * Lunham, Colonel Thomas Ainslie, M.A., M.R.I.A., C.B., J.P. Ardfallen,
 Douglas, Cork.
 1894 Lyle, Rev. Thomas, M.A. Dalriada, Howth-road, Dublin.
 1893 LYNCH, J. J. Towanda, Pa., U.S.A.
 1905 Lyons, Patrick, Sergeant, R.I.C. Ballyhaunis, Co. Mayo.
 1891 Lyster, Rev. Canon H. Cameron, B.D. Rectory, Ennisceorthy.
 1912 MacCaffrey, Rev. James, D.Ph. St. Patrick's College, Maynooth.
 1900 MacClancy, James. Milltown Malbay, Co. Clare.
 1908 M'Elney, Rev. Robert, M.A. The Manse, Downpatrick.
 1899 Mac Enerny, Rev. Francis, C.C. Westland-row, Dublin.
 1891 Mac Gillycuddy, Major John, J.P. Ballinagroun, Annascaul, Co. Kerry.
 1893 Mac Ilwaine, Robert. Secretary, County Council Office, Courthouse
 Downpatrick.
 1892 Mackenzie, John, C.E. Scottish Provident Buildings, Belfast.
 1894 Macmillan, Rev. John, D.D., Dinanew House, Ravenhill-road, Belfast.
 1894 Macnamara, George Unthank, L.R.C.S.I. Bankyle House, Corofin.
 1902 Mac Namara, Rev. John. St. Joseph's, Dundalk.
 1894 * Maconachie, Rev. James H., B.A. Heaton Presbyterian Church, New-
 castle-on-Tyne, England.
 1852 Macray, Rev. Wm. Dunn, M.A., Litt.D., F.S.A. Bloxham, near Banbury,
 Oxon.
 1887 * M'Arthur, Alexander, J.P. Knox's-street, Sligo.
 1894 M'Bride, Francis, J.P. 39, Grosvenor-square, Rathmines.
 1894 M'Bride, Joseph M. Harbour Office, Westport.
 1888 * M'Carte, James. 51, St. George's Hill, Everton, Liverpool.
 1898 M'Carthy, Charles. 2, Emmett-place, Cork.

Elected

- 1904 M'Carthy, James. Newfound Well, Drogheda.
 1892 M'Carthy, Samuel Trant, J.P. Srugrena Abbey, Cahirciveen, Co. Kerry.
 1890 M'Clintock, Very Rev. Francis G. Le Poer, M.A. (Cantab.), Dean of Armagh. Drumcar Rectory, Dunleer.
 1899 M'Clintock, Miss Gertrude. Drumcar, Dunleer, Co. Louth.
 1899 M'Connell, John, J.P. College-green House, Belfast; Rathmona, Donaghadee.
 1902 M'Connell, Sir Robert, Bart., D.L. Ardanreagh, Windsor-avenue, Belfast.
 1891 M'Cormick, H M'Neile. Cultra House, Cultra, Co. Down.
 1909 M'Coy, Matthew D., Solicitor. 6, Alphonsus-terrace, Limerick.
 1892 M'Creery, Alexander John. John-street, Kilkenny.
 1884 M'Crum, Robert G., J.P. Milford, Armagh.
 1906 M'Donnell, James. 2, Lakeview, Kilkenny.
 1912 M'Donnell, Robert Percy, F.R.C.S.I. 20, Lower Leeson-street, Dublin.
 1892 M'Eneary, D. T., M.A., D.I.N.S. 80, Sunday's Well, Cork.
 1892 M'Gee, Rev. Samuel Russell, M.A. The Rectory, Narraghmore, Co. Kildare.
 1896 M'Glone, Very Rev. Canon Michael, P.P. Rosslea, Clones.
 1906 M'Golrick, Right Rev. James, D.D., Bishop of Dunluth. Minnesota, U.S.A.
 1901 **M'GRATH, Rev. Joseph B., C.C.** St. Agatha's Presbytery, Richmond-place, N. C. R., Dublin.
 1891 M'Inerney, Very Rev. John, P.P., V.G. Kilrush, Co. Clare.
 1898 M'Kean, Rev. William. The Manse, Strandtown, Belfast.
 1895 M'Kenna, Rev. James E., Adm., M.R.I.A. Dromore, Co. Tyrone.
 1890 M'Knight, John P. Temple Gardens, Palmerston Park, Dublin.
 1900 M'Mahon, Rev. Canon John, P.P. St. Mary's, Nenagh.
 1890 M'Manus, Very Rev. Canon, P.P. St. Catherine's, Meath-street, Dublin.
 1890 M'Neill, Charles. 19, Warrington-place, Dublin.
 1890 M'Neill, Professor John. 19, Herbert Park, Donnybrook.
 1900 Maffett, Rev. R. S., B.A. 17 Herbert-road, Sandymount.
 1908 Maguire, John. Moore Mount, Dunleer.
 1890 Mahony, Daniel, M.A., Barrister-at-Law. Mount Alverno, Dalkey, Co. Dublin.
 1891 Mahony, Denis M'Carthy, B.A., Barrister-at-Law. 2, Howard-place, Kingstown.
 1898 ***Mahony, Rev. Henry. Cambridge House, Cambridge-road, Rathmines, Dublin.
 1887 Mahony, J. J. 4, Lower Montenotte, Cork.
 1895 Mahony, Thomas Henry. 8, Adelaide-place, St. Luke's, Cork.
 1899 Malone, Laurence. Innismaan, Queen's Park, Monkstown.
 1899 Malone, Mrs. Innismaan, Queen's Park, Monkstown.
 1906 Mangan, Most Rev. John, D.D., Bishop of Kerry. Killarney.
 1899 Manning, John Butler. 18, Upper Sackville-street, Dublin.
 1895 March, Henry Colley, M.D. (Lond.), F.S.A. Portesham, Dorchester.
 1910 **Marstrander, Professor Carl. School of Irish Learning, 122, St. Stephen's Green, Dublin.
 1900 Mason, J. J. B. 6, Ely-place, Dublin; and Glenmalure, Bushy Park-road, Terenure.
 1887 Mason, Thomas. 5, Dame-street, Dublin.
 1906 Mason, Thomas H. 5, Dame-street, Dublin.
 1910 **Maunsell, Mrs. E. The Island, Clare Castle, Co. Clare.
 1889 **Maunsell, William Pryce, B.A., Barrister-at-Law. 5, Martello-terrace, Kingstown.
 1907 Max, John T., J.P. Maxfort, Thurles.
 1907 May, Miss Charlotte P. Knockmore, Enniskerry, Co. Wicklow.
 1907 May, Miss Stella M. E. Knockmore, Enniskerry, Co. Wicklow.
 1910 May, Mrs. Florence E. Abbeylands, Milltown, Co. Kerry.
 1912 Mayler, Miss Margaret. Harristown, Ballymitty, Co. Wexford.
 1891 Mayne, Thomas, F.R.G.S.I. 19, Lord Edward-street, Dublin.

Elected	
1909	Mayne, Rev. William J., M.A. Auburn, Sydney Parade - avenue, Merion.
1893	Mayo, Right Hon. the Earl of, K.P., D.L. Palmerstown House Straffan.
1911	Meadows, Henry Lloyd, M.A., F.R.A.S. Clerk of the Crown and Peace for the County of Wexford. Ballyrane, Killinick, Co. Wexford.
1906	Meeredy, R. J. Vallombrosa, Bray, Co. Wicklow.
1897	MEEHAN, Rev. Joseph, C.C. Mullagh, Kells.
1911	Meehan, Rev. Patrick, P.P. The Presbytery, Keadue, Carrick-on-Shannon.
1899	Micks, William L., M.A. Commissioner, Congested District Board, Rutland-square, Dublin.
1898	Miller, Mrs. The Manse, Armagh.
1910	Miller, Rev. Robert, M.A. 48, Kildare-street, Dublin.
1907	Milligan, Humphrey, Athlone.
1901	Milliken, James. 146, Anfield-road, Liverpool.
1891	MILLNER, Colonel Joshua Kearney. Leeson Park House, Dublin.
1908	Mills, Dr. John, M.B. Resident Physician, District Asylum, Ballinasloe.
1909	Milne, Very Rev. Kentigern. The Abbey, Fort Augustus, Scotland.
1906	MITCHELL, Thomas. Walcot, Birr.
1898	Moloney, Maurice T. Ottawa, Illinois, U.S.A.
1891	Molony, Alfred. 4/48, Dartmouth Park Hill, London, N.W.
1897	Molony, Henry, M.D. Odellville, Ballingarry, Limerick.
1901	Monteagle of Brandon, Right Hon. Lord, K.P. Mount Trenchard, Foynes, Co. Limerick.
1892	Montgomery, Archibald V., Solicitor. 13, Molesworth-street, Dublin.
1904	Montgomery, Henry C. Craigmoyle, Craigavad, Co. Down.
1907	Moony, George M. S. Enraght, J.P. The Doon, Athlone.
1902	Moore, John. 117, Grafton-street, Dublin.
1892	Moore, John Gibson, J.P. Llandaff Hall, Merion.
1889	Moore, William. Castle Mahon, Blackrock, Co. Cork.
1909	Moore, William Colles. 5, Herbert-road, Sandymount.
1909	*Moore-Brabazon, Chambré. Tara Hall, Tara.
1889	*Morgan, Arthur P., B.A. (Dubl.), D.I.N.S. South Mall, Lismore.
1903	**Morris, Henry. 8, Main-street, Strabane.
1910	Morris, Rev. Canon, D.D., F.S.A., St. Gabriel's Vicarage, 4, Warwick-square, London, S.W.
1912	Morrison, William H. Granville Hotel, Upper Sackville-street, Dublin.
1907	Morrissey, James F., B.A. Public Record Office, Dublin.
1907	Morrissey, Thomas J., LL.B. Public Record Office, Dublin.
1906	Moulder, Victor J. 7, Lower Downs-road, Wimbledon, London, S.W.
1909	Moynagh, Stephen H., Solicitor. Roden-place, Dundalk.
1903	Mulhall, Mrs. Marion. c/o Mrs. Greer, Bandon, Co. Cork.
1889	Mullan, Rev. David, M.A. 93, Ranelagh-road, Dublin.
1902	Mullan, James. Castlerock, Co. Londonderry.
1891	Mullan, Robert A., B.A. 9, Trevor Hill, Newry.
1889	Mullen, Frank. Cavanacaw, Clanabogan, Co. Tyrone.
1905	*Mulligan, John. Greina, Adelaide-road, Glenageary.
1907	*Mulligan, Miss Sara. 13, Patrick-street, Kilkenny.
1902	Mulvany, Rev. Thomas, C.C., Adm. Collinstown, Co. Westmeath.
1890	Murphy, Rev. Arthur William, P.P. Brosna, Abbeyfeale.
1901	Murphy, Francis. 284, Newport-road, Cardiff.
1892	Murphy, Rev. James E. H., M.A., M.R.I.A., Professor of Irish, Dublin University. Rathcore Rectory, Enfield, Co. Meath.
1889	Murphy, Very Rev. Jeremiah, D.D., P.P. Macroom.
1895	Murphy, John J. 6, Mount Edgecumbe, Stranmillis-road, Belfast.
1896	Murphy, M. L. Ballyboy, Ferns.
1897	Murphy, Miss. Ard-na-Greine, Ardeevin-road, Dalkey.
1912	Murphy, Walter. Grace Park House, Richmond-road, Drumcondra.
1889	Murray, Archibald. Portland, Limerick.
1910	Murray, Bruce. Portland, Limerick.
1899	Murray, Duly, J.P. Beech Hill, Cork.

- Elected
- 1889 Nash, Lieut.-Colonel Edward, J.P. 94, Piccadilly, London, W.
 1895 Nash, Richard G., J.P. Finnstown House, Lucan.
 1905 Nash, Sir Vincent, Knt., D.L. Tivoli, Limerick.
 1902 Neale, Walter G. 29, Grosvenor-square, Dublin.
 1892 Neill, Sharman D. 22, Donegall-place, Belfast.
 1890 Nelis, John. Londonderry.
 1904 Nichols, James. 85, Ranelagh-road, Dublin.
 1899 Nichols, Mrs. Kilbrack, Doneraile, Co. Cork.
 1893 Nixon, James H. F., F.R.G.S., J.P. Mount Prospect, Mount Nugent, Co. Cavan.
 1902 Nolan, Rev. John, P.P. Kircubbin, Co. Down.
 1890 Nolan, Pierce L., B.A., Barrister-at-Law. 6, St. Stephen's-green, Dublin.
 1896 *Nolan, William R., B.A. Brookville, Simmonscourt-avenue, Donnybrook.
 1898 Nooney, Thomas F., J.P. Earl-street, Mullingar.
 1910 Nugent, Michael. Knocktopher Abbey, Knocktopher, Co. Kilkenny.
- 1902 **O'BRIEN, Conor.** 7, St. Stephen's-green, Dublin.
 1900 O'Brien, Mrs. South Hill, Limerick.
 1889 O'Brien, Very Rev. Lucius H., M.A., Dean of Limerick. The Deanery, Limerick.
 1871 O'Brien, Robert Vere, B.A. (Oxon.), J.P. Ballyalla, Ennis.
 1901 O'Byrne, William L. Woodville, The Hill, Monkstown, Co. Dublin.
 1890 O'Callaghan, Mrs. Maryfort, O'Callaghan's Mills, Limerick.
 1903 *O'Conchobhair, Domhnall. 15, Hollybank-road, Drumcondra.
 1901 O'Connell, Daniel, J.P., D.L. Derrynane Abbey, Waterville, Co. Kerry.
 1902 O'Connell, Mrs. Mary. Killeen, Killiney, Co. Dublin.
 1907 **O'Connell, Sir Morgan Ross, Bart. Lake View, Killarney.
 1893 O'Connor, Charles, K.C., Solicitor-General for Ireland, M.A. 28, Fitzwilliam-place, Dublin.
 1897 O'Connor, M. J., Solicitor. 2, George-street, Wexford.
 1904 Odell, Mrs. Cloncoskraine, Dungarvan, Co. Waterford.
 1897 O'Duffy, John, L.D.S., R.C.S.I. 67, Great Britain-street, Dublin.
 1908 O'Grady, Guillamore, M.A., Dublin Herald-of-Arms. 49, Fitzwilliam-square, Dublin.
 1889 O'Hanrahan, Timothy Wm., J.P. Parliament-street, Kilkenny.
 1890 O'Hara, Right Rev. John M., Monsignor; P.P., V.F. Crossmolina.
 1896 O'Hennessy, Bartholomew. Kilkeé.
 1889 O'Keefe, Stephen M., B.A., Barrister-at-Law, J.P. Delville, Glasnevin.
 1903 O'Leary, Very Rev. Archdeacon David, P.P. The Presbytery, Kenmare.
 1891 **O'LEARY, Rev. Edward,** P.P. Portarlinton.
 1892 **O'LEARY, Rev. John,** P.P. Freemount, Charleville.
 1884 **O'LEARY, Patrick.** Main-street, Graiguenamanagh, Co. Kilkenny.
 1911 O'Malley, Rev. Peter. St. Anthony's, Dubuque, Iowa, U.S.A.
 1891 O'Meara, John J., Solicitor, T.C. 205, Great Brunswick-street, Dublin.
 1894 O'Morchoe, The. Kerrymount, Foxrock.
 1891 O'Morchoe, Rev. Thomas A., M.A. Kiltiernan Rectory, Golden Ball.
 1908 O'Reilly, George. 26, Trinity-street, Drogheda.
 1908 O'Reilly, Very Rev. Michael, O.C.C. 56, Augier-street, Dublin.
 1896 **O'RIORDAN, Rev. John,** C.C. Cloyne.
 1904 O'Ryan, Rev. T. W., C.C. Presbytery, Golden Bridge, Dublin.
 1870 **ORMONDE, Most Hon. the Marquis of,** K.P., H.M.L. The Castle, Kilkenny.
 1912 Ormsby, Robert Daly. Ballynamote, Carrickmines, Co. Dublin.
 1887 Orpen, Goddard H., B.A., Barrister-at-Law. Monksgrange, Enniscorthy.
 1903 Orpen, Miss Lilian Iris. Monksgrange, Enniscorthy.
 1890 Orpen, Right Rev. Raymond d'A., M.A., Bishop of Limerick and Ardferd. The Palace, Henry-street, Limerick.
 1907 O'Sullivan, Daniel. Caherdaniel, Waterville, Co. Kerry.
 1890 Oulton, Rev. Richard C., M.A., B.D., 17, Warrington-place, Dublin.

Elected

- 1907 Pakenham-Walsh, Lieut. Winthrop Pakenham. Crinken House, Shankill, Co. Dublin.
- 1896 Parkinson, Miss. Westbourne, Ennis.
- 1909 Patch, Mrs. F. R. Fareham, Hants.
- 1899 *Paterson, Thomas. Tildarg, Merrion-road, Dublin.
- 1892 Patterson, Mervyn S. Rosavo, Cultra, Co. Down.
- 1868 Patterson, William Hugh, M.R.I.A. Garranard, Strandtown, Belfast.
- 1910 Patton, Rev. George Herbert, M.A. The Rectory, Kilmessan, Co. Meath.
- 1890 Pentland, George Henry, B.A., J.P. Black Hall, Drogheda.
- 1893 Peter, Miss A. 10, Peter-place, Adelaide-road, Dublin.
- 1890 Phelps, Ernest James. 9, Lower Hatch-street, Dublin.
- 1909 Phillips, James Gastrell, Architect. Barnwood-avenue, Gloucester.
- 1888 Phillips, James J., C.E., Archt. Assurance Buildings, 16, Donegall-square, South, Belfast.
- 1906 Pilkington, Richard Grant. 81, Marlborough-road, Donnybrook.
- 1903 Pim, A. Cecil. 47, Franklin-street, Belfast.
- 1900 Pim, Miss E. M. Newtown Park, Waterford.
- 1902 Pim, Miss Ida. Lonsdale, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.
- 1903 Pim, Jonathan, M.A., Barrister-at-Law. 10, Herbert-street, Dublin.
- 1904 Place, G. W., Barrister-at-Law. 9, Ailesbury-road, Dublin.
- 1903 Place, Thomas Dumayne. Rosemount, New Ross.
- 1887 Plunkett, Thomas, M.R.I.A. Enniskillen.
- 1891 Poë, Colonel Wm. Hutcheson, C.B., J.P., D.L. Heywood, Ballinakill.
- 1864 **POER, COUNT DE LA**, Lord le Power and Corroghmore, D.L. Gurteen Poer, Kilsheelan, Co. Waterford.
- 1899 Pollock, Hugh, Barrister-at-Law. 50, Northumberland-road, Dublin.
- 1892 Pounder, Festus Kelly, B.A. St. John's-terrace, Enniscorthy.
- 1904 Powell, Miss Una T. E. Bella Squardo, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.
- 1892 Powell, Rev. William H., D.D. Garrycloyne Rectory, Blarney.
- 1910 Powell, Thomas Valentine, 3, Bushy Park-road, Rathgar.
- 1911 **Power, John Joseph, Ecclesiastical and General Decorator, High-street, Kilkenny.
- 1884 Power, Rev. George Beresford, B.A. Kilfane Glebe, Thomastown.
- 1876 **POWER, Rev. Patrick**, M.R.I.A. Portlaw, Waterford.
- 1884 Power, Rev. John, P.P. Kilteely, Pallasgrean, Co. Limerick.
- 1909 Price, George, LL.D. Board of Works, 6, Upper Merrion-street, Dublin.
- 1902 Prochazka, the Baroness P. Leyrath, Kilkenny.
- 1894 Purefoy, Rev. Amyrald D., M.A. The Rectory, Chapelizod, Co. Dublin.
- 1890 Quan-Smith, Samuel A. Bullock Castle, Dalkey, Co. Dublin.
- 1906 Quiggin, Edmund Crosby, M.A. Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge.
- 1908 Quinn, Augustine. The Beeches, Liscard, Cheshire.
- 1903 Quinn, John Monsarratt. 4, Kildare-place, Dublin.
- 1896 Rankin, Rev. R. B., B.A. All Saints, Newtown-Cunningham, Co. Donegal.
- 1891 Rapmund, Rev. Joseph, P.P. Parochial House, Silverstream, Co. Monaghan.
- 1912 Reade, James F. A., M.I.C.E. 28, Barronstrand-street, Waterford.
- 1898 Redington, Miss Matilda. Kilcornan, Oranmore.
- 1891 Reynell, Miss. 22, Eccles-street, Dublin.
- 1902 Reynolds, Mrs. Kate Isabella. The Mullens, Ballyshannon.
- 1905 Rice, Ignatius J., Solicitor. Rose Lawn, Ballybrack, Co. Dublin.
- 1881 Rice, Lieut.-Colonel Richard Justice, J.P. Bushmount, Lixnaw.
- 1904 **ROBB, Alfred A.**, M.A., Ph. D. Lisnabreeny House, Castlereagh, Belfast.
- 1902 Robertson, Hume. 26, Porchester-terrace, London, W.
- 1911 Robinson, Rev. John Lubbock, B.A. 35, Anglesea-road, Dublin.
- 1897 Roche, H. J. The Castle, Enniscorthy.
- 1900 Rochfort, William, J.P. Cahir Abbey, Cahir, Co. Tipperary.

- Elected
 1892 Rogers, William E. Belfast Banking Company, Portaferry.
 1905 Ross-Lewin, Rev. Canon G. H., M.A. St. Cuthbert's Vicarage, Shotley Bridge, Co. Durham.
- 1894 **ROTHERAM, Edward Crofton.** Belview, Crossakiel, Co. Meath.
 1906 Roycroft, Andrew. 94, Drumcondra-road, Dublin.
 1890 Ryan, Very Rev. Arthur, P.P., V.G. The Presbytery, Tipperary.
 1889 Ryan, Rev. James J., President, St. Patrick's College, Thurles.
 1907 Ryan, James P., M.D. Collins-street, Melbourne, Victoria.
 1908 Ryan, Rev. Patrick. St. Patrick's College, Thurles.
 1891 Ryland, Richard H., B.A., Barrister-at-Law. Sea Lawn, Sutton, Co. Dublin.
- 1895 Salazar, Count Lorenzo, Consul for Italy in Ireland. Melrose House, Kingstown.
 1908 Sayers, Reginald Brydges. 27, Killeen-road, Rathmines, Dublin.
 1892 Scott, Conway, C.E. Albion Hotel, Falmouth.
 1901 Scott, John Alfred, M.A., M.D., F.R.C.S.I. 36, Lower Baggot-street, Dublin.
 1892 Scott, Samuel. 28, Ashby-road, Burton-on-Trent.
 1912 *Scott, William A., Architect, A.R.B.A. 45, Mountjoy-square, Dublin.
 1912 Seigne, Miss Margery. Grenane House, Thomastown.
 1905 Seton, Malcolm Cotter Cariston. 13, Clarendon-road, Holland Park, London, W.
 1907 Seymour, Rev. St. John, B.D. Donohil Rectory, Cappawhite, Co. Tipperary.
- 1896 Shackleton, George. Anna Liffey House, Lucan.
 1902 Shaw, Frederick, M.R.I.A. 20, Laurence-street, Drogheda.
 1898 Shaw, Thomas J., J.P. 58, Earl-street, Mullingar.
 1902 **SHEIL, H. Percy.** Nivarna, Greystones, Co. Wicklow.
 1905 *Sheridan, George P., Architect. 1, Suffolk-street, Dublin.
 1896 Sheridan, Rev. N. T. Ramsgrange, Arthurstown, *via* Waterford.
 1898 Sherwin, Rev. James P. University Church, St. Stephen's-green, Dublin.
 1896 Shore, Hon. Mrs. Ballyduff, Thomastown, Co. Kilkenny.
 1909 Shortal, Nicholas, Solicitor. Parliament-street, Kilkenny.
 1909 Sides, Rev. John Robert, B.A. The Rectory, Burnfoot, Londonderry.
 1895 Simpson, Mrs. West Church Manse, Ballymena.
 1887 Simpson, William M. Walmer, Ballyholme-road, Bangor, Co. Down.
 1909 *Sinclair, Thomas. 18, Castle-lane, Belfast.
 1893 Skeffington, Joseph Bartholomew, M.A., LL.D., S.I.N.S. Waterford.
 1893 Small, John F., Solicitor. 37, Hill-street, Newry.
 1906 **SMITH, Mrs. Augustus.** Sion Lodge, Waterford.
 1902 Smith, Blair, J.P. Errigal House, Laurence-street, Londonderry.
 1894 Smith, Rev. George Nuttall, M.A. Halwell Manor, Beaworthy, North Devon.
- 1887 *Smith, Owen. Nobber, Co. Meath.
 1893 Smyth, Edward Weber, J.P. 6, St. Stephen's-green, Dublin.
 1895 Smyth, Mrs. E. Weber. Cuil-min, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.
 1909 Smyth, Miss Isabella. 14, Morehampton-road, Dublin.
 1894 Smyth, Richard O'Brien, C.E., Archt. 2, Kenilworth-square, Dublin.
 1895 Smyth, Robert Wolfe, J.P. Portlick Castle, Athlone.
 1902 Spring, Richard Francis, C.E. Polehore, Wexford.
 1890 **STACK, Rev. C. Maurice,** M.A. The Vicarage, Magheraclone, Kells.
 1904 Staepoole, Miss Gwendoline Clare. 24, Harcourt-street, Dublin.
 1910 *Stanley, John Francis, Designer, 3124, Hull-avenue, New York City.
 1895 Steele, Rev. William B., B.A. Levally Rectory, Enniskillen.
 1891 Stephens, Pembroke Scott, K.C. 30, Cumberland-terrace, Regent's Park, London, N.W.
- 1903 Stevenson, James, M.R.I.A., J.P. Fort James, Londonderry.
 1893 Stewart, Rev. Harvey, M.A. 44, Upper Mount-street, Dublin.
 1898 Stewart, Rev. Joseph Atkinson, Canon. Killowen, Lisburn.
 1900 Stourton, Miss. South Gate, Castlebellingham, Co. Louth.

- Elected
 1893 Stubbs, Henry, M.A., J.P., D.L. Danby, Ballyshannon.
 1908 Studholme, Lancelot Joseph Moore, B.A. (Oxon.), C.E. Ballyeighan, Birr.
 1879 Swanston, William. 4A, Cliftonville-avenue, Belfast.
 1901 Swanzy, Rev. Henry Biddall, M.A. Omeath Rectory, Newry, Co. Louth.
 1912 Symes, Miss Eleanor. Mount Druid, Killiney, Co. Dublin.
 1889 Synnott, Nicholas J., B.A. (Lond.), Barrister-at-Law. Furness, Naas.
- 1912 Talbot, Rev. Robert, Rector of Ballycarney, Co. Wexford.
 1890 Tarleton, Mrs. The Abbey, Killeigh, Tullamore.
 1911 Taylor, Nathaniel, Solicitor. 35, Waterloo-road, Dublin.
 1894 Telford, Rev. William H. Reston Free Church Manse, Berwickshire.
 1908 Tempest, Harry G. Dundalgan Press, Dundalk.
 1890 Tempest, William, J.P. Douglas-place, Dundalk.
 1901 Tenison, Arthur Heron Ryan, F.R.I.B.A. 21, Great Peter-street, Westminster, London, S.W.; and Elm Dene, 32, Bath-road, Bedford Park, Chiswick, W.
- 1895 Thunder, Francis P. Grása Dá, Upper Drumcondra, Dublin.
 1903 Tibbs, John Harding, B.A. Ginnett's Great, Summerhill, Co. Meath.
 1909 ***Tierney, Denis J. 9, Mountpleasant, College-road, Cork.
 1896 *Tivy, Henry L., J.P. Barnstead, Blackrock, Cork.
 1890 Toler-Aylward, Hector J. C., J.P., D.L. Shankill Castle, Whitehall, Co. Kilkenny.
- 1889 ***Toner, Rev. Joseph. St. Lawrence, Atlantic-avenue, Pittsburg, U.S.A.
 1912 Toppin, Aubrey John. National Museum, Dublin.
 1892 **TORRENS, Thomas Hughes**, J.P. Edenmore, Whiteabbey, Co. Antrim.
 1895 Townshend, Thomas Courtney, B.A. (Dubl.). 23, South Frederick-street, Dublin.
- 1883 Traill, William A., M.A., C.E. Giant's Causeway, Bushmills.
 1891 Tresilian, Richard S. 9, Upper Sackville-street, Dublin.
 1897 Tuite, James. 14, Greville-street, Mullingar.
 1906 Tuthill, Lieut.-Colonel Phineas B. Villiers-, R.A.M.C. The Slopes, Kingstown, Co. Dublin.
- 1911 Tuthill, Mrs. M. W. C. Villiers. The Slopes, Kingstown.
 1904 Twigg, Thomas S. Rarc-an-ilan, Coliemore-road, Dalkey, Co. Dublin.
 1901 Twigge, R. W., F.S.A. Reform Club, Pall Mall, London, S.W.
- 1912 **UA CASAIDE**, Seamus, B.A. Board of Works, Dublin.
 1904 **USSHER, Beverley Grant**, H. M. Inspector of Schools. 20, Glenmore-road, Hampstead, London, N.W.
- 1893 Ussher, Richard John, J.P., D.L. Cappagh House, Cappagh R.S.O., Co. Waterford.
- 1897 **VANSTON, George T. B.**, LL.D., K.C. Hildon Park, Terenure-road, Rathgar.
 1891 Venables, William J. Gortalowry House, Cookstown.
- 1907 Waddell, John J., Barrister-at-Law. 1, Bayswater-terrace, Sandycove, Co. Dublin.
 1890 Waldron, The Right Hon. Laurence A., M.R.I.A. 10, Anglesea-street, Dublin.
- 1892 Walkington, Miss, M.A., LL.D. Edenvale, Strandtown, Co. Down.
 1901 **WALL, Rev. Francis J.** St. Mary's, Haddington-road, Dublin.
 1909 Wallace, Joseph, B.A. 9, Victoria-terrace, Limerick.
 1897 Wallace, Colonel Robert H., C.B. Myra Castle, Downpatrick.
 1911 Wallace, Rev. J. Craig. Raphoe.
 1896 **WALSH, John Edward**, M.A. (Dubl.), Barrister-at-Law, J.P. Belville, Donnybrook.
 1890 Walsh, Very Rev. James H., D.D., Dean of Christ Church. 47, Upper Mount-street, Dublin.

- Elected
 1903 Walsh, Richard Walter, J.P. Williamstown House, Castlebellingham, Co. Louth.
 1891 Walsh, Ven. Robert, D.D., Archdeacon of Dublin. St. Mary's Rectory, Donnybrook.
 1890 Walsh, Thomas Arnold, Kilmallock.
 1899 Walsh, V. J. Hussey-. 10, Avenue Marceau, Paris.
 1899 Walshe, Richard D. 42, Bloomfield-avenue, S. C. R., Dublin.
 1902 Ward, Edward. Ulster Bank, Dundalk.
 1896 Ward, H. Somerset. Dunibert House, Balfron, N.B.
 1906 Ward, Hon. Kathleen A. N. Beechwood, Killiney, Co. Dublin.
 1905 Warren, Miss Edyth G. 12, Fitzwilliam-square, Dublin.
 1905 Warren, Miss Mary Helen. 12, Fitzwilliam-square, Dublin.
 1890 Webber, William Downes, J.P. Mitchelstown Castle, Co. Cork.
 1909 Webster, Rev. Charles A., B.D. St. Michael's, Blackrock, Cork.
 1898 Webster, William, Solicitor. 35A, Church-street, St. Helens.
 1888 Welch, Robert John, M.R.I.A. 49, Lonsdale-street, Belfast.
 1889 Weldrick, George (c/o R. H. Beauchamp, 5, Foster-place, Dublin).
 1905 Wells, Samuel W. 216, Beechcliffe, Keighley, Yorkshire.
 1901 West, Capt. Erskine Eyre, Barrister-at-Law. Shoyswell, Cowper Gardens, Dublin.
 1895 Westropp, Miss. Park House, Clonlara, Co. Limerick.
 1895 Wheeler, Francis C. P. 14, Fade-street, Dublin.
 1887 White, Rev. Hill Wilson, D.D., LL.D., M.R.I.A. Wilson's Hospital, Multifarnham, Co. Westmeath.
 1889 White, James, L.R.C.P.S.E., J.P. Kilkenny.
 1883 White, Colonel J. Grove, J.P., D.L. Kilbyrne, Doneraile, Co. Cork.
 1911 White, Henry Bantry, M.A., M.A.I., I.S.O. Ballingule, Donnybrook.
 1896 **WHITE, Rev. Patrick W.**, B.A. Stonebridge Manse, Clones.
 1896 **WHITE, Richard Blair.** Ashton Park, Monkstown.
 1910 White, Samuel Robert Llewellyn, Lieutenant-Colonel 1st Leinster Regt. Scotch Rath, Dalkey, Co. Dublin.
 1889 White, W. Grove, LL.B., Crown Solicitor for Co. Kildare. 18, Elgin-road, Dublin.
 1901 Whitfield, George. Modreeny, Cloughjordan, Co. Tipperary.
 1905 Whitton, Joseph, B.A., B.E. Board of Works Office, Enniskillen.
 1902 Whitworth, Mrs. Blackrock, Dundalk.
 1889 Wilkinson, Arthur B. Berkeley, B.E. Drombroe, Bantry, Co. Cork.
 1902 Wilkinson, George, B.A. Ringlestown, Kilmessan, Co. Meath.
 1900 Wilkinson, W. J. Newtown Park, Trim.
 1888 Willcocks, Rev. Wm. Smyth, M.A., Canon. Dunleckney Glebe, Bagenals-town.
 1868 Williams, Edward Wilmot, J.P., D.L. Herringston, Dorchester.
 1894 *Williams, Rev. Sterling de Courey, M.A. Durrow Rectory, Tullamore.
 1874 Williams, Mrs. W. Parkside, Wimbledon Common, London, S.W.
 1899 Williamson, Rev. Charles Arthur, M.A. Ashampstead Vicarage, Reading, Berks.
 1904 Wilson, Charles J., Barrister-at-Law. 17, Pembroke Park, Dublin.
 1907 Wilson, Charles Pilkington, Solicitor. Lismallon, Foxrock, Co. Dublin.
 1887 Wilson, James Mackay, J.P., D.L. Currygrane, Edgeworthstown.
 1911 Winder, Very Rev. T. E., M.A., Dean of Ossory. The Deanery, Kilkenny.
 1872 Windisch, Professor Dr. Ernst, Hon. M.R.I.A. Universitäts Strasse, 15, Leipzig.
 1900 Wood, Herbert, B.A., M.R.I.A. 6, Clarinda-park, E., Kingstown, Co. Dublin.
 1890 Woodward, Rev. Alfred Sadleir, M.A. St. Mark's Vicarage, Ballysillan, Belfast.
 1890 *Woodward, Rev. George Otway, B.A. Rectory, Newcastle, Co. Down.
 1887 Wright, Rev. Wm. Ball, M.A. Osboldwick Vicarage, York.
 1907 Young, Rev. T. E., M.A. Hill View, Abbeyleix, Queen's County.
 1890 **YOUNGE, Miss Katharine E.** Upper Oldtown, Rathdowney, Queen's County.

Total number of Fellows, . . . 198 (Life and Hon. Fellows, 60.)

„ „ Members, . . . 825 (Life Members, 52.)

Total, 31st December, 1912, . 1023

N.B.—The Fellows and Members of the Society are requested to communicate to the Honorary Secretaries, 6, St. Stephen's-green, Dublin, changes of address, or other corrections in the foregoing lists which may be needed.

SOCIETIES AND INSTITUTIONS WHICH RECEIVE THE QUARTERLY JOURNAL

OF THE

Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland FOR 1912.

- American Antiquarian Society, Worcester, Mass., U. S. A.
 Antiquary (Editor of), 62, Paternoster-row, London, E.C.
 Architect, The (Editor of), Imperial Buildings, Ludgate Hill, London, W.C.
 Belfast Naturalists' Field Club: The Museum, Belfast.
 Bergens Museums, Bibliothek. The Librarian, Bergen.
 Bristol and Gloucester Archæological Society: Rev. William Bazeley, M.A.
 Librarian, The Society's Library, Eastgate, Gloucester.
 British Archæological Association: Hon. Secretary, 15, Paternoster-row, London.
 British School at Rome: The Library, British School, Palazzo, Odescalchi, Rome.
 Cambridgeshire and Huntingdonshire Archæological Society: William Emery, Hon.
 Secretary, Eynesbury House, Eynesbury, St. Neots.
 Cambridge Antiquarian Society: Rev. F. G. Walker, Secretary, 21, St. Andrew-
 street, Cambridge.
 Cambrian Archæological Association: c/o Canon Trevor Owen, M.A., F.S.A.
 Bodelwyddan Vicarage, Rhuddlan, North Wales.
 Chester and North Wales Archæological and Historic Society: John Hewitt, Hon.
 Librarian, Grosvenor Museum, Chester.
 Det Kgl, norske Videnskabers. Selskab, Thronhjelm Norge.
 Folk Lore (Editor of), 270, Strand, London, W.C.
 Glasgow Archæological Society: A. H. Charteris. 19, St. Vincent-place, Glasgow.
 Historic Society of Lancashire and Cheshire: The Secretary, Royal Institution,
 Colquitt-street, Liverpool.
 His Majesty's Private Library: The Librarian, Buckingham Palace, London.
 Irish Builder, Editor of: R. M. Butler, Esq., Dawson Chambers, Dawson-street,
 Dublin.
 Kent Archæological Society: The Hon. Secretary, Maidstone, Kent.
 Kildare (County) Archæological Society: c/o Lord Walter Fitz Gerald, Kilkea
 Castle, Mageny.
 Kungl Universitetets Uppsala, Bibliotek. Ansel Anderson, Chief Librarian.
 Louth (County) Archæological Society: c/o Rev. James Quinn, C.C., Cooley,
 Carlingford.
 National Library of Ireland, Kildare-street, Dublin.
 Numismatic Society: The Secretaries, 22, Albemarle-street, London, W.

- Numismatic and Antiquarian Society of Philadelphia: Hall of the Society, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, U. S. A.
- Numismatique et Archeologique du Musee National de Transylvanie, A. Kolozsvar (Hongrie).
- Palestine Exploration Fund (Secretary of), 2, Hinde-street, Manchester-square, London, W.
- Paris, Museum of St. Germain.
- Revue Celtique: Monsieur C. Professeur Vendryes, 85, Rue d'Assas, Paris.
- Royal Institute of British Architects: The Librarian, 9, Conduit-street, Hanover-square, London, W.
- Royal Institution of Cornwall: The Hon. Secretary, Museum, Truro, Cornwall.
- Royal Irish Academy: 19, Dawson-street, Dublin.
- Royal Archæological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland: The Hon. Secretary, 19, Bloomsbury-square, London, W.C.
- Société Royale d'Archéologie de Bruxelles, 11, Rue Ravensten, Bruxelles.
- Société des Bollandistes, 14, Rue des Ursulines, Bruxelles.
- Société Royale des Antiquaires du Nord: Messrs. Williams and Norgate, 14, Henrietta-street, Covent Garden, London.
- Society of Antiquaries of London: The Assistant Secretary, Burlington House, Piccadilly, London, W.
- Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle-upon-Tyne: C. Hunter Blair, Librarian, The Black Gate, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.
- Society of Antiquaries of Scotland: Joseph Anderson, Esq., LL.D., National Museum of Antiquities, Queen-street, Edinburgh.
- Society of Architects, 28, Bedford-square, London, W.C.
- Smithsonian Institution: Washington, D. C., U.S.A., c/o Wm. Wesley, 28, Essex-street, Strand, London.
- Somersetshire Archæological and Natural History Society: H. St. George Gray, Taunton Castle, Taunton.
- Stockholm, Academy of Antiquities.
- Suffolk Institute of Archæology: H. R. Barker, The Librarian, Mayes Hall Museum, Bury St. Edmunds.
- Surrey Archæological Society: Hon. Secretaries, Castle Arch, Guildford.
- Sussex Archæological Society: Care of Hon. Librarian, The Castle, Lewes, Sussex.
- The Bodleian Library, Oxford (5 & 6 Vict. c. 45).
- The Copyright Office, British Museum, London.
- The Honourable Society of Cymmrodorion, 64, Chancery-lane, London, W.C.
- The Library, Trinity College, Dublin (5 & 6 Vict. c. 45).
- The National Library of Wales, Aberystwyth.
- The Royal Anthropological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland, 50, Great Russell-street, London, W.C.
- The State Historical Society of Wisconsin, c/o Messrs. Henry Sotheran & Co., 140, Strand, London.
- The Thoresby Society, 10, Park-street, Leeds.
- The University Library, Cambridge (5 & 6 Vict. c. 45).
- Wiltshire Archæological and Natural History Society: The Secretary, Devizes.
- Yorkshire Archæological Society: E. K. Clark, Esq., Hon. Librarian, 10, Park-street, Leeds.

GENERAL RULES

OF THE

ROYAL SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF IRELAND.

(As Revised at the Annual Meeting, 1898).



OBJECTS.

1. The Society is instituted to preserve, examine, and illustrate all Ancient Monuments and Memorials of the Arts, Manners, and Customs of the past, as connected with the Antiquities, Language, and Literature of Ireland.

CONSTITUTION.

2. The Society shall consist of FELLOWS, MEMBERS, ASSOCIATES, and HONORARY FELLOWS.

3. FELLOWS shall be elected at a General Meeting of the Society, each name having been previously submitted to and approved of by the Council, with the name of a Fellow or Member as proposer. Each Fellow shall pay an Entrance Fee of £2, and an Annual Subscription of £1, or a Life Composition of £14, which includes the Entrance Fee of £2.

4. MEMBERS shall be similarly elected, on being proposed by a Fellow or Member, and shall pay an Entrance Fee of 10s. and an Annual Subscription of 10s., or a Life Composition of £7, which shall include the Entrance Fee of 10s.

5. ASSOCIATES may be elected by the Council, on being proposed by a Fellow or Member, for any single Meeting or Excursion of the Society at a Subscription to be fixed by the Council; but they shall not vote, or be entitled to any privileges of the Society except admission to such Meeting or Excursion.

6. All Fees due on joining the Society must be paid either before, or within two months from, the date of Election. Fellows and Members failing to pay shall be reported at the next General Meeting after the expiration of this period.

7. Any Fellow who has paid his full Annual Subscription of £1 for ten consecutive years may become a LIFE FELLOW on payment of a sum of £8.

8. Any Member who has paid his full Annual Subscription of 10s. for ten consecutive years may become a LIFE MEMBER on payment of £5.

9. Any Member who has paid his Life Composition, on being advanced to the rank of Fellow, may compound by paying a sum of £7, which sum includes the Entrance Fee for Fellowship.

10. A Member paying an Annual Subscription of 10s., on being elected to Fellowship, shall pay an Admission Fee of 30s., instead of the Entrance Fee of £2 provided for in Rule 3.

11. All Subscriptions shall be payable in advance on 1st day of January in each year, or on election. The Subscriptions of Fellows and Members elected at the last Meeting of any year may be placed to their credit for the following year. A List of all Fellows and Members whose Subscriptions are two years in arrear shall be read out at the Annual General Meeting, and published in the *Quarterly Journal* of the Society.

12. Fellows shall be entitled to receive the *Journal*, and all extra publications of the Society. Members shall be entitled to receive the *Journal*, and may obtain the extra publications on payment of the price fixed by the Council.

13. Fellows and Members whose Subscriptions for the year have not been paid are not entitled to the *Journal*: and any Fellow or Member whose Subscription for the current year remains unpaid, and who receives and retains the *Journal*, shall be held liable for the payment of the full published price of 3s. for each quarterly part.

14. Fellows and Members whose subscriptions for the current year have been paid shall alone have the right of voting at all General Meetings of the Society. Any such Fellow present at a General Meeting can call for a vote by orders, and, in that case, no resolution can be passed unless by a majority of both the Fellows and of the Members present and voting. Honorary Fellows have not the right of voting, and are not eligible for any of the Offices mentioned in Rules 15 and 16, nor can they be elected Members of Council. In cases where a ballot is called for, no Candidate for Fellowship or Membership can be admitted unless by the votes of two-thirds of the Fellows and Members present, and voting.

OFFICE-BEARERS AND COUNCIL.

15. The Officers of the Society, who must be Fellows, shall consist of a Patron-in-Chief, Patrons, President, four Vice-Presidents for each Province, two General Secretaries, and a Treasurer. All Lieutenants of Counties to be *ex-officio* Patrons on election as Fellows.

16. The President and Vice-Presidents shall be elected at the Annual General Meeting in each year. The nominations for these offices must be received at the Rooms of the Society on or before the first day of December preceding the Annual General Meeting, addressed to the Hon. General Secretaries, and endorsed "Nomination of Officers." Each Nomination Paper must be signed by seven or more Fellows or Members as proposers; and in the case of a candidate who has not held such office before, his Nomination Paper must be accompanied by an intimation under his hand that he will serve in that office if elected. In case the number of persons so nominated shall exceed the number of vacancies, a printed Balloting Paper, containing the names of all such Candidates arranged in alphabetical order, distinguishing those recommended by the Council, shall be sent by post to every Fellow and Member whose name is on the Roll of the Society, directed to the address entered on the Roll, at least one week before the day of election. Each person voting shall mark with an asterisk the name of each Candidate for whom he, or she, votes. The Voter shall then return the Balloting Paper to the Hon. General Secretaries, on or before the day preceding the Election, in an addressed envelope, which will be supplied; sealed and marked *Balloting Paper*, and signed outside with the name of the Voter: the Balloting Paper itself must not be signed. In case a Voter signs the Balloting Paper, or votes for more Candidates than

the number specified thereon, such vote shall be void. The Balloting Papers shall be scrutinized on the day of election by at least two Scrutineers appointed by the Council, who shall report the result at the General Meeting held on the evening of that day. The Treasurer shall furnish the Scrutineers with a List of the Fellows and Members whose Subscriptions have been paid up to the day preceding the Election, and who are consequently qualified to vote at such Election. Those Candidates who obtain the greatest number of votes shall be declared elected, subject to the provisions of Rule 17, provided that, when there appears an equality of votes for two or more Candidates, the Candidate whose name is longest on the books of the Society shall be declared elected. The President shall be elected for a term of three years, and the same person shall not be elected for two consecutive periods. The four senior or longest elected Vice-Presidents, one in each province, shall retire each year by rotation, and shall not be eligible for re-election at the General Meeting at which they retire. The Council may submit to the Annual General Meeting the name of a Fellow, Hon. Fellow, or Member, who will act as Hon. President, and the Meeting may adopt the name submitted, or may elect another by a majority of votes, such Hon. President to hold office for one year, and shall not be elected for two consecutive periods.

17. The management of the business of the Society shall be entrusted to a Council of Twelve, eight of whom at least must be Fellows (exclusive of the President, Past Presidents, Vice-Presidents, the Honorary General Secretaries, and Treasurer, who shall be *ex-officio* Members of the Council. The Council shall meet on the last Tuesday of each month, or on such other days as they may deem necessary. Four Members of Council shall form a quorum. The three senior or longest elected Members of the Council shall retire each year by rotation, and shall not be eligible for re-election at the Annual General Meeting at which they retire. In case of a vacancy occurring for a Member of Council during the year, the Council shall at its next Meeting co-opt a Fellow or Member, to retire by rotation. A Member of Council who has failed to attend one-third of the ordinary Meetings of the Council during the year shall forfeit his seat at the next Annual General Meeting. The vacancies caused by the retirement by rotation of Members of Council shall be filled up in the manner prescribed for the election of President and Vice-Presidents in Rule 16.

18. The Council may appoint Honorary Provincial Secretaries for each Province, and Honorary Local Secretaries throughout the country, whose duties shall be defined by the Council, and they shall report to the Honorary General Secretaries, at least once a year, on all Antiquarian Remains discovered in their districts, investigate Local History and Tradition, and give notice of all injury inflicted, or likely to be inflicted, on Monuments of Antiquity or Ancient Memorials of the Dead, in order that the influence of the Society may be exerted to restore or preserve them.

19. The Council may appoint Committees to take charge of particular departments of business, and shall report to the Annual General Meeting the state of the Society's Funds, and other matters which may have come before them during the preceding year. They may appoint an Hon. Curator of the Museum, and draw up such rules for its management as they may think fit. The Hon. General Secretaries may, with the approval of the Council, appoint a paid Assistant Secretary: salary to be determined by the Council.

20. The Treasurer's Accounts shall be audited by two Auditors, to be elected at the Annual General Meeting in each year, who shall present their Report at a subsequent General Meeting of the Society.

21. All property of the Society shall be vested in the Council, and shall be disposed of as they shall direct. The Museum of Antiquities cannot be disposed of without the sanction of the Society being first obtained.

22. For the purpose of carrying out the arrangements in regard to the Meetings and Excursions to be held in the respective Provinces, the Honorary Provincial Secretaries may be summoned to attend the Meetings of Council *ex-officio*. Honorary Secretaries of the County or Counties in which such Meetings are held shall be similarly summoned.

MEETINGS OF THE SOCIETY.

23. The Society shall meet four times in each year on such days as the Council shall ascertain to be the most convenient, when Fellows and Members shall be elected, Papers on Historical and Archaeological Subjects shall be read and discussed, and Objects of Antiquarian Interest exhibited. Excursions may be arranged where practicable.

24. The Annual General Meeting shall be held in Dublin in the month of January : one Meeting in the year shall be held in Kilkenny ; the other Meetings to be held in such places as the Council may recommend. Notice of such General Meetings shall be forwarded to each Fellow and Member. Evening Meetings for reading and discussing Papers, and making exhibits, may be held at such times as shall be arranged by the Council.

PUBLICATIONS.

25. No Paper shall be read to the Society without the permission of the Council having previously been obtained. The Council shall determine the order in which Papers shall be read, and the time to be allowed for each. All Papers listed or Communications received shall be the property of the Society. The Council shall determine whether, and to what extent, any Paper or Communication shall be published.

26. All matter concerning existing religious and political differences shall be excluded from the Papers to be read and the discussions held at the Meetings of the Society.

27. The Proceedings and Papers read at the several Meetings, and where approved of by the Council, shall be printed in the form of a Journal, and supplied to all Fellows and Members not in arrear. If the funds of the Society permit, extra publications may be printed and supplied to all Fellows free, and to such Members as may subscribe specially for them.

GENERAL.

28. These Rules shall not be altered or amended except at an Annual General Meeting of the Society, and after notice given at the previous General Meeting. All By-laws and Regulations dealing with the General Rules formerly made are hereby repealed.

29. The enactment of any new Rule, or the alteration or repeal of any existing one, must be in the first instance submitted to the Council ; the proposal to be signed by seven Fellows or Members, and forwarded to the Hon. Secretary. Such proposal being made, the Council shall lay same before a General Meeting, with its opinion thereon ; and such proposal shall not be ratified unless passed by a majority of the Fellows and Members present at such General Meeting subject to the provisions of Rule 14.

E. C. R. ARMSTRONG, F.S.A., M.R.I.A.,
M. J. McENERY, B.A., M.R.I.A.,

Honorary General Secretaries.

6, ST. STEPHEN'S-GREEN, DUBLIN,
31st December, 1912.

THE JOURNAL
OF
THE ROYAL SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES
OF IRELAND
FOR THE YEAR 1912

PAPERS AND PROCEEDINGS—PART I, VOL. XLII

Papers

THE ROMANESQUE DOORWAY AT CLONFERT

BY HENRY S. CRAWFORD, M.R.I.A.

[Read 3 OCTOBER 1911]

WHEN Mr. Brash wrote his account of Clonfert Cathedral he declined the task of illustrating the great doorway; stating truly enough that photography alone could represent the wonderful variety of its ornaments. Photography is now available for such purposes in a way that it was not when Brash wrote, some thirty or forty years ago, and this paper is an attempt to make good his omission.

For the history and details of the building in general I must refer enquirers to *The Ecclesiastical Architecture of Ireland*, where they are clearly set out. A short summary may, however, be usefully given before the design and ornament of the doorway are considered.

Clonfert is situated in a rather out-of-the-way locality, on the west bank of the Shannon, below its confluence with the Suck. As there are no bridges, the former cuts it off from the east, and the latter from the north. The only convenient approach is from Banagher, about four miles to the south.

According to the *Annals of Clonmacnois*, Clonfert was founded by St. Brendan in the year 563. Placed as it was near the great highway of the Shannon, it was peculiarly exposed to the ravages of the Northmen, and we need not be surprised that the *Annals* mention no less than

Jour. R.S.A.I. } Vol. II, Sixth Series. }
 } Vol. XLII, Consec. Ser. }

B

[ALL RIGHTS RESERVED]

ten occasions on which it was plundered or burnt. The wonder is that so much remains.

The cathedral is of very moderate dimensions, being no more than 82 feet long. The structure consists of the nave with its western tower, the chancel, and the vaulted sacristy to the north of the latter. The ruins of the south transept still remain, but those of the north have completely vanished. The tower is built inside the western end of the nave, an arrangement which is singularly unpleasing in appearance, but which at least avoided the necessity of interfering with the western porch, as happened at Maghera. Probably the east gable of the chancel is the oldest part of the building; Brash dates it at the end of the tenth century, while he assigns the western portal to the latter part of the eleventh century.

The east window is just as remarkable in its way as the doorway: in the latter the whole effect is produced by the lavish use of ornament, but the former avoids ornament almost entirely, and depends on its proportions and on the use of plain mouldings. Brash has illustrated it by an excellent drawing which shows that it has two lights 9 inches in width, widely splayed and admirably proportioned. It greatly resembles a window at Teampull Righ, Clonmacnois, and one at Teampull Eoghain, Kilmacduagh; but its unique feature is the jointing of the stone, which is so close that the blocks appear to have been ground to fit.

The sacristy is low and covered with a slightly pointed vault which retains the marks of the basket-work centring on which it was built. The chancel arch and nave are of limestone, evidently fifteenth-century work; and when the plaster and paint which disfigured the arch were removed, a number of curious devices were found carved at random over it, some in sunk panels and others in relief. Amongst them are heads of angels under canopies, bunches of leaves and grapes, a cockatrice and a mermaid (fig. 5). A somewhat similar set of carvings exists at Cloontuskert Abbey; they are placed irregularly on the wall round the western doorway of the Abbey Church, and amongst them appears a mermaid. Cloontuskert is situated about seven miles west of Clonfert, and four miles south of Ballinasloe. It seems to be little known.

The Clonfert western doorway is certainly the finest and most perfect example of its kind in the country. Unlike most others, it has never been disturbed; and it still exhibits the inclined jambs and other characteristics of early Irish work. It consists (as is usual in Romanesque portals) of a semicircular arch formed of several rings, each placed in advance of, and of larger radius than, the last. These rings rest on columns similarly placed, and the whole is surmounted by a triangular pediment of steep inclination.

Figures 1 and 3, a photograph and a half plan, show the general arrangement of the doorway, which has five arch-rings resting on

[To face page 2.

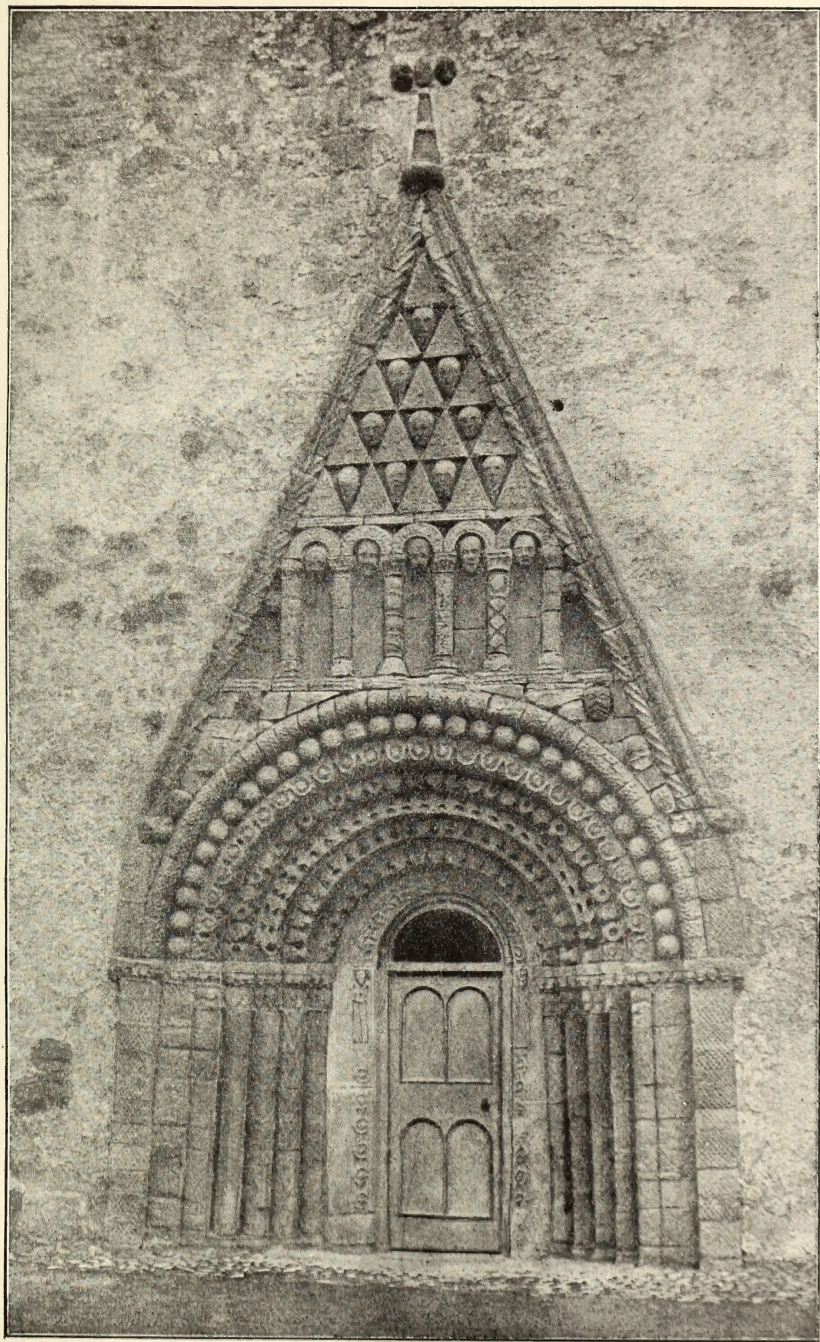


FIG. 1.—THE WEST DOORWAY AT CLONFERT.

To face page 3.]

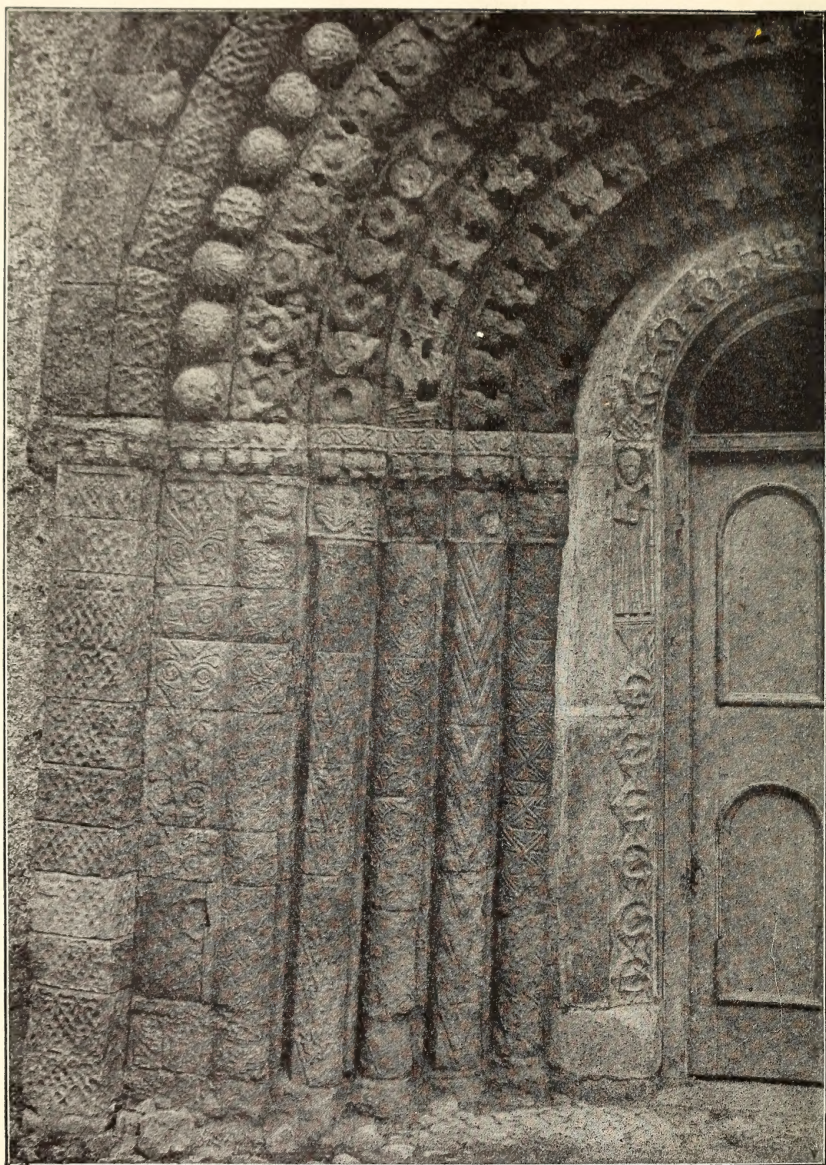


FIG. 2.—NORTH JAMB OF THE DOORWAY.

columns alternately circular and octagonal. Outside these columns are two flat pilasters; the inner flush with the wall, and the outer projecting a few inches. Above the former is an arch-ring also flush with the wall and ornamented with a row of half globes. The latter carries on its inner side a carved hood moulding, semicircular in section, and on its outer the barge-course of the pediment.

The entire width of the porch at the ground level is 13 feet 4 inches, and the height between 26 and 27 feet; the inclination of the columns being nearly half an inch to the foot. The inner member next the door is of much later date, probably fifteenth century; it is of blue limestone,

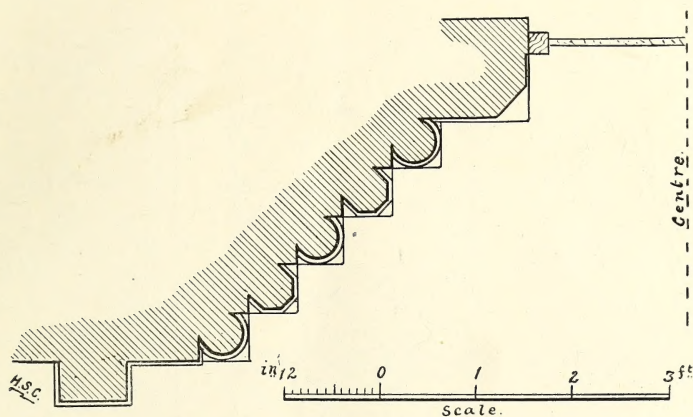
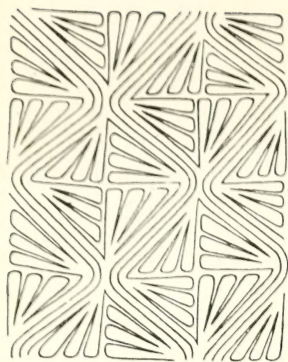


FIG. 3.—HALF PLAN, CLONFERT DOORWAY.

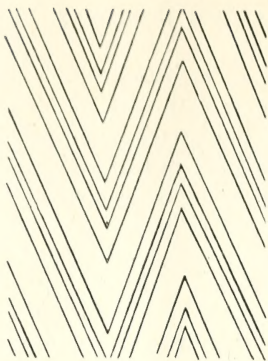
and bears on a broad chamfer a wreath of Tudor leaves which is interrupted at the top by the figure of an angel; and at each side by the figure of an ecclesiastic wearing a long robe and a close-fitting cap, and holding in his hands a crozier and a book. This addition contrasts strongly with the dark-brown sandstone of the original work; though excellent in itself, it rather spoils the effect of the older composition, and conceals part of its carving.

Fig 2 is a photograph of one side of the arch on a larger scale, and shows the details more clearly, as well as the inclination of the jamb. Figure 4 gives the outlines of some of the patterns.

The columns rest on square bases surmounted by plain mouldings. The capitals have square abaci, the edges of which are decorated by a running pattern of scroll foliage slightly varied in parts (*k*, fig. 4); underneath are rows of small animal heads, and in the hollows below these, larger heads. The fourth order has a fine pair, one smiling, the other frowning. Each pair of shafts is covered with a different



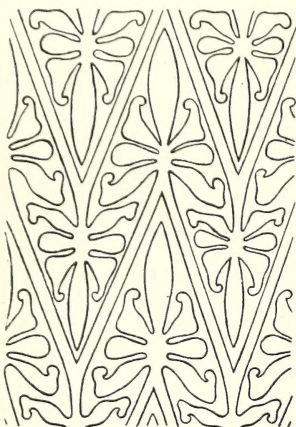
a.



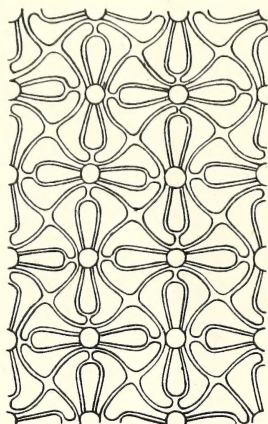
b.



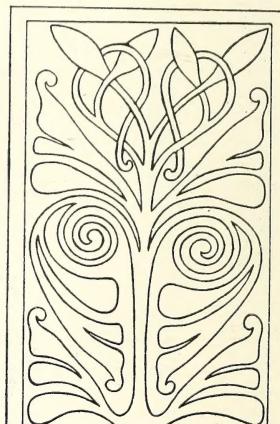
c.



d.



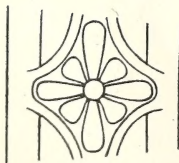
e.



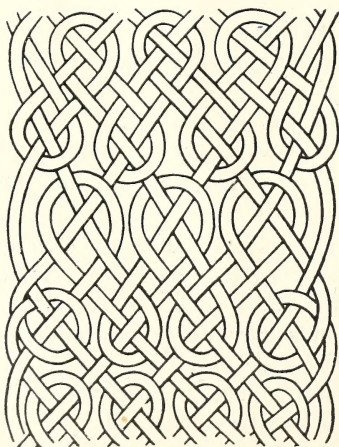
f.



h



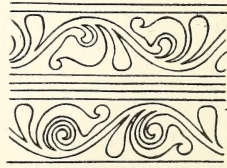
i



g.



j.



k.

2 feet

FIG. 4.—DETAILS OF ORNAMENT, CLONFERT.

design, and these are shown in fig. 4 (*a* to *e*), beginning with the innermost. *a* is a pattern which rather suggests a fret in which leaf-work is substituted for the usual keys; or it may be considered as a series of chevrons placed vertically and enriched with leaves. *b* is a set of plain chevrons alternately broad and narrow, and when seen from a distance is more effective than the closer patterns. *c* is a design of small circles enriched by rows of pellets, and having the spaces between them filled by lozenge-shaped figures. *d* is a series of narrow chevrons, alternating with palmettes, and *e* is a formal design of elongated rosettes placed alternately in a vertical and a horizontal position.

The first of the two pilasters exhibits an even more artistic style of ornament than the foregoing; it is a free-flowing foliage design in admirable contrast to the formal pattern placed beside it (*f*, fig. 4). A purely Celtic design appears on the outer pilaster, and is drawn at *g*, fig. 4. This is a figure-of-eight interlacement, not unlike those which are seen on the crosses in the Market-place of Tuam, and in St. Kevin's House at Glendalough. In the latter instance, however, the strands are cut at the edges and turned into serpents by the addition of heads and tails. As this pilaster projects its edges are available for decoration; the outer is left plain, but the inner is carved into a pattern of interlaced animals. Indeed, what strikes one most in examining the decoration of this doorway—next to its great variety—is the fact that the sculptor was just as much at home in the use of the older Celtic ornament as of the more recent floral and geometrical patterns of the Romanesque style. The latter, as we should expect, take the chief place, but there are also many good examples of plain and zoomorphic interlacing, and small pieces of spiral and fretwork are found on some of the arch-rings.

The carving of these rings is perhaps the most surprising part of the ornament; work so varied, so effective, and so deeply cut is not often seen. The outer member of the arch is a semicircular hood-moulding covered with interlacing and resting on the inner half of the outer pilasters. The barge-course of the pediment rests on the outer part of the same pilasters, the first two stones following the slope of the jambs; an arrangement which may perhaps be thought the weak point of the whole design.

On the second pilaster rests a ring enriched by thirty half globes carved with a variety of patterns; as far as their condition permits one to see, they are all different, and there are certainly amongst them examples of frets, spirals, and interlacings, as well as floral designs. As the rings resting on the five round and octagonal pillars recede towards the centre, the soffits are exposed, and all except the second repeat the face designs. The first or innermost has on each voussoir an elegant palmette of six petals; these palmettes are quite classical in their curves, though the even number of petals is unusual (*h*, fig. 4). The second ring consists of a line of large dog-heads which hold the arris moulding

in their mouths. A similar ring seems to have originally existed at Dysert O'Dea; only four heads now remain built in amongst the human heads. Some antiquaries, seeing only four, have fancied that they represent the symbols of the Evangelists holding scrolls in their mouths. The third ring is very deeply undercut; it is composed of pateras placed between two mouldings, and having their corners hollowed. On them are carved various rosettes (*i*, fig. 4). The fourth ring has circular pateras in pairs, one on face and one on soffit. One of each pair alternately is ornamented with a rosette or a triskelion, and the other has the centre hollowed out. The fifth ring shows a very unusual pattern of a cable-moulding, curving backwards and forwards in horseshoe form round circular bosses. Spirals attached to the cable-moulding fill the basis of the horseshoes (*j*, fig. 4).

Above the arch is the triangular pediment, enclosed by a barge-course decorated by rows of pellets and two rope-mouldings, the twist of



FIG. 5.—MERMAID FIGURE AT CLONFERT.

which is unusually "quick." It is shown on a large scale in fig. 6. Brash describes the finials as consisting of three heads, but the central one is an ornamental cone; if it be a head, the whole front must have split off. The spandrels of the main arch are filled, and have sets of three projecting heads now greatly injured; above is a narrow string-course enriched with pellets on which rests an arcade of six columns, each of a different pattern, and of considerable interest. The arches are semi-circular, flat on face and carved with a running floral pattern; under each is a human head. Another string-course surmounts the arches, and the

[To face page 6.]

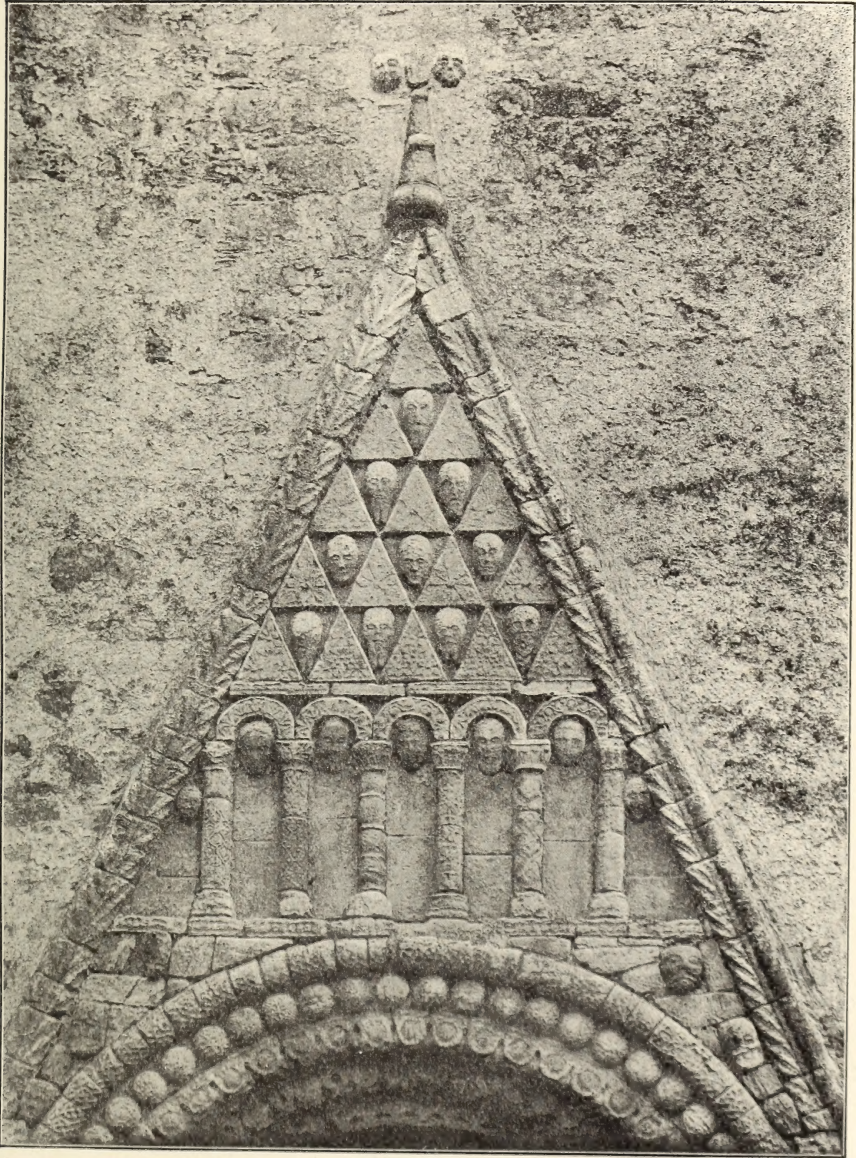


FIG. 6.—PEDIMENT OF CLONFERT DOORWAY.



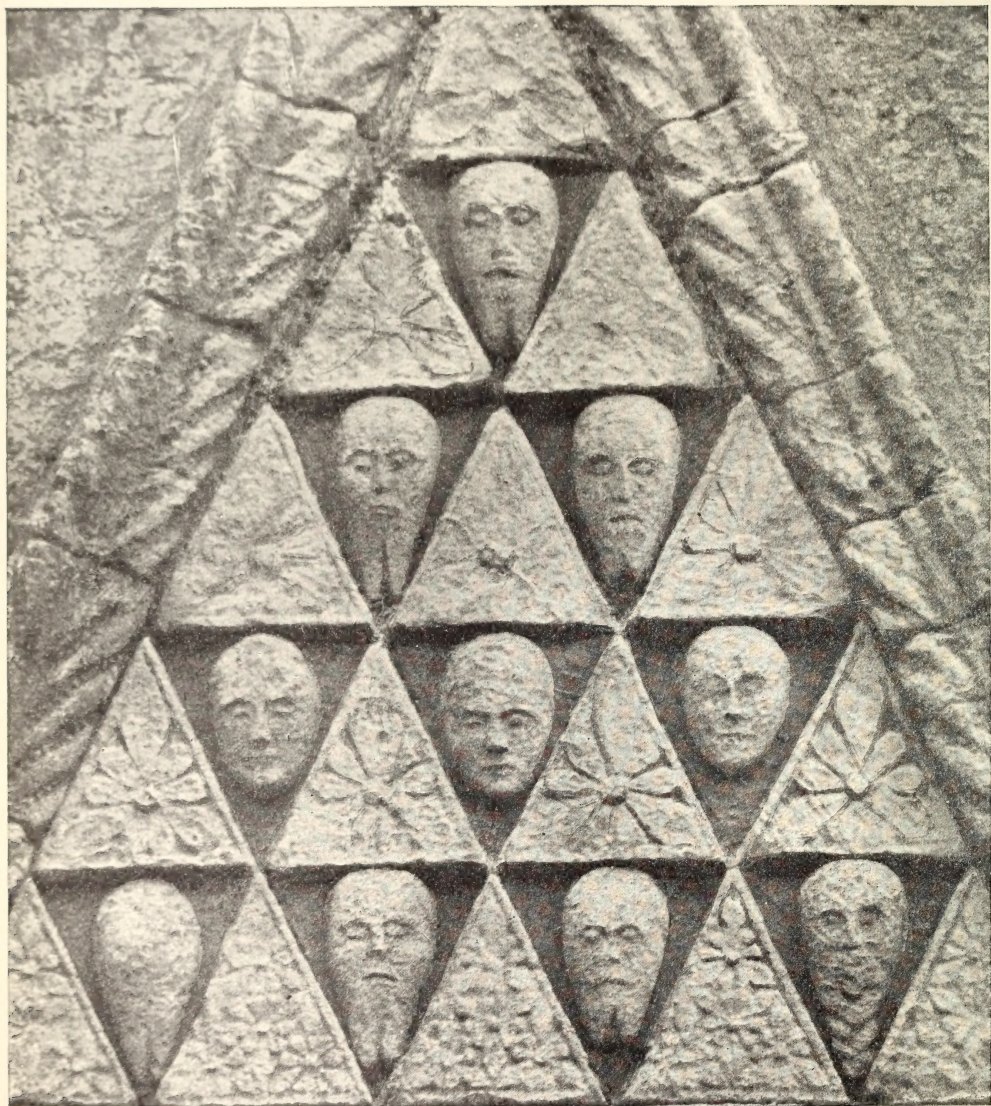


FIG. 7.—THE HEADS ON THE PEDIMENT, CLONFERT.

remaining space is divided into triangular panels, alternately raised and sunk. The raised panels contain leafwork, and the others human heads or masks. It should be specially noticed that the heads in this pediment are not grotesques, but have quite the appearance of being copied from life, and that skilfully (see fig. 7). The row of three in particular are types still common in the West.

I can only regret that I have been unable to illustrate by drawings a greater number of the designs on this doorway, but the time required is very great, and, of course, many parts cannot be examined without ladders or scaffolding; some of the carving, also, is so worn that it is not likely to be understood till casts are available and can be studied under more favourable conditions.

SOME FURTHER EVIDENCE ON THE DATE OF THE SHAPING OF THE TAIN BÓ CUAILNGE

BY MARGARET E. DOBBS

[Communicated by E. C. R. ARMSTRONG, *Hon. Gen. Sec.*]

[Read 9 August, 1911]

A good deal of archaeological evidence has been brought forward to confirm the assertion of Irish tradition that the Táin Bó Cuailnge and its attendant cycle of stories have their origin in events of the centuries just before and after Christ. Many links exist between the civilization described in them and the Celtic civilization known as La Tène. I think there are some further links that have not yet been noticed, and I hope in this paper to establish them. The first point is as follows:—In the second volume of his *Manuel d'archéologie* M. Déchelette has collected evidence for what may be called the "bird-motif" in the arts and crafts of the last Bronze Age and the first Iron Age in Europe. His chapter on the subject is too long to quote, and may be summarized thus:—During the above-mentioned periods in North, Central, and Southern Europe a certain well-defined scheme of design for bronze work and pottery prevailed, in which the leading motifs were wheels, boats, the human figure, and birds, particularly swans. Déchelette considers that all these were associated with sun-worship, and that the swan was the emblem of the northern sun-god. He says that these motifs, clear and definite at first, degenerated by degrees into conventional patterns as the worship of the sun became influenced by oriental ideas, and that by the time the La Tène culture arose these solar emblems were things of the past. Nevertheless, as he says, "Anything so wide-spread as the solar boat with its two swan figures could not disappear abruptly. Sporadic instances occur down to the La Tène epoch, as some torques from La Marne testify" (p. 464). There can be no doubt that this particular "bird-motif" is of extreme antiquity. The way in which it was applied is best understood by studying the illustrations of votive chariots, votive boats, shields, pottery, &c., from page 421 to page 479 of the *Manuel*. A noteworthy fact is the connexion traced by Déchelette between bird-figures and the worship of thermal springs. The swan's head has been found on votive offerings at many ancient watering-places. Another noteworthy discovery was made at Oedenburg near Vienna (see page 478). A tumulus

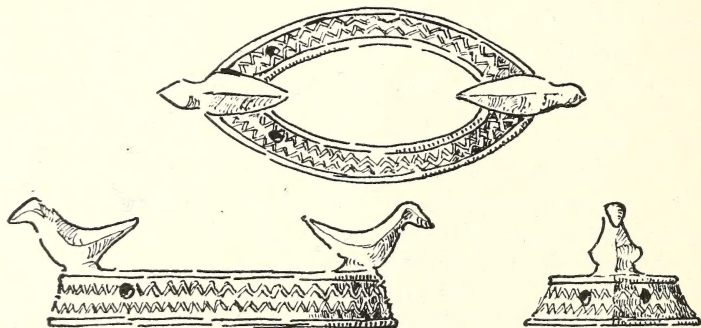
of the Hallstatt period contained a basin with three bird-figures perched on the rim, and three cup-shaped settings which may have held crystals or enamel. In the centre was a horned emblematic figure. The whole thing was apparently a votive offering. All these motifs have been found on ordinary vessels, such as cups, plates, situlae, &c., and also on armour. The period when this "bird-motif" prevailed may be put down roughly as from 1500 B.C.—500 B.C. After that only lingering traces are to be found. Now, as to the parallels to be found in Irish saga. The well-known story, the *Tochmarc Étaíne* (see *Irische Texte*, vol. i, page 119), is placed by tradition several generations earlier than the Táin, that is to say, in the second or third century B.C. In this we find the following passage:—"He saw a woman at the edge of the well . . . washing in a silver basin, and *four golden birds on it*, and the glitter of small gems of carbuncle in the outer edge of that vessel." It is remarkable that this description tallies fairly closely with the design of the Oedenburg basin mentioned above, and the presence of the "bird-motif" is unmistakable. It is also worth noting that this basin is used at the edge of a well by Étaín, who is a supernatural being; Déchelette says, when summing up his evidence (see par. v, chapter xiii):—"These statistics alone would suffice to reveal a connexion between the swans of the primitive Apollo and the worship of thermal springs. . . . But philology and epigraphy . . . fully confirm my theory. . . . Without doubt medicinal springs were not the only objects of worship . . . rivers, streams, and fountains were deified at that time [the Roman conquest]. . . . This worship was long anterior to the conquest." There would be nothing surprising in finding the same religious ideas in Ireland in the second or third century B.C. The whole passage describing Étaín at the well may be based on religious ablutions and ceremonies performed with special vessels bearing the emblem of the god. This would explain the minute description of the basin. But the explicit mention of the "bird-motif" implies great age, and, if anything, the *Tochmarc Étaíne* may be even older than the traditional date assigned to it. We have seen, however, that Déchelette says that traces of the bird-worship survived into La Tène times (500 B.C.—1 A.D.), and can be traced in Gallo-Roman inscriptions. In the same way in Ireland it may have lingered on in custom and habit, even when the religious idea behind it was obsolete. In "Fled Brierend" three cups are mentioned; one of bronze, one of "findruine," one of gold; *all* have a bird of metal, or precious stones, set in the middle (see *Irische Texte*, vol. i, pp. 283, 284). In another tract of the Táin cycle, *Sgéal Conchobair*, the king's couch in the palace at Emain is described as having "frontings of bronze round it, with golden birds on the fore-fronts, and gems which are the eyes in their heads" (see *Ériu*, vol. iv, part i, pp. 30, 31).

In the *Glenmasan MS.* Ailill's house is described as having "fifty

birds round that couch with heads all silver-white, with golden plumage on their heads, with chains flashing with gems between each two birds save one; a musical ball of gold on the end of each chain. . . ." (see *Celtic Review*, October, 1905, p. 100).

As the Táin civilization has been identified with the La Tène civilization we have here another point common to both. Also the archaeological proofs of the "bird-motif" having a religious meaning would account for its use in decorating a king's couch. It probably had a definite signification, understood when the story was first told, and lost by subsequent ages. The birds are not mentioned in *every* account of Conchobar's couch. I am unacquainted with any allusions other than the ones I have given, but I think they are sufficient to establish the presence of the "bird-motif" in Ireland at the Táin period and earlier. This corroborates the early date traditionally claimed for the origin of the Táin cycle, and it is remarkable that, as far as I know, the later literature contains no mention of such a motif. For instance, the descriptions of Crede's house and Caoilte's urn in the Finn cycle have not the remotest hint of it. This is what one would expect to find, given the date of the Finn cycle and the duration of the "bird-motif."

Though I am unaware of cups or basins with this motif having been found in Ireland, it is to be seen on two curious bronze hooks, one of which is in the British Museum (see *Guide to Bronze Age*, British Museum, p. 28). It is supposed to have been used ceremonially, and is decorated along its handle with seven figures of birds. This was found



BRONZE OBJECT FROM LISNACROGHERA.

Now in Belfast Museum.

in a bog in Antrim. There is also a tiny metal object in the Lisnacrogghera find in the Belfast Museum, which has the two bird figures.

Taking all these things into consideration I think there can be no doubt that here archaeology and Irish tradition supplement and confirm each other. The curious allusions to birds in the passages quoted above become intelligible, and the ancient character of the stories containing

them is again vindicated. These descriptions are not the inventions of a later age, but the true tradition of the religious art of the period when the Bronze Age passed into the Iron.

The second link between the Táin and La Tène is connected with "horned helmets." We know from the classical writers that the Gauls of Caesar's time (end of La Tène) used helmets of various extraordinary shapes. Diodorus Siculus actually mentions "pairs of horns" as appearing on some; and the Gaulish horned helmet is shown on Roman coins and medals. Now, a horned helmet with La Tène decoration was found in the River Thames (see *Guide to Iron Age*, Brit. Mus., p. 88). A pair of horns of bronze, also with La Tène decoration, was found in Kirkcubrightshire (see *Scotland in Pagan Times*, *Iron Age*, Anderson, p. 112). Anderson says—"The object being incomplete, its purpose is not obvious. But it is suggestive of the probability of its having formed part of a helmet that Diodorus Siculus, &c. . . . It is not improbable that this may have been the front of a helmet. . . . These horns are most remarkable, resembling those of a goat in shape, and measuring 16 inches in length. They are unmistakable La Tène in style and pattern. Thirdly, three bronze horns were found at Cork in 1909 below the old river bottom. They are about 9 inches long, and consist of three funnel-shaped straight tubes of bronze. Round the mouth of each is a band of La Tène ornament. . . . I am inclined to place them not later than the first century B.C., if so late. Their exact use is a little uncertain. . . . The most eminent archaeologists suggest that they were the horns of a helmet. . . ." (see "Intercourse of Gaul with Ireland," *Proc. R.I.A.*, xxviii, Coffey). Of these three finds one is in Ireland itself, and one in south-west Scotland, a district always in close touch with north Ireland in ancient times. All three are unmistakably La Tène, and all are in bronze. In the Táin, while helmets are rarely mentioned, except in the arming of Cuchulain, there are two men with the nickname "Ferbend" = "man with horns," and two nicknamed "Ferbenduma" = "man with bronze horns." In Windisch's edition of the Táin, line 4877, we find "Furbaide Ferbend," and in Cóir Anmann (*Irische Texte*, vol. iii, par. 256), we are told he was so called because "there were two silver horns and one gold horn on his helmet." This Furbaide lived in Lecale, on the east coast of Co. Down, and nearly opposite Kirkcubright coast. Ferbaid mac Fírbend is mentioned in line 2149, Oengus Ferbenduma occurs in line 4867, and Finchad Ferbenduma comes in line 4759, and also in Mesca Ulad, L. L., p. 262A, 9. As far as I know these names are peculiar to the Táin cycle, and do not occur elsewhere. The three horns of the Cóir Anmann correspond in number to the three found at Cork, while the name "Ferbenduma" correctly names the metal used in all the horns found. Taking all this into consideration, and in the light of all other previous evidence for the identity of the Táin culture with La Tène, I think we may consider this a further link in the chain.

We have historical evidence for the use of horned helmets by La Tène Celts; we have actual horns found in three different places, and we have the name "man with horns" given to four different people in a saga which claims to date from the time of La Tène. I venture to think we may include this point in the proofs that the traditional date given for the events described in the *Táin* is the correct one.

NOTE.—See also *Cath Cinn Abraí*, C. I. E. (R. I. A.), for reference to "horns on helmets of gold, silver, or bronze." This battle dates about second century A.D.

COUNTY WEXFORD DOLMENS

BY W. H. GRATTAN FLOOD, MUS.D., *Member*

[Submitted 3 OCTOBER 1911]

IT is strange but true that no account has previously been published of the existing dolmens in Co. Wexford. Stranger still is it that a recent writer has stated that there are no dolmens remaining in the county. It is now many years since my attention was called to a beautiful and perfect dolmen within five miles of Enniscorthy, but unfortunately the two occasions on which I had arranged to make a detailed examination proved unpropitious from a weather point of view, and I was only able to take a cursory view of it. Recent investigations convinced me that there must have been at least four dolmens in Co. Wexford, and fortunately through the courtesy of Rev. Robert Fitzhenry, Adm., I was enabled to obtain photographs of the three existing specimens, the fourth proving to be a mere fragment owing to vandalism of the last generation.

On a beautiful day in June of the present year (1911), accompanied by Very Rev. Canon Sheil and Rev. William Hanton (President, St. Peter's College, Wexford), I made a close examination of the dolmen at Ballybrittas. The old monument has never apparently been touched, and it is still in magnificent preservation: in fact, it is one of the most perfect specimens of its class in Ireland. Some days later I gave such a glowing account of the "find" (for, as far as I am aware, this dolmen has never been accurately recorded) to Father Fitzhenry, Administrator of Enniscorthy Cathedral, that he was fired with antiquarian zeal, and proposed that a photograph of the dolmen be taken for the benefit of posterity. Not alone that, but the happy thought was suggested to bring a photographer with us and take "an antiquarian motor tour" of the dolmens of Co. Wexford. The suggestion was so happy that a day was fixed, and arrangements made for Monday, August 7th, on which day our party set forth.

The first stop was made at Ballybrittas, about a mile from the village of Bree, and I acted as pilot. About 100 yards down a lane on the right hand side of the road, after passing old Clonmore cemetery, the dolmen looms large on a furze knoll, and in fact can be seen from the train at the railway bridge, near the residence of Dr. Delaney. The large furze knoll has never been disturbed by the ploughshare, and is evidently deemed sacred ground. Some time elapsed before our photographer got his camera into proper line, and in fact no small difficulty was experienced

in regulating the briars and brambles. At length, with the aid of Father Fitzhenry, a suitable point of vantage was selected, and it was decided that I should stand in position by the side of the dolmen to bring out its proportions by way of comparison.

Herewith I have much pleasure in reproducing the photograph of the Ballybrittas dolmen, and it will readily be admitted that it is a glorious specimen. It is situated south-west by north-east on an eminence. The table rests on three stones—two in front and one at the back—and should weigh about seven tons. Inside the height is about 6 feet. At a distance of about 2 yards from the dolmen there is a semicircle of stones, many of which still remain, but others are sunk in the earth or have disappeared. It is well to note that the townland in which the

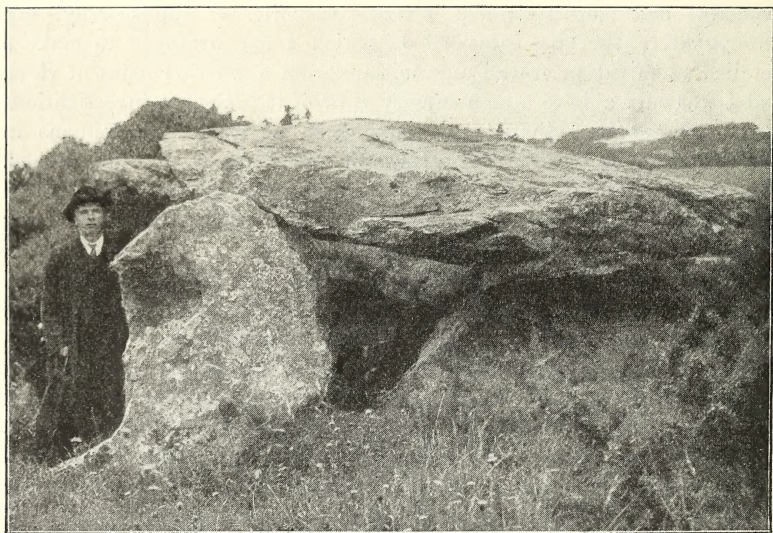


FIG. 1.—BALLYBRITTAS DOLMEN.

dolmen is situated is Ballybrittas, in the parish of Kilcowanmore, and not the adjoining townland of Ballybrittas, in the parish of Clonmore (Bree). The dolmen probably gave the name to the townland, as Ballybrittas means fortified or stockaded dwelling; and doubtless the chieftain's dun was close by that of the O'Brenans. It is probable that the name Ballybrittas came in with the Anglo-Normans from the *bretesche* or *britagium*, or earthworks erected by the invaders. Not far off is the ruined church of Ballybrennan, officially known as Kilcowanmore, where the holy well of St. Cuan may still be seen. The place is also within easy distance of Ballyhogue, the townland of the little fairies (*baile sidhe óg*).

We next motored to Collop's Well, parish of Newbawn, not far from Adamstown, memorable as being the birthplace of the Most Rev. Dr. Sweetman, who ruled the diocese of Ferns from 1745 to 1782. The parishes of Adamstown (Murnevin) and Newbawn have been united since the fourteenth century, and abound in antiquarian remains. Strange to say, the dolmen at Collop's Well is in a hollow, and lies north and south. It is larger than the one at Ballybrittas, but unfortunately the table has fallen down, as will be seen in the accompanying photograph.

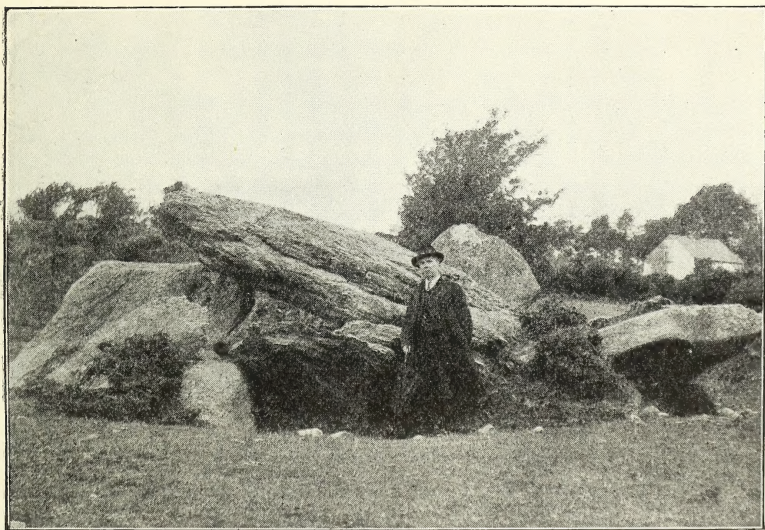


FIG. 2.—COLLOP'S WELL DOLMEN.

Father Fitzhenry had long known of the existence of the "Giant's Grave" at Robinstown, as it was in his former curacy of Rathgarogue, and at his suggestion we made a detour and reached the locality. This remarkable dolmen may with greater propriety be termed "a sepulchral leac," and the six standing stones, rather far apart, would seem to indicate burial monuments or memorials somewhat like the "Giant's Grave" at Drumcliff, Co. Sligo. Unfortunately, owing to many of the stones having been carted away, it is not easy to classify the Robinstown monumental remains, but if a dolmen it must have been a colossal one. The country around is rich in antiquarian objects, and not far off is an ogham-inscribed stone and the ruined church of Templenacrow. Without entering into a more detailed description, the accompanying photograph of the Robinstown "Giant's Grave" will furnish a good idea of this very interesting yet hitherto unrecorded specimen of sepulchral leac.

Not far off is the old cemetery of Skeirk, associated with the memory of Brandubh and St. Aidan, while the place-name "Palace" recalls the

former palace of King Bran and the kings of Leinster. Robinstown, I may add, derives its name from the Robyn family, one of whom, David Robyn, was Provost of Old Ross in 1282.

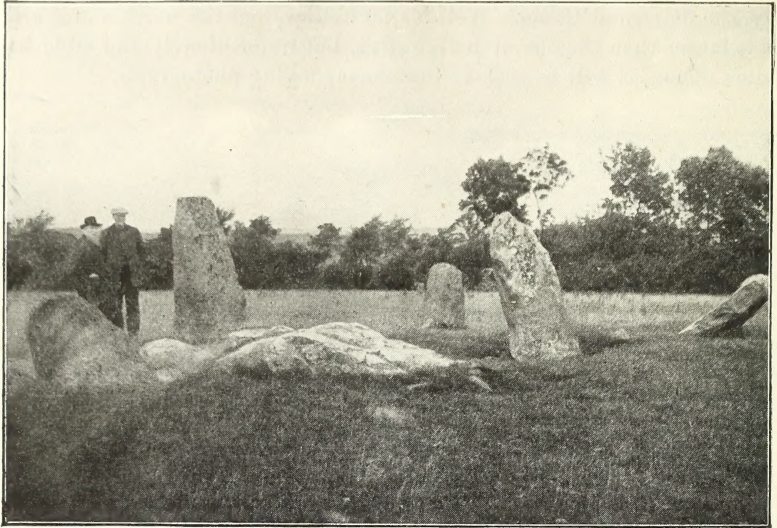


FIG. 3.—ROBINSTOWN DOLMEN.

NOTE ADDED IN PRESS.

Through the courtesy of Dr. Robert Cochrane, I.S.O., F.S.A., I am enabled to modify some of the statements in my paper, as I had utterly overlooked the fact that Borlase in his *Dolmens of Ireland* (vol. ii, pp. 416-17) had described the Bree dolmen, and had also alluded to two other monumental remains respectively at St. Veoce's (Voque's), Carne, and at Cummerduff, in the parish of Crosspatrick, near Gorey.

Yet, though Borlase describes the Bree dolmen, with two sketches (one looking west and the other looking north) from the pen of G. duNoyer, neither sketch gives as good an idea of the dolmen as the photograph above. Moreover, the dolmen is erroneously stated to be "on Bree hill," whereas it is really situated in the townland of Ballybrittas.

Borlase gives no drawing of the dolmen at St. Veoce's (Voque's),

Carne, but it is stated that at the time of the Ordnance Survey "the remains of the monument were nearly effaced."

In regard to the so-called "chambered tumulus" at Cummerduff, parish of Crosspatrick, Mr. Kinahan states that "it bore an ominous resemblance to kilns used for drying flax in Ulster." Borlase states that this supposed dolmen is also known as the "Quaker's Hut."

It is only due to Professor Macalister to add that he has very kindly made suggestions which I was able to avail of in proof-reading. All the same, I can claim credit for the discovery of the Collop's Well and the Glynn dolmens.

COLONEL JOHN HEWSON, GOVERNOR OF DUBLIN CASTLE,
1649

BY JOHN HEWETSON, *Fellow*

[Submitted 28 NOVEMBER 1911]

WITH reference to, and in amplification of, the account of this Cromwellian which appeared in the "Miscellanea" of the Society's *Journal*, Part iv, vol. xxxvi, 31 December, 1906, pp. 429-432, I hope that the following data will prove interesting.

In that notice reference is made to his coat-armour, registered in the office of the Ulster King of Arms, upon the burial of his wife in Christ Church Cathedral, on the 15th of January, 1652. According to "Noble" it appears that he must have borne arms previously, or that he had loaned a seal upon signing the king's death warrant, and that his arms, as registered in Ulster's office, had been granted to him as fitting to his honourable and exalted position. "Noble," in his *House of Cromwell*, vol. i, p. 421, says:—"Sir John Hewson, Knt., bore for arms" (as appears by his seal) "two horses counter salient a sword erect in base and four annulets." The writer has heard it stated, from time to time, that, when signing the death-warrant of King Charles I, Colonel Hewson and Harrison used the same seal; but the fac-simile does not substantiate this tradition. The impressions are certainly indistinct.

Now, as to the scurrilous statement of the Colonel's traducers that he was of "mean parentage," this is refuted, not so much by his bearing arms, as by his marrying into an ancient Kentish family—Turner—mentioned in his wife's funeral entry, and by a letter written from Shrewsbury on the 9th February, 1660, by his brother-in-law, Captain Edward Turner to General Ludlow, as follows:—"You no doubt feel how great extremes the late differences between the Parliament and the army have cost to their faithful servants, of whom I am one.

"I understand you have returned to where you can prevent misapprehensions causing hardships to fall upon your friends. My case is, that I had command of a foot company in the regiment—late Colonel Hewson's—and am turned off. The only cause that I know for this is that I am brother-in-law to my late Colonel. I have served seventeen years as a commissioned officer, and have a wife and children, and by the charge of removing them hither have not gained anything by my command.

"I pray you to interest yourself in getting me another."

The earliest eponym of this family was the Honourable Sir Edward Turner, of Parendon, in Essex, Knight, Chief Baron of His Majesty's Court of Exchequer, who bore for arms—"Ermines on a cross quarter pierced argent four fer-de-molines sable"; from whom derived Henry Turner, of Little Wratting, in the county of Suffolk, who, by his wife Elizabeth, daughter of Bartholomew Brookesby, Esqr., had a son Edward Turner, a captain in the army, who had two wives, and by each several children. (See note 1, p. 430, *Journal* for Dec. 1906.)

For the information of those collecting prints and book-plates, here are the particulars concerning the print of Colonel Hewson's portrait in the British Museum, which is preserved separately in a carton cover inscribed—

JOHN HEWSON. D. 1662. C.VI. P. 5.

Then,

From an original painting M. V^d. Gucht fecit.

Line engraving 6 $\frac{3}{8}$ × 3 $\frac{3}{4}$. Col. John Hewson.

One print half length, to right, standing, in cuirass and sash, right hand on truncheon.

From a painting. Plate to Ward's Hist. of the Rebellion, 1713.

Concerning the issue of the colonel referred to on p. 432, *Journal*, Dec. 1906, Noble states that "Colonel Hewson had three anabaptist sons, who were as troublesome and as worthless as himself."

What became of his family I was some years ago on the point of ascertaining from a seminarist "Huson," at the R. C. College of Stonyhurst; but when the crucial question of identity came on the *tapis* our correspondence was abruptly terminated. I knew that there were persons of the name still in Holland, and also as to there being a locality in South Africa, on the south-east coast, known as "Huson Poort." In the parish of Cotheridge, four miles west of the cathedral city of Worcester, is to be seen a hamlet named "Hewson," and in the maritime quarter of Dublin a row of cottages called "Hewson's Cottages."

Then there was, in the year 1560, one of that name in London, concerning whom a letter was written on the 5th of May in that year, by the Lord Mayor of London to the Lord Treasurer, as follows:—"He stated that, in executing the commands of Her Majesty, for the reforming of monstrous ruffs" (Queen Elizabeth had issued a proclamation to prevent excesses in dress) "and other disorders, he had friendly admonished Mr. *Huson*, son-in-law of the Lord Chief Baron (Sir Roger Manwood), for wearing excess of ruffs in the open street, after Easter, against Her Majesty's proclamation; that he replied in a very contemptuous speech, and for the credit of his office, he had been compelled to take further steps to enforce the Royal command, whereby he had given great offence to the Lord Chief Baron, which he had expressed in his letter enclosed, and by refusing to enter his house, and that,

fearing his displeasure for the rest of his life, he prayed his Lordship's intercession in the matter."

There was also in London a clergyman of the name of Huson, to whom was bequeathed by the will of 25th January, 1660, of Thomas Lee, of Clifford's Inn, London, Gentleman, the sum of twenty shillings for preaching the sermon at his funeral, which took place on the fourth of March following.

Again, . . . Hewson, D.D., was chaplain to King James in 1605, and bore arms:—Quarterly argent and sable four roundels counter-changed. Crest: from a cloud proper a bull's head azure semée of estoiles or horns of the last.

"In the seventeenth century there was a John Huitson, Esq^r. of Cleasby in the county of York, who was a Colonel of the Coldstream Regiment of Foot Guards to His Majesty King Charles II. On the 17th June, 1675, he being then a Captain, and described as residing in the parish of St. Andrew's, Holborn, London, married Martha Cowper, daughter of Sir William Cowper, Bart., of Colne Green, Co. of Hereford, Ratling Court, Co. of Kent, and Stroud, Co. of Sussex, by License by Doctor John Meriton, at St. Michael's, Cornhill, London. She died on the 8 November, 1680; and the Colonel in April, 1689, being on the 16th of the same month interred by the side of his wife in the cloister of St. Michael's church, where her father had been interred in 1659. He bore for arms, Azure a star of sixteen points or. Crest, a dexter hand clenched and arm erect vested proper. This crest appears on a superb mural tablet placed immediately within and on the right side of the back entrance to the church, depicting his arms in colours impaling those of his wife's family, having upon the top of the shield a helmet and torse gules and azure. His wife left three or four shops adjoining the church for the benefit of the poor of the parish. The first Rector was appointed 1 Feb. 1821."

One of the Husons of Tenterden, Kent (see p. 430, *Journal*, Dec. 1906), John, the son of John Huson, was admitted to the Honourable Society of Lincoln's Inn, London, on the 3rd December, 1719.

To this Inn on the 15th November, 1806, at the age of 25, was admitted William Hewson, Esq., of Castle Hewson, father of the late John Brownrigg Hewson.

Here is another item for print collectors. The son of the first-named Huson, John, had a book-plate engraved about 1745, of which the following is a description:—Armorial, elaborate frame-work, on each side a half length female, helmeted. Inscription:—"John Huson, Esq., Counsellor-at-Law." (Latest Jacobean style.)

I may conclude my paper by mentioning that in 1873 there was a M. François Husson, an architect, residing in Paris, and author of "L'architecture Ferronnière."

NOTES ON SOME EARLY ULSTER EMIGRANTS TO AMERICA

BY THE LATE CAPTAIN RICHARD LINN, *Life Fellow*

[Read 6 JULY 1910]

THE Ulster settler, and his numerous descendants, have exercised a predominant influence in building up the United States, whether it be in the Senate, the Church, the Academy, in the profession of arms, or in commerce and agriculture. In all these they have taken a high place, oftentimes the foremost position. Their influence has been marked, decisive, and abiding in every walk of life. America owes much to them, as without the Ulster Irish the conquest of the wilderness would not have been so complete, and the very existence of the Union doubtful.

The same race has, under the flag of England, been, and continues to be, a potent power in all that concerns the greatness of the Empire. Someone has not inaptly termed them "the builders of commonwealths."

Colonel Henderson (*History of Stonewall Jackson*) says, writing of the Ulster settler in the North American Colonies:—

"It is a common belief that the State of Virginia, the old Dominion of the British Crown, owes her fame to the blood of English Cavaliers. The idea, however, has small foundation in fact. Not a few of her highest names are derived from a less romantic source";

and then adds—

"Wherever the Ulster folk have made their homes, the breath of the wholesome North has followed them. . . . Shrewd, practical, and thrifty, prosperity constantly rewarded them; and yet, in common with Irishmen of English stock, they have found the trade of arms the most congenial outlet for their energies."

An American writer of the period of the War of Independence describes the Ulstermen as belonging to "a hardy, brave, hot-headed race; excitable in temper, invincible in prejudice. They were the readiest of the ready in the battlefields of the Revolution." They were the first to cross the Alleghanies in the pursuit of homes. They settled Tennessee, Kentucky, Virginia, and much of Pennsylvania in

colonial times. One need not wonder at the growth of the Colonies, and then of the United States, when it is considered that these emigrants were largely of Ulster-Irish origin, by whom the command, to "be fruitful, and multiply, and replenish the earth," was considered a religious duty.

The year 1718 marks an epoch in the history of America, because in that year a band of sturdy Ulstermen turned their faces and fortunes towards the New World. This early and most important organized company of emigrants sailed from Lough Foyle in the year above-named, and consisted of about one hundred families (Marmion's *Maritime Ports of Ireland*). These people founded a colony in New Hampshire, which became famous in the history of America. The Derry emigrants of New Hampshire were of as much importance to America as were those of Plymouth, and from them are descended equally if not more distinguished men.

In 1727, 3,000 people sailed for the North American colonies from Belfast Lough. The following year seven ships took 1,000 more, and in the next three years as many as 4,200. The tidings of the success of Derry colonists, and of those who preceded them to other parts of America, drew between the years 1720 and 1742 over 3,000 emigrants annually from Ulster alone (Gordon's *History of Ireland*). This enormous emigration, for the period, was stimulated by the rich resources and grand opportunities offered in a new country on the one hand, and on the other by the land laws and restrictions placed on Irish industries.

Arthur Young, in his book entitled *A Tour in Ireland*, writing of the causes which led to the emigration from Ulster from 1772 to 1774, says:—

"The spirit of emigrating in Ireland appeared to be confined to two circumstances, the Presbyterian religion and the linen manufacturer. I heard of very few emigrants, except among manufacturers of that persuasion. The Catholics never went; they seem not only tied to the county, but almost to the parish in which their ancestors lived. As to emigration in the north, it was an error in England to suppose it a novelty, which arose with the increase of rents. The contrary was the fact; it had subsisted, perhaps, forty years, insomuch that at the ports of Belfast, Derry, &c., the *passage* trade, as they called it, had long been a regular branch of commerce which employed several ships, and consisted in carrying people to America. The increasing population of the country made it an increasing trade; but when the linen trade was low, the passage trade was high. At the time of Lord Donegall's letting his estate in the north (about 1772) the linen trade suffered a temporary decline, which sent great numbers to America, and gave rise to the error that it was caused by the increase of his rents."

EMIGRANTS FROM BANBRIDGE, PARISH OF SEAPATRICK, CO. DOWN

The Rev. Samuel Young, who was joint pastor of Magherally and Seapatrick (Banbridge) Presbyterian congregations from 1716 to 1718, emigrated to America in the latter year. Mr. Young was located under the Synod of Philadelphia in 1720 at Drawyers, Delaware, and Elk River, Maryland, in charge of the churches at these places (see vol. ii, p. 15, Hanna's *Scotch Irish*). Mr. Young led the way. Many followed him between 1718 and 1736, in which latter year a number of families emigrated from Banbridge and neighbourhood, amongst whom were members of the Glass, MacDowell, Magill, Mulholland, Linn, Bell, and other families. These people settled in the Shenandoah Valley, on the banks of the Opequon, Virginia.¹

In the beautiful valley of the Shenandoah, three miles south of Winchester, Virginia, you will find the old Opequon Presbyterian Church, destroyed in the Civil War, but recently restored. From the Donegal (Pennsylvania) Presbytery, as early as 1736, the Presbyterian settlers received attention, as they were visited by missionaries and ministers from that Presbytery, making it the earliest preaching-place in the valley. The first pastor was John Hodge, who may justly be esteemed the founder of the church, as he gave five acres of land for the church-site and graveyard. Mr. Hodge, with many of his family, are buried there, as well as Samuel Glass, the emigrant from Banbridge.

Samuel Glass, the leader of the Banbridge emigrants, took up his residence at the head spring of the Opequon, after many wanderings through the then almost pathless woods, naming the homestead Greenwood, from the grand old forest which covered for the most part the 16,000 acres of land which he had purchased. His son, David, settled down the river, at a place named Cherry Mead; and Robert, another son, took up his abode at Long Meadows. James Vance, a son-in-law of Samuel Glass, resided in the same neighbourhood. Another son-in-law, named Becket, lived between the Glass estate and North Mountain (Foot's *Sketches of Virginia*, second edition). Samuel Glass died at an advanced age, honoured and respected by all the settlers over a large portion of the State. He was a man of courage, thrift, and perseverance. In the cemetery, near the old homestead, stands a monument to Samuel Glass and his wife, erected by their descendants. It is an obelisk,

¹ John and Isaac Vanmeter, of Pennsylvania, obtained a grant of 40,000 acres from Governor Gooch in 1730, located in the Lower Shenandoah Valley, within the present Counties of Frederick, Clarke, and Jefferson. This warrant was sold by the grantees in 1731 to Joist Hite, a Hollander, who removed from Pennsylvania in 1732, with his own and fifteen other families, most of them from Ulster. They settled along Opequon, Cedar, and Crooked Creeks, in what is now Frederick County. Sam. Glass purchased from Hite 16,000 acres.

executed in limestone, standing on a pedestal, in all over 10 feet in height. On it is inscribed—

EAST SIDE.	SOUTH SIDE.	NORTH SIDE.
Their Children	To the Memory	Their Descendants
John, Eliza, Sarah, David,	of	are to be found in Virginia.
Robert and Joseph,	SAMUEL GLASS	Kentucky, Ohio and Indiana.
were all born in Ireland	and his wife	
and came with them.	MARY GAMBLE ¹	
	emigrants,	
	from Banbridge,	
	County Down,	
	Ireland.	
	A.D. 1736.	

Samuel Glass had six children—John, Eliza, Sarah, David, Robert, and Joseph—all born at Banbridge. Joseph Glass, the son of Samuel Glass had twelve children—Mary, Samuel, Robert, Georgetta, Sarah, Elizabeth, Joseph, Martha, Ruth, David, Nancy, and Sophia. Joseph Glass, son of Joseph, son of Samuel, the emigrant, entered the ministry of the Presbyterian Church. He was much esteemed, and widely known as an eloquent preacher. Other members of the family also distinguished themselves.²

William Linn, son of one of the settlers from Banbridge, at which place he was born, served under Lord Dunmore, Governor of Virginia, in the wars with the Indians. In many encounters with the red man he distinguished himself, and was rewarded with a commission as lieutenant. Soon after the breaking out of hostilities with the Mother Country, Linn joined the 1st Virginia Regiment, with the rank of lieutenant. An expedition was organized with the object of securing ammunition from the Spanish authorities at New Orleans. Captain George Gibson, an Ulsterman, was entrusted with the leadership of the party, and, attended by Lieutenant Linn, with a detachment of their company, descended the River Ohio from Fort Pitt on the 19th of May, 1776, reaching New Orleans on the 22nd September, after a succession of adventures that, in narrative, more resemble romance than the features of sober truth. The shores of the Ohio were lined with hostile Indians, and no white man before had attempted the voyage. Captain Gibson having accomplished his mission, and being secretly released from prison, in which he had been confined to remove the suspicions of the British

¹ Canon O'Hanlon, in his great work, *Irish-American History*, says (at p. 105) :—"Mrs. Glass often spoke of her two fair brothers, who were amongst the defenders of Derry, and who perished there."

² To the late J. T. Cartmell, Clerk of the County Court, Winchester, Virginia, whose wife was a descendant of Samuel Glass, we are indebted for the particulars of the Glass family, sketch of the monument, and other data.

residents, placed Lieutenant Linn in command. Captain Gibson took ship from New Orleans, taking with him the powder for service on the seaboard, and, in due course landed at Philadelphia, and from thence proceeded to Virginia. Linn's party, with a total strength of forty-three men, arrived at Wheeling, Virginia, in the spring of 1777, with the barges containing the supply of powder for the western posts. The party suffered many hardships, and ran considerable risk from the Indians. For this important and arduous service Gibson was raised to the rank of major, and Linn to that of captain. In 1780 we find Linn a colonel, commanding a battalion at the battle of Pigua or Chillicothe, in which action he distinguished himself, his battalion having borne the brunt of the battle, losing many of its men. Colonel Linn continued to serve the revolted colonies after they had achieved their independence. He was ordered to the West to assist in the campaign against the North-West Indians, and was killed in attempting to reach a secret rendezvous at a place still called No-Linn Hill, in Kentucky—a name acquired from the first exclamation of surprise by a party of his men not finding him at the spot. One of the counties of the State of Kentucky is named "Linn" in honour of this officer.¹

Among others who came to Virginia in 1736 was a girl named Polly Mulhollin. She accompanied her parents with the Glass emigrants from Banbridge. On her arrival she was hired by James Bell, who had paid her passage, and with him she remained during the period her servitude was to continue. At its expiration, she attired herself in the habit of a man, when, with hunting-shirt and mocassins, she went into Burden's Grant, for the purpose of making improvements, and of acquiring a title to land. Here she erected thirty cabins, by virtue of which she held one hundred acres adjoining each. When Benjamin Burden, the younger, came to make deeds for those who held cabin rights, he was astonished to see so many bearing the name of Mulhollin. Investigations led to the discovery of the mystery, to the great mirth of the other claimants. Then Polly Mulhollin resumed her Christian name and familiar dress. Many of her numerous descendants still reside within the limits of Burden's Grant. (See Foot's *Sketches, Historical and Biographical, of the Presbyterian Church in Virginia*.)

A characteristic of the Irish emigrants of the seventeenth and early eighteenth centuries was the persistence with which they pushed through the partly settled districts, and planted themselves as the advance guard of the conquering civilization up to, and at times beyond, the borders of the Indian-infested wilderness. This was true in Maine and New Hampshire, in Western Pennsylvania, Virginia, and the Carolinas alike. The Banbridge emigrant, like others who sought a home in almost

¹ The facts relating to Colonel Linn's military service may be verified at the War Department, Washington, U.S. The documents furnished by the Department to the writer are quite voluminous.

unknown regions of forest, had to face the dangers incident to the attempt. The following narrative, taken from *Sketches, Historical and Biographical, of the Presbyterian Church in Virginia*, will exhibit the trials to which these pioneers were exposed:—

In the latter part of December, 1743, the inhabitants of Timber Ridge were assembled at M'Dowell's¹ dwelling in wonder and alarm, to resist one of the murderous incursions of the Indians from Ohio. These would not yield the Valley of the Shenandoah to the whites, but with bloodshed. M'Dowell had rallied his neighbours. Not well skilled in savage warfare, the company fell into an ambush, at the junction of the North River and the James, where at one fire M'Dowell and eight of his companions fell dead. The Indians fled precipitately, in consequence, probably, of the unusual extent of their murderous success. The alarmed population gathered in the field of slaughter, and thought more of the dead than of pursuing the savages, whom they supposed far on their way to the West. Their neighbours took the nine bloody corpses on horse-back, and laid them side by side near M'Dowell's dwelling, while in overwhelming distress they prepared their graves. Though mourning the loss of their leading men, and unacquainted with military manœuvres on the frontiers, no one talked of abandoning possessions, for which so high a price in blood had been given, and at a time of profound peace. In their sadness, even the women were brave. Burying their dead with the solemnity of Christian rites, while the murderers escaped beyond the mountains, men and women resolved to sow their fields, build their church, and lay the bodies in Timber Ridge. These were the first white men committed to the dust in Rockbridge County. Within a brick enclosure, on the west side of the road from Staunton to Lexington, and near the Red House or Maryland Tavern, the former residence of M'Dowell is still to be found. Entering the iron gate, and inclining to the left, about fifteen paces, there is a rough, undressed limestone, about two feet in height, on which, in rude letters, by an unknown and unpractised hand, is the following inscription:—

HERE LIES THE BODY OF

JOHN Mack DOWELL,

Deced. December, 1743.

To follow the history, the sufferings, and vicissitudes of these early settlers is not our purpose. It is enough to say that they exhibited the best qualities of their race in their efforts to establish a home in the wilderness.

¹ John M'Dowell was one of the Banbridge emigrants who went to America in 1736 with Sam. Glass.

SOME CROSS-SLABS IN THE NEIGHBOURHOOD OF ATHLONE

BY R. A. S. MACALISTER, *Fellow*

[Submitted 27 SEPTEMBER 1919]

THE neighbourhood of Athlone is probably the richest in Ireland, even if we exclude the great museum of Clonmacnois, in monumental slabs bearing crosses and inscriptions. No doubt the influence of Clonmacnois to a large extent accounts for this. But, however we may explain it, the shores of the Shannon on both sides, from Lough Derg up to Lough Ree, are exceptionally rich in these interesting memorials of early Irish Christianity. Thus, on Lough Derg itself, the island of Inisceiltra alone offers nearly eighty examples. I have already had the honour of bringing to the notice of the Society the inscriptions on some fifteen of these memorials, which I copied on my first visit to the island. I have since revisited it, and have now ready a complete monograph on the whole of the remains, with drawings of all the crosses, which I hope to publish as soon as I have had an opportunity of returning once more to verify some of the observations. Some considerable distance to the south of Lough Derg is the outlying group of slabs at Kilpeacan, which Mr. Crawford has described in our *Journal*. Coming up the Shannon, we pass Clonmacnois on our right, and Clonburren on our left. If from Clonmacnois we made a *détour* to Ferbane, we find ourselves near Gallen and Lemanaghan; at the former place is an important series that has already been described for us by Mr. Armstrong, at the latter are some slabs that have recently been brought to our notice by Mr. Crawford.

Returning to the Shannon we come to Athlone, where there was once a slab, now apparently lost. This town is at the outlet of Lough Ree, the many islets of which contain the remains of monastic settlements, and in their cemeteries are a number of incised slabs.

I spent some time in 1909 in this interesting region, in the company of my friends Mrs. J. R. Green and the Very Rev. Dean Campbell, and made a number of notes, part of which I now have the honour of bringing before you.

I will take the sites in the order in which I have just mentioned them. Of course those which are to be or have been described by fellow-labourers, I pass over.

Leaving Inisceiltra for the fuller treatment that I hope to accord it later, we come first to the remote and little-known graveyard of Clonburren, in the townland of Moore. We had a good deal of difficulty

in finding this place, which seemed quite unknown to the various car-drivers of Athlone whom we interviewed. In fact, we ultimately found it, as the Scotch say, more by grace than by good guidance, for the man who drove us knew no more than that there was an old cemetery in a certain direction that might be the one we wanted, and if not, might perhaps do just as well. There is not very much of interest now in the neighbourhood, so far as we saw. Close by is a small but fine and well-built mote. The church has almost entirely disappeared—a minute and shapeless fragment of one wall alone remains. There are a number of tombstones, more or less modern, and among them are two ancient cross-slabs, set up to mark modern graves. They are figured, but not well, in *Christian Inscriptions*, plate xliii; with them are drawn two smaller fragments which, however, we failed to discover.

The first of these (fig. 1) is one of the finest and most interesting cross-slabs in Ireland. It has lost its top, and now measures 2 feet 10 inches by 2 feet 5 inches. It is a six-line cross, which is very rare, and the lines are arranged two, two, and two, which is, I believe, unique. One of the most curious points about it is the total want of symmetry in the design, nothing on the one side corresponding to the other. The decoration of the arms is very extraordinary, and the fret-pattern at the bottom not less so. On the dexter side it has a curious superficial resemblance to Chinese characters; on the sinister it is comparatively simple. The inscription has evidently been read correctly by Petrie. It commemorates a person with the well-known though curious name *Maelmocheirge*.

The other slab (fig. 2) bears a simple circular pattern, drawn with the aid of a compass, and with a fret in the circumference. Only two or three letters of the inscription remain. The rubbing from which the drawing in *Christian Inscriptions* was made must have been a very poor one; a number of crosslets in the corners of the cross are indicated in the drawing there, that have no real existence.

One small stone also exists at Clonburren which is evidently of a much later date. It is a square pillar, about 2 feet 8 inches high, and looks like the corner-stone of an enclosing kerb surrounding a grave. There is a shell-like leaf ornament on it at the upper end of one side.

In the Franciscan graveyard at Athlone there was an inscription with a cross on a slab figured in *Christian Inscriptions*, plate xxii; this has now disappeared. Two fragments are lying in the garden of the Rectory, behind St. Mary's church. One resembles the *Suibhne* group of slabs at Clonmacnois, dating from the beginning of the ninth century, and very possibly belongs to them, though the two letters of inscription that survive do not correspond with any of the known lost slabs of that group. The other (fig. 3) has a cross in a circle, all covered with elaborate interlacements. Whence these stones, which have been in Athlone a long time, originally came, is unknown; very likely they belong to Clonmacnois.



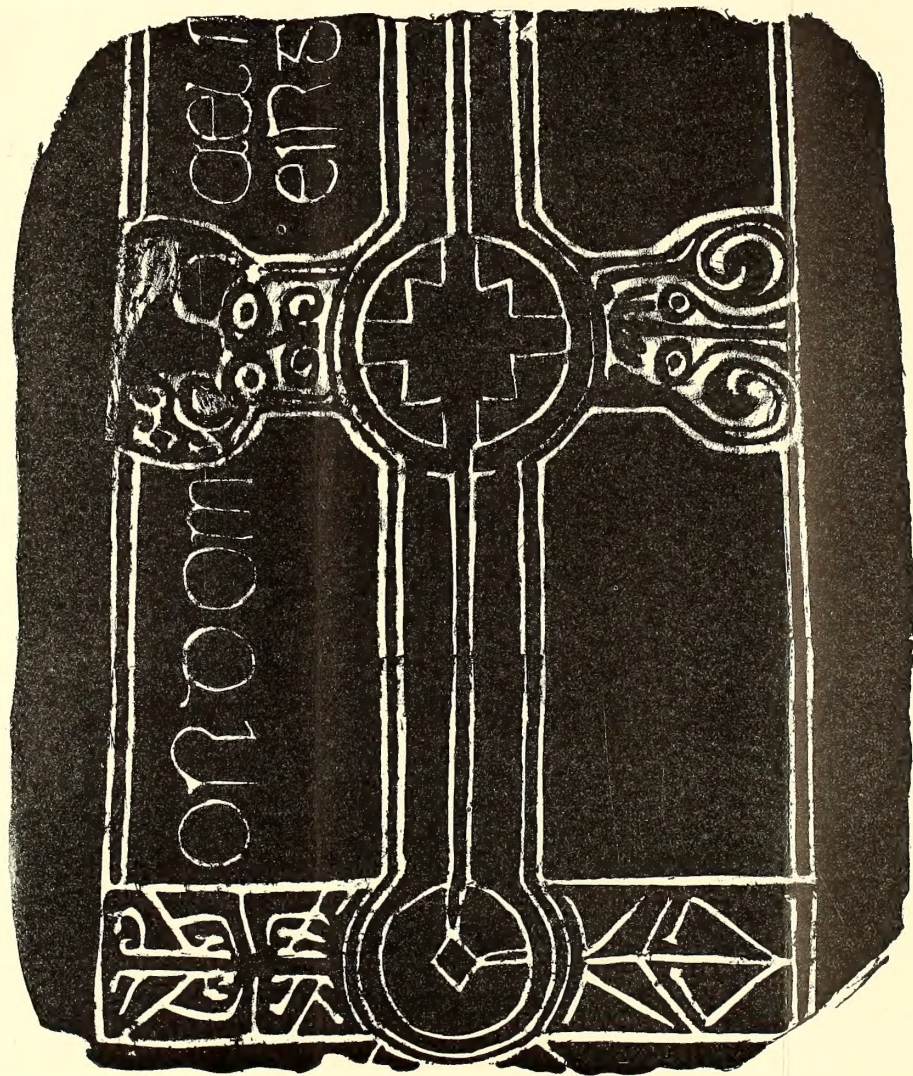


FIG. 1.—SLAB AT CLONBURREN.

Entering Lough Ree, we come to Hare Island, the site of the first monastery of St. Ciaran, founder of Clonmacnois. I have not visited this island, so cannot speak of it from personal observation. I suppose we must for the present accept the statement in *Christian Inscriptions* that the remarkable slab of Tuathcharán, figured in plate xxxv of that work, is now lost. This is a pity, for the drawing has more than one

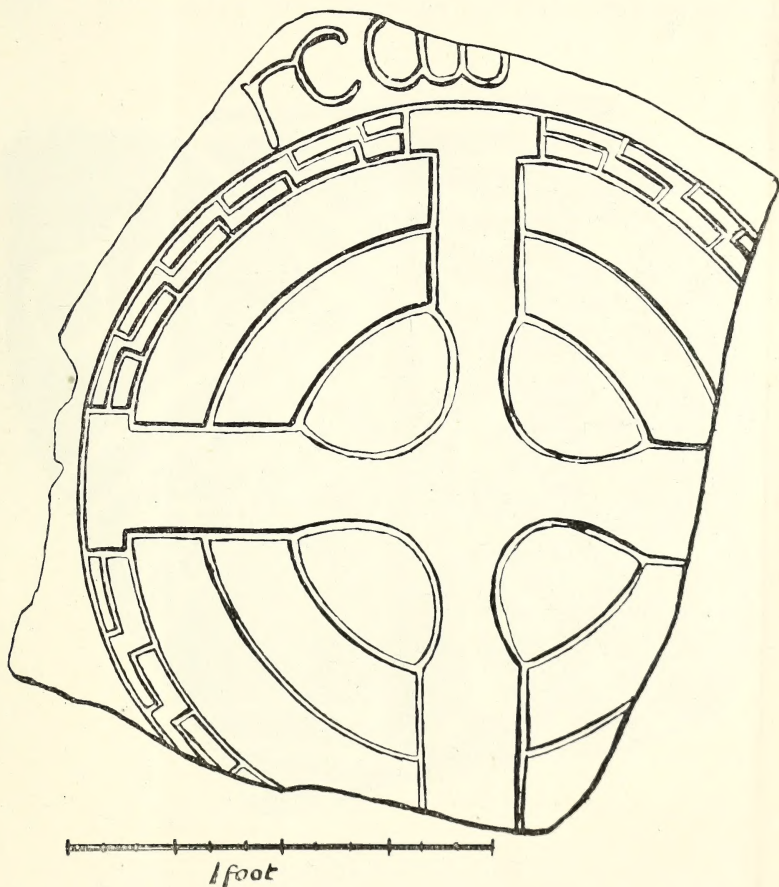


FIG. 2.—SLAB AT CLONBURREN.

detail suggestive of inaccuracy. Passing this by, we come to Inisbofinn, the very remarkable ecclesiastical structures on which are worthy of most careful study, and would, I think, repay a little excavation. In the graveyard of one of these are three slabs. Two of these are without inscription. They look as if they might have come straight from Clonmacnois, being of the regular pattern of the tenth-century slabs of that

collection; but, remarkably enough, the key-pattern in the expansions are unlike anything in the corresponding crosses there. The third slab which is larger, and probably older, commemorates one Cormacan. This is a fairly common name, and there is no necessity for assuming the monument to be that of *Cormacán Eigeas*, the well-known poet of the Circuit of Ireland. Previous drawings and descriptions have overlooked the tail of the “*h*,” showing that the initial C was aspirated after *do*, as, of course, it ought to be. The stone had already lost its initial C, when



FIG. 3.—SLAB AT ATHLONE.

drawn for *Christian Inscriptions*, where it appears on plate xlvi. But it was otherwise intact. It has since been broken into three pieces—I believe by one of the pestilential tribe of treasure-seekers.

Passing for the present, the interesting medieval ruins of All Saints Island, of whose nunnery I may speak on some future occasion, we end our pilgrimage at Inis Clothrann, or as it is now called Quaker Island. This island and its remains have already been well described

for us by Mr. F. J. Bigger, in a paper published in the *Journal* for 1900. It is not necessary to go over ground that he has already covered, and I content myself with adding three small points to his paper. By such an accident as happens to all of us, he has overlooked one stone, and some little leaf-shaped pendants in the margin round the cross on another. Thirdly, I have succeeded in deciphering the whole of the inscription of which he made out the letters bach—it is very faint, but there can be no doubt of the reading $O\bar{p} \text{ do } \text{laichb}\bar{\epsilon}\tau\text{ach}$, the latter being for $\text{Flaichbep}\bar{\epsilon}\tau\text{ach}$, the modern Flaherty. I have not discovered any person of that name in connexion with Inis Clothrann.

I hope these notes will stimulate others to ransack any ancient graveyards or other likely places they may come across for further additions and corrections to our record of cross-slabs. There are probably a number still awaiting discovery.

BALLYBROLLEY STONE CIRCLE OR CAIRN

BY CANON HENRY WILLIAM LETT, M.A., M.R.I.A., *Hon. Provincial Secretary
for Ulster*

[Submitted 9 AUGUST 1911]

ON the Ordnance Survey Map of the county of Armagh, Sheet No. 12, 6 inches to 1 mile, there are set down two circles not far from each other, both of which are named "Ruin of Cairn." The locality is about two miles west of the city of Armagh, in the parish of Armagh, and townland of Ballybrolley. They do not appear to have ever attracted the notice of any antiquary except the late Mr. Edward Rogers, Deputy Librarian of the Public Library, Armagh, who in a little work entitled, *Memoir of the Armagh Cathedral, with an account of the ancient City*, which he published about 1880, alludes to these remains in these words, at p. 66, after describing Emania: "Passing through a lane leading to Tyross, not far distant, in the farm of Mr. Knipe, are to be seen two Druidic stone circles, each measuring about 70 feet in diameter. The stones are the common limestone peculiar to the district, and they appear to have been placed with the narrower or most pointed end downwards." It is to be remarked that an examination of the stones does not bear out what Mr. Rogers writes in this place; one or two stones may seem to be as he describes, but most of the stones rest on their thickest and widest end, whilst some lie on their sides lengthwise.

At present only one of these "Ruin of Cairns" exists; it is near the railway, and the county road leading from Armagh to Dungannon, and is part of the site of what once was a small farmstead, all the buildings of which are now unoccupied and ruinous.

It is locally known as the "Druid's Temple." The natives of the neighbourhood corrected me when I inquired where the "cairn" or "stone circle" was. It consists of thirty undressed blocks of the local limestone, arranged in more or less of a circle 70 feet in diameter. The size of the stones varies from 36 inches by 18 inches, to 102 inches by 24 inches, and most of the longer stones lie horizontally in the line of the circle. It is evident that only one-half of the stones marking the original ring now remains.

Various opinions have been offered whether we have here the remains of a cairn or a circle. I am inclined to regard it as the former, because such of the stones as are set on their ends are quite close to one another, and because the longer stones are laid longitudinally on the line of the arc of the circle. One of the old farm buildings which I

take to have been the kitchen of the dwelling-house is built across the line of the stones, and one of the larger stones that stand pillar-wise leans against the east wall; while another large block, which has every appearance of still being *in situ*, actually forms a large irregular corner-stone at the front of the house.

Though there is not much left, the remains are interesting, there being no other similar erection of stones left in the county of Armagh, and for this and other reasons they are well worth being preserved as a national monument.

There is a good water-colour sketch of this cairn, which was painted in 1882 by an Armagh lady, Miss Edith Hardy, in the collection of objects kept in the Museum of the Armagh Natural History and Philosophical Society, on the Mall.

The other "Ruin of Cairn," no longer exists, not a trace of it remains. "It was removed about fifty years ago to improve the field," at least so I was informed by a very intelligent blacksmith whose smithy is about two hundred yards distant from the remaining cairn, and who lamented its demolition.

CASTLETOWN CARNE AND ITS OWNERS

BY LIEUT.-COL. W. O. CAVENAGH, *Member**(Continued from vol. XLI, page 258)*

THE PALLISERS, who acquired Castletown by purchase from the Coddss in 1712, were an ancient and respectable Yorkshire family, at one time possessing considerable estates at Newby Wiskey. This township, together with Maumby, is included in the parish of Kirby Wiske, Wapentake of Gilling East, in the North Riding, and is situated four and a half miles south of the important railway junction of North-allerton. The rich Cistercian Abbey of Fountains had here considerable estates, of which they were deprived by King Henry VIII. It is noteworthy as being the birthplace of Roger Ascham, the learned scholar and accomplished tutor of Queen Elizabeth (1515-1568); of Dr. George Hicks, the writer; and of Archbishop Palliser, of whom later. The registers of the church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, contain several entries referring to the Pallisers. The Hall, a large mansion, some sixty or seventy years old, now stands on the site of their old home.

There is a tradition that the family was originally of Dutch or Flemish stock; but from its antiquity in the county it is more likely that the surname¹ was derived from the occupation called "the palliser" (French *palis*, meaning a pale or stake), whose duty was to guard and fence enclosures. For example, "Paid to James Foster, palycer, as a present for making the payle (*i.e.*, fence) near the dwelling of the Lord Prior near the Outgarth, 12*d.*" The name, together with its feminine suffix "Pallister," seems to have been peculiar to Yorkshire, and is found as far back as 1379 in the Poll Tax returns as "Robertus Palycer, John Pallyser, Thomas Paleyser, and William Pallyster."² In the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries several were freemen of York, of whom Robert Palaser held lands in 1546 in the city under the Guild of Corpus Christi; the others were represented by a bower, a panyerman, a pyunner, and two carpenters.

The Rev. Thomas Pallicer, a Roman Catholic priest, is perhaps the most notable member of the name in Tudor times. He was born at Ellerton-upon-Swale, and was executed at Durham on 9 August 1600, a martyr for his religion. As two Pallisers are noted in the schedule of Catholics having real estate in the West Riding between

¹ *English Surnames*, Bardsley.² *Journals Surtees Society*.

the years 1717 and 1734, there were still some adhering to the old faith. On the other hand, one "John Palliser," living at Meddamsley, was cited before the Archdeacon as an anabaptist in 1673.

In 1546 Thomas Palliser, of Mawmby, was certified as having paid the priest a pound of wax, or 6*d.* in money in lieu, for the Chapel of Our Lady within the parish of Kirkby upon Wyske; and a Thomas Palliser appears as a supervisor and also appraiser of effects in two or three wills of the district in 1589. These were probably one and the same person, and a man of substance, a yeoman, and the father, if not a near relative, of the John Palliser who heads the official pedigree.

The arms of Palliser of Castletown are: Per pale sable and argent three lions rampant counterchanged. Crest: Out of a ducal coronet gules a demi-eagle with wings elevated or. These arms were granted to Sir Hugh Palliser, of Deptford, in Kent, on 8 October, 1573. When Sir William Dugdale made his Visitation of Yorkshire in 1665, the then Palliser, of Newby Wiske, claimed this coat and crest; and in the pedigree then drawn up a note was made, "Respite given for proof of these arms." This claim must have been allowed soon after, as in the next generation Archbishop Palliser, who died in 1727, presented Trinity College, Dublin, with a handsome silver tankard, which it still possesses, on the bowl of which is engraved the arms in question, and the eagle, or phoenix, with coronet of the crest, forms the top of its cover.

Dugdale, in his above-mentioned Visitation, gives a short Palliser pedigree, signed and dated at Richmond, 21 August 1665, which, doubtless, was the basis of the family chart at the Heralds' College, London, signed by Sir Hugh Palliser, the first baronet, who spelt his name with two s's till 1773.

The daughters and the immediate descendants of the first John Palliser recorded in the pedigree married into good Yorkshire families, the Franklands and the Bethels in particular; the former were already people of consideration in the county very shortly after the Norman Conquest; in Queen Elizabeth's day Bishop Frankland of this stock was granted a special coat of arms for beating back the Scots, and in her successor's reign "Sir Walter Bethel," the father of Sir Hugh, was the surveyor of the East Riding.

William Palliser,¹ the Archbishop of Cashel, was the first to cross the Irish Sea. He was born at Kirby Wiske, and received his early education at Northallerton under John Smith, but migrated to Trinity College, Dublin, at the early age of fourteen, where he was elected a Fellow in 1668; Medicus on 19th October, 1670; and Professor of Divinity, 1678, in which year he delivered a Latin oration at the funeral of Margetson, Archbishop of Armagh, and Vice-Chancellor of the University, this being his only literary venture. He received Deacon's Orders at Wexford, November 1669, and Priest's Orders at

¹ *Dictionary of National Biography.*

To face page 37.]

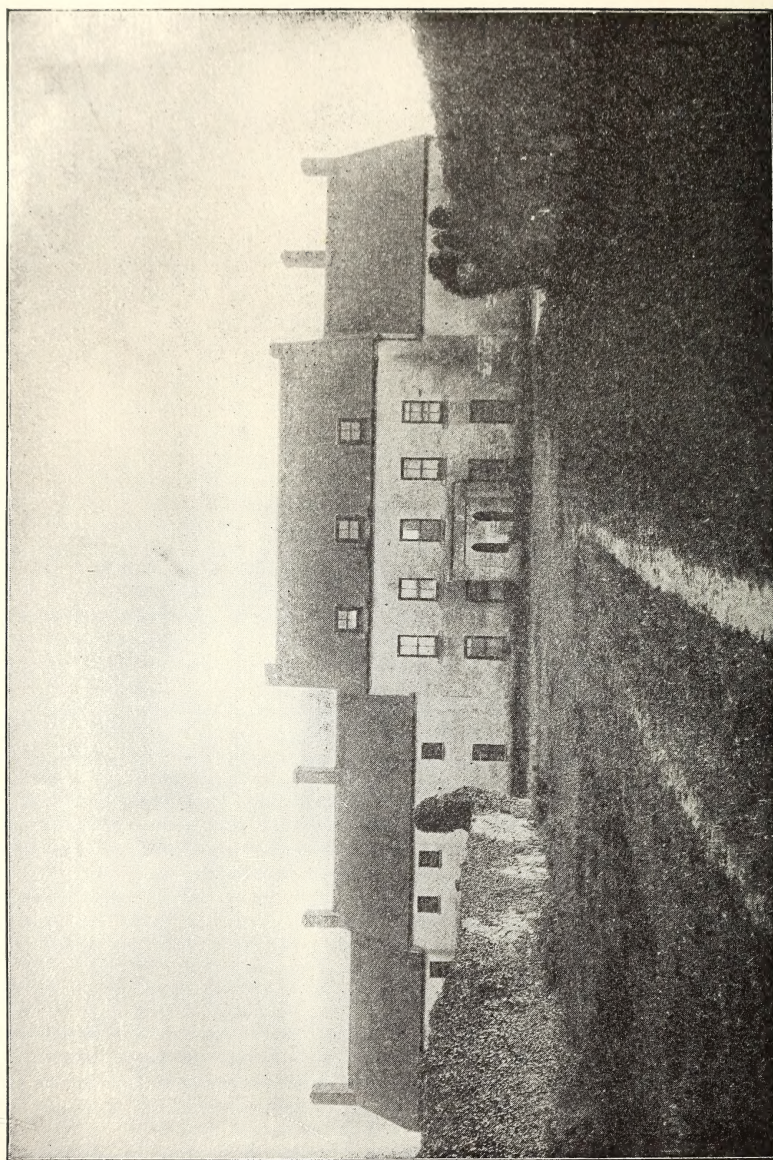


FIG. 2.—CASTLETOWN CARNE, CO. WEXFORD.

St. Patrick's, Dublin, 28 January following. On preferment to the Rectory of Clonfeakle, 27 October 1681, he resigned his Fellowship, but relinquishing the living, he was four days later re-admitted a Fellow with dispensation.

In 1685 when the Provostship of Trinity was likely to become vacant, the then Lord Lieutenant, the Earl of Clarendon, wrote to the Archbishop of Canterbury about him as follows:—"He is of great learning and exemplary piety, who would make a good Bishop." He was appointed Bishop of Cloyne 14 February 1692-3, and consecrated in Trinity College Chapel; and subsequently translated on 26 June 1694, to the Archbishopric of Cashel, which he held till his death, at a venerable age, in Dublin on 1 January 1727. He was buried in St. Andrew's Church, not the present building, but the Round Church which was burnt down in 1860, when the monument to him was destroyed.

During his lifetime he was a considerable benefactor to his "Alma Mater," giving some £1200 towards erecting new buildings, and the silver cup already mentioned; and in addition, at his death, he left by will to Trinity College such books out of his library as the College wanted (4000 volumes), and £200 to provide an annual fund to purchase new works, on the condition that they should be kept together and called the "Bibliotheca Palliseriana"; he also enriched Cashel Cathedral with a set of Communion Plate. His considerable private fortune devolved upon his only son, who, however, left no issue. From his only daughter, who married "John Bury Esqre," descended the now extinct Earls of Charleville, and also the Pallisers of Derryluskan, Co. Waterford, Mrs. Bury's second son having assumed the name of his mother's family in lieu of his paternal patronymic.

Thomas Palliser, the archbishop's nephew, having nearly squandered his Yorkshire estate, sold it and settled in Ireland.¹ He and three of his brothers held commissions in the English army; in 1689 he was a captain of Grenadiers in Sir Thomas Gower's Regiment of Foot, and served with it throughout the Irish campaign. The following extracts are from the historian, Story, afterwards Dean of Limerick, who was the chaplain to his corps:—"September 1689, Schomberg marched to Newry, which had been forsaken by the Irish. The general left in an old castle, unburnt, 50 men of Sir Thomas Gower's Regiment, under the command of Captain Palliser." Sir Thomas Gower fell a victim to the great sickness in October, and in the following January his regiment and Lord Drogheda's were amalgamated, the latter being appointed the Colonel. "In March 1691, Captain Palliser of the Earl of Drogheda's Regiment went with a party from Carolante towards Portumna, where he surprised some of Lord Galmoy's Horse and took several prisoners, as also a good store of plunder, with arms, cloaths, and

¹ D'Alton's *Army Lists*.

several other things of value. In April Captain Palliser and Lieutenant Armstrong went out with a party of 50 firelocks from their quarters near Birr, with design to surprise some of the Irish and bring off a prey they were informed of, but being beguiled by one Teige Mackgrath who had all along been protected and pretended a particular friendship to Captain Palliser, our men fell into an ambuscade ordered for them by one Anthony Carroll, and forced into an old castle where they were smothered with smoke till they surrendered as prisoners of war. Lieutenant Armstrong paid money to be released. Captain Palliser made his escape the following June from Limerick, but the men were kept prisoners till Limerick surrendered. Captain Palliser served through the second siege of that city under Lord Galway, where he received a severe wound." When the Earl of Drogheda's Regiment was disbanded in 1698 he was placed on half-pay as Major; four years later, 13 February 1702, he was commissioned as Lieut.-Colonel to Colonel Richard Coote's Regiment (afterwards the 39th Foot, and now known as the 1st Dorsetshire), being transferred 1 March 1704, to Viscount Dungannon's Regiment of Foot, soon after which he retired.

Colonel Palliser at the time of his marriage is styled as of Dangan, county Kilkenny (a village in the barony of Iverk, three miles north-west of Waterford), but subsequently received grants of land in county Wexford from the Duke of Ormonde,¹ notably the Great Island, anciently called Durbard's Island, containing 700 acres in the parish of Kilmokea, barony of Shelburne, on the river Barrow, south of New Ross. He is styled "of the said Great Island" in the deed of purchase of Castletown, from the Codd's, dated 1 July, 1712, proving he was then the possessor of that property, but probably holding it under the Duke, and at the latter's attainder obtaining the freehold of it. Close by, near Campile, he built himself a mansion called Portobello,² which in December 1746, was visited by the celebrated highwayman, James Frenay and his gang, who seized and made off with a purse of 90 guineas and a £4 piece, two moidores, some small gold, a large glove containing twenty-eight guineas in silver, and a quantity of plate. The house was some years after burnt down, and all trace of it except the orchard has disappeared.

It appears that after the purchase of Castletown, Colonel Thomas Palliser gave a lease of it or the rights appertaining to the manor to Nicholas Codd for his life. The latter, however, absconded in 1717, refusing to repay his landlord the costs and £200 due to a lawsuit with Rev. Benjamin Neale and James Stopford, an account of the salvage of a Dutch ship which had been wrecked near the boundary of the Castletown property; which costs, mainly due to Codd's wilful neglect in not

¹ *Co. Wexford*, by Captain Hore.

² *Journal Royal Society Antiquaries, Ireland*, 1856, 7.

attending the Court when summoned, Colonel Thomas Palliser was obliged to pay.¹

The Colonel was a free burgess of New Ross,² and acted on several occasions as Deputy Sovereign; in addition he was a free burgess of Enniscorthy, High Sheriff of Wexford, in 1700, and a Justice of the Peace. On 13 August 1700 he signed his name to a memorial for reopening the Port of Ross for the export of wool as (1) Deputy Sovereign, (2) High Sheriff, (3) one of the Grand Jury, (4) one of the gentlemen of the county.

With Sir Richard Bulkely, Bart., in 1703, and with the Hon. Henry Ponsonby, from 1715 to 1727, he represented Fethard in the Irish House of Commons.³ His obituary notice, printed in the *London Magazine*, states he was aged 107 years when he died; but this is obviously an error, though he certainly lived to considerably over 90 years of age. It also states that he had served in all King William's and Queen Anne's wars, and retained all his senses to the last. He willed Castletown and the Portobello properties to his grandson, Philip, and his male heirs, failing whom to his sons and their male issue in succession, failing them, then to his nephew, the Admiral, and his male heirs, and finally failing these last, to his own right heirs for ever. Great Island he had already conveyed to his eldest son on his marriage.

Among the Communion plate of the Church of Churchtown Carne, is a silver chalice with the following inscription "The gift of Colonel Thomas Palliser to the Church at Carne. "It is about a foot high, and quaint in shape, having a big knob in the middle of the stem. From the hall-marks, it was made by William Townsend of Dublin, between the years 1733 and 1740.

Colonel Thomas Palliser married Catherine, the only and posthumous daughter and heiress of Colonel William Wogan of Rathcoffy by Ellen, third daughter of Sir Edmund Butler of Garrymunden, county Carlow, whose wife was Juliana, daughter of Bernard Hyde of Shinfield, county Berks. Colonel William Wogan was the senior representative of the well-known family of that name in county Kildare, founded by Sir John Wogan, Chief Governor of Ireland in the thirteenth century; the noted Chevalier, Sir Charles Wogan, rescuer of the Princess Sobieski, wife of Prince James Stuart, was a scion of the same stock.

Of Colonel Palliser's brothers, John was commissioned a Lieutenant, September 1692,⁴ in Colonel John Hale's Regiment of Foot, and promoted a captain the following November, shortly after he accompanied the Corps to the West Indies. Nothing is known of Francis, who probably died young. Walter was gazetted a lieutenant in Prince George of Denmark's Regiment of Foot, September 1693, promoted

¹ *Chancery Bill*, 10 January, 1718.

² *New Ross Records*.

³ *Hore's Co. Wexford*.

⁴ *D'Alton's Army Lists*.

Captain in Colonel Thomas Saunderson's Regiment (afterwards the 30th Regiment), 15 May 1697. Being placed on half-pay, in 1713, owing to the corps, now styled Will's Regiment of Marines, being disbanded, he petitioned to be paid £100; however, in March 1715, he was recommissioned as Captain in Major-General Will's reformed Regiment of Foot, which he left in 1717. Eventually he reached the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. His wife, *née* Elizabeth Sterne, was the aunt of Lawrence Sterne, the author; their only son, the Rev. Walter Palliser, left no male issue.

The youngest, Hugh, was gazetted a Lieutenant in Colonel Thomas Saunderson's Foot, in which his elder brother William also served, 30 May 1696, promoted Captain 13 April 1706, being similarly placed on half-pay in 1713. He was likewise recommissioned in General Will's reformed Regiment in March 1715. These two brothers must have seen considerable fighting during their service in Saunderson's Regiment. It was at the capture of Gibraltar, the sea fight at Malaga, the defence of Barcelona and Alicante, and the disastrous day of Almanza, in which battle Hugh Palliser was shot through both cheeks. The family of the latter's wife, the Robinsons of Thicket Priory, was of very old standing in Yorkshire.

Colonel Palliser's sons, with the exception of Walter, were Free Burgesses of New Ross; of John there is this special note in the Corporation Records under date 3 October 1716. "Passed, that Mr. John Palliser to be free" (for his speech on Michaelmas day) "when he is twenty-one years old, as he is not a Papist." Thomas and William were also Justices of the Peace; and the first High Sheriff of county Wexford, Thomas, died soon after his father, his estate passing to his nephew Philip; he left legacies towards the upkeep of the Charter Schools and Poor-houses in New Ross. His wife predeceased him, as he requested that her dresses should be divided between her two nieces, Elliots, and her goddaughter, Dorothea Orfeur.

Mr. Tom Palliser and his father, the Colonel, were important witnesses for the defence in the celebrated Annesley case, tried in Dublin, 11 to 26 November 1743. At Great Island the Pallisers were the nearest neighbours to Lord and Lady Altham when they were living at Dunmain, 1713-1717, and where the claimant, James Annesley, was said to be born. There was great intimacy between the two families; but both the Colonel and his son asserted that Lady Altham never had a child while at Dunmain, or they would certainly have heard about it.

Juliana Hyde Palliser married Lieutenant John Orfeur of the Carabineers (now 6th Dragoon Guards) in the parish church of Kilmokea; her husband's father had served with the Colonel in Lord Duncannon's Regiment of Foot. Through the marriage of her second daughter to Admiral Sir Hugh Palliser's nephew and heir, Captain Walters, the

estates of Castletown and Portobello came back to old Colonel Palliser's descendants.

Philip Palliser, as already noted, inherited Castletown and Portobello on the death of his grandfather, and Great Island on that of his uncle Thomas. He was a Justice of the Peace for the county; he, his wife, and infant children are buried at Rathaspic, three miles out of Wexford.

At his decease, Castletown and Portobello, in accordance with his grandfather's will, devolved upon Admiral Sir Hugh Palliser. Great Island Philip Palliser entailed on the male issue of his sister, Mrs. Catherine Wilson, of Scarr, on the condition that they assumed the arms and name of Palliser; this estate was sold by her descendant to the Powers of Faithlegge, county Waterford, 1851.

A full account of Admiral Sir Hugh Palliser's long and active service is given in the *Dictionary of National Biography*; only a brief mention will be made here of the chief incidents. He was bereft of both his parents before he had reached the age of two years; at eleven he went to sea as a midshipman under the command of his uncle, Captain Nicholas Robinson. When barely twenty-one, he was appointed First Lieutenant to the "Essex," and took part in Admiral Mathews's unfortunate action off Toulon in 1744. Two years later, as commander of the "Weazle," sloop of war, he captured four French privateers off Beachy Head, and on 25 November 1746, he was promoted a Post Captain. While on the West Indian station, in the "Sutherland," he was dangerously wounded by the explosion of an arms chest, and in consequence was invalided home. In 1753, he was sent in the "Seahorse" to cruise off the coast of Scotland to watch the disaffected clans, whose friends involved him in a disagreeable lawsuit by forging the indenture of a volunteer who had joined his ship. Palliser was arrested and detained some days in the Tolbooth till the Lords of the Sessions interfered and released him. Under Vice-Admiral Saunders he served at the capture of Quebec, 1759, and afterwards in the Mediterranean. At the conclusion of the peace in 1763, Palliser was sent out in the "Guernsey" as Commander of the squadron at Newfoundland, in order to protect the fisheries and to adjust the quarrels relative to bait between the English and French fishermen—quarrels which have lasted down to our own days; he was at the same time appointed Governor of the Colony and of Labrador.¹ It is interesting to note that he sent home some of the first Newfoundland dogs—a breed which had acquired the reputation of being the best in the world for otter-hunting.

From 1770 to 1773 Palliser was Comptroller of the Navy; in the latter year he was created a baronet (6th August), elected member

¹ *Hist. MSS. Commission*, at 5th and 10th report.

for Scarborough, and appointed one of the Lords of the Admiralty; about this time, too, he purchased "The Vache," a manor in the parish of Chalfont St. Giles, Bucks, once the ancestral home of Fleetwood, the regicide. When Vice-Admiral of the "Blue," he was appointed third in command of the Channel Fleet under Keppel, and took part in the indecisive action with the French, off Brest, July, 1778, which in Admiral Lord Barham's opinion was "as little more than a passing skirmish."¹ It led to mutual recriminations between Keppel and Palliser, resulting in both demanding trial by court-martial, and both being acquitted; the whole affair was political; the former was the favourite of the popular party, and the latter of the Court.² When Keppel was acquitted, London was illuminated; the mob attacked and gutted Sir Hugh's house in Pall Mall, and also that of Lord Sandwich and of others who supported him, necessitating the Guards being called out. His house at Portsmouth had its windows smashed; and at York the mob demolished his sister's house, and she is said to have gone out of her mind with fright. Owing to this popular outcry Palliser resigned his appointments of Governor of Scarborough Castle and Lieutenant-Generalship of Marines. As some compensation, in 1780 King George conferred upon him the Governorship of Greenwich Hospital, which he held till his death, 19 March 1796.

He is buried in the Church of Chalfont St. Giles,³ where there is a mural tablet to his memory, bearing a shield of his arms, and stating that he had represented the Boroughs of Scarborough and Huntingdon in Parliament; that he was Admiral of the White Squadron, and Elder Brother of Trinity House, and his other various appointments. He founded a school for twenty poor boys and twenty poor girls, and endowed it with £30 per annum. Sir Hugh was the patron of Cook the navigator, whom he brought to Admiral Saunders's notice at Quebec, and to whose honour he erected a handsome monument, with a lengthy inscription, in front of his own mansion, "The Vache"—an honour which posterity is now tardily according the discoverer of Australia in a more prominent place.

The Admiral left his Buckinghamshire property to his natural son, George, by whom it was sold in 1825. Having suffered a recovery, and levied a fine for the estates of Castletown and Portobello, he left the former to his great-nephew, Hugh Palliser Walters, second Baronet, and the latter to his cousin, Thomas Weston, Esqre., and their heirs male.

By patent the baronetcy devolved upon the Admiral's nephew, Captain Walters, R.N., and his male issue; the latter was born at Gibraltar, and had married his cousin, Mary Orfeur, old Colonel Palliser's grand-daughter. Having predeceased his uncle, his son, Hugh Palliser

¹ "Memoirs of Lord Barham," *Nav. Records Soc.*

³ *Hist. MSS. Commission*, at 7th Report.

² *Lipscomb's Bucks.*

Walters, of Barnyforth, county Wexford, and Lee, Kent, became second Baronet, and succeeded to Castletown; he assumed by Royal licence the name of Palliser only, and died at Troyes, in Champagne, at the comparatively early age of forty-five years; his only son, the third Baronet, was born at Greenwich; dying unmarried, the title became extinct; the third and last Sir Hugh is buried in the Palliser vault at Rathaspic. In default of male issue to the Westons, Sir Hugh succeeded to the Portobello property; and having also suffered a recovery and levied a fine, he willed both these estates to his sister, Lady Keane, who, after leaving them to her husband for life, settled the properties, away from her own relations, on Colonel Farrell and his heirs male, on condition they should adopt the arms and name of Palliser.

On succeeding to the estates, Colonel Farrell's representative sold them to the tenants under the Land Act, 1903; to him also descended sundry heirlooms, viz., the original picture of the Admiral by Dance, a picture of Captain Robinson Walters, and one of his wife, *née* Mary Orfeur.

Thus the Manor of Castletown, which had been kept intact practically from the days of Strongbow, has now been split up into sundry prosperous farms, leaving, however, the house and part of the demesne unoccupied and derelict—an instance showing that from economic causes the old order is rapidly changing.

AUTHORITIES.—The official pedigree at the Heralds' College, London, amplified by reference to Burke's *Landed Gentry*. Sundry family papers, verified by researches at the Public Record Office, Dublin, and supplemented by notices in the *Journal Surtees Society*, D'Alton's *Army Lists*, *Dictionary of National Biography*, *Records of State Trials*.

PALLISER OF PORTOBELLO AND CASTLETOWN, CO. WEXFORD.

John Palliser of Newby upon Wiske, Yorks; = Ann, dau. of Michael Meeke of Maumby-upon-Swale, Yorks.
b. 1550. *d.* 1627.

Thomas;
b. 1606, aged 59,
 21 Aug., 1665.

= Joan, dau. of R. Frankland of Blobberhouse, Yorks.

John of Kirby, Wiske.

Mary = R. Wilson of Thirsk.

(1)

Anne = R. Metcalf of North Allerton. = Marmaduke Franke of Knighton.

Jane = T. Pybus of Fyarsgarth.

Elizabeth = G. Llewellyn of Danby-on-Wiske.

Thomas.

John;
b. 1639; aged 26,
 21 Aug. 1665.

= Ursula, dau. of Sir Hugh Bethell of Alue and Ellerton, Yorks.
 Knt. by Frances, dau. of Will Frankland of Thirkleby.

William, Archbishop of Cashell,
D.D. *b.* 1645; *d.* 1727; bur.
 in St. Andrew's, Dublin.

George;
 Mary, dau. of Jonah Wheeler of Greenan, Kilkenny, and widow of William Greatrakes of Affane, Waterford.

William;
b. 1696; *d. s. p.* 1768.

= Mary, dau. of Mathew Pennetather of Cashell, Accountant-General of Ireland.

Jane. = John Bury of Shannon Grove, Limerick.

John, Rector of Rathfarnham, Co Dublin, and Chancellor of Cloyne; *d.* 1795.

Thomas Howe.

(*à quo* Pallisers of Derrylusken, Co. Waterford).

Thomas of Portobello, Co. Wexford; aged 3,
 21 Aug., 1665; Col.
 in the Army; sheriff
 of Wexford, 1700;
d. 16 Nov. 1756;
 purchased Castletown,
 Carne, 1712.

= Catherine, dau. and heiress of Colonel Wm. Wogan of Rathcoffey, Co. Kildare.

John;
 aged 2, 21 Aug., 1665; captain in Army, 1693.

Frances;
 Living 21 Aug., 1665.

Walter of Kirk Deighton, Yorks; Captain in Army, 1716.

= Elizabeth, dau. of Sam Sterne of Elvington

Hugh of Kirk Deighton, Yorks; *b.* 1671; Capt. in Army, 1717; *d.* 1728.

Mary, elder dau. of Humphrey Robinson of Thicket Priory, Yorks.
m. 1715;
d. 1724.

Walter, Rector of Stoneham, and Vicar of Great Drayton;
d. 1778.

Alice = Robert Cooper.

Sir Hugh Palliser, 1st Bart.; Vice-Admiral of the White; *b.* 26 Feb., 1723; *d.* unmarried, 1796.

Rebecca. = Major William Walters.

Alice. = John Clough of York, Banker.

Ursula. = John Fletcher of York; of Captain

Thomas of Great Island, = Dorothy, dau. of the Ven. William, = Mary, dau. of Walter, = Susanna, John, Juliana Hyde: = John Orfeur.
 1729; *d.s.p.* 1758. Archdeacon of Ferns. 1728; *d.v.p.* 1728; *d.* 1783. (Carabineers).
 Cuning- ham.

Philip of Castle- = Catherine, dau. of Bethill; Richard, barrister,
 town, J.P.; Jas. Harvey of *d.* infant, Dublin;
d. 1784; aged Killilane Castle; 1722. *d.s.p.* 1765.
 58. *m.* 1752.

(*à quo* Pallisers of Great Island.)

Thomas; Martha; *d.* infant. *d.* infant.

WALTERS PALLISER OF PORTOBELLO AND CASTLETOWN.

Juliana Hyde Palliser; only dau. = Captain John Orfeur.
 of Col. Thomas Palliser; *d.* 1783.

Dorothea Orfeur. = Thos. Weston, Mary Orfeur; = George Robinson Catherine Hyde. = Mathew Cavenagh,
Mar. lic. 15 Feb., Attorney, *m.* her cousin, Walters, Capt. Esq. of Graig.
 1759, New Ross, R. N.; *d.* 1789; *bur.*
 11 April, 1765. Greenwiche Chapel.

Sir Hugh Palliser Walters, = Mary, youngest dau. and Catherine Walters; Juliana Walters;
 2nd Bart.; assumed by co-heiress of John Yates of *d.* an infant.
 Royal licence, 18 Jan., Dedham, Essex; *d.* 5 Aug.,
 1798; arms and name of 1773; *d.s.p.* at
 Palliser only; *b.* at New St. Vincent, 1798.
 Ross 27 October, 1768;
d. 17 Nov., 1813.

Sir Hugh Palliser, 3rd Bart.; = Mary Ann Rachel; Mary Jane; = W. Lockhart, Esq. of Milton = Captain Hon. John Manly Arbuthnot
b. 8 May, 1796 at Green- *b.* 16 March, 1798; *d.s.p.* 1881. Keane; subsequently 3rd Lord
wich; d.s.p. 3 Aug., 1868. Keane; *d.s.p.* 1901.

Rebecca Palliser; = Major Wm. Walters,
 sister to Sir Hugh 60th and 74th Regts.;
 Palliser; *d.* 1787. *d.* 9th December,
 1789, aged 83; *bur.*
 Lyme Regis, Dorset.
 Captain George Robinson Walters, R.N.;
 who married his cousin, Mary Orfeur.

ON AN ANCIENT SEAL OF THE HOSPITAL OF ST. JOHN AT NENAGH

BY WILLIAM HUGH PATTERSON, M.R.I.A.

[Read 28 NOVEMBER 1911]

IN June of this year I bought from a dealer in old jewellery, &c., at Kingston-on-Thames, an ancient ecclesiastical seal of the usual vesica shape. The seal or matrix is of silver, and is in a perfect state of preservation; it is 2 inches long and rather less than an inch and a quarter wide. The rib, for giving strength, usually found in seals of this type, extends along the back, and is pierced with a hole for a ring or chain; on the flat surface of the back of the seal, close to the hole, two small stars of six points have been engraved.

Before securing the seal I showed an impression of it to a friend in London who suggested an Irish origin, and acting upon this I bought it. The illustration is made from a photograph of a wax impression; the size is exaggerated to show the lettering and design more clearly.

I am told that the inscription, which is in letters of the thirteenth century, is easily read, and is as follows:—

+ S HOS PITALIS IER NE NAGH.

This may be translated:—"The seal of the Jerusalem Hospital at Nenagh," or "The seal of the Hospital of Jerusalem at Nenagh."

The device in the central part shows two female figures; the taller, I presume, is intended to represent the Virgin Mary, and the smaller one an angel holding a scroll, on which is inscribed "Ave Maria."

Dr. Joyce, in his *Origin and History of Irish Names of Places*, discusses the origin of the name of Nenagh, which is derived from *Aenach*, a cattle fair. He writes:—"This we find in the case of Nenagh in Tipperary, which is still celebrated for its great fairs. Its most ancient name was *Aenach-Thete*, and it was afterwards called *Aenach Urmhumhan*, the assembly, or assembly place, of *Urmhumhan*, or Ormond, which indicates that it was at one time the chief meeting-place for the tribes of east Munster. The present name is formed by the attraction of the article 'n to *Aenach*, viz., *nAenach*, i.e., the fair, which is exactly represented in pronunciation by Nenagh."

In the course of inquiries as to the existence of an ancient hospital at Nenagh, I found a short notice in Lewis's *Topographical Dictionary of Ireland* under the name of this town, which I quote:—"In 1200 an hospital was founded here for Augustinian canons who were to admit

into it the sick and infirm; it was dedicated to St. John the Baptist, whence it was usually called *Teacheon* [Teach Eoin] or St. John's House, and was endowed by Theobald Walter, the first Butler of Ireland, with lands for maintenance of thirteen beds for strangers; after the dissolution of religious houses, the building and its possessions were granted by Elizabeth, in the fifth year of her reign, to Oliver Grace. At the present time these buildings are represented by an ivy-covered wall, still called Tyone Abbey."



I suppose there can be no doubt that the "IER" on the seal is a contraction for Jerusalem. I find that about 1048 the Knights of St. John, also called Hospitallers, originated a hospital, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, which was built at Jerusalem for the care of pilgrims to the Holy Sepulchre. The last prior of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem in Ireland was John Rawson.

It would be very interesting to know if any ancient deeds connected with this hospital still exist bearing an impression of this seal.

NOTE ON A GOLD LUNULA FOUND AT SCHULENBURG,
HANOVER

BY E. C. R. ARMSTRONG

[Read 30 JANUARY 1912]

By the courtesy of the Director of the Provincial Museum of Hanover I am enabled to illustrate a gold lunula discovered at Schulenburg (Leine) Springe, Hanover, in 1911. It was found, without any accompanying objects, under the roots of a tree. I am indebted to Mr. E. T. Leeds, of the Ashmolean Museum, Oxford, who saw the lunula when recently visiting Hanover, for calling my attention to the find. The admirable photographs supplied by the Director of the Provincial Museum of Hanover show the front, back, and side view of the lunula, which has an external diameter of 7 ins., and an internal diameter of $5\frac{1}{2}$ ins., the illustrations being slightly less than half of the true size of the object. It weighs 120 grains. The ornamentation of the lunula is very simple, and consists of three finely incised lines, which follow the inner edge, and two round the outer, finishing with three lines below the expanded

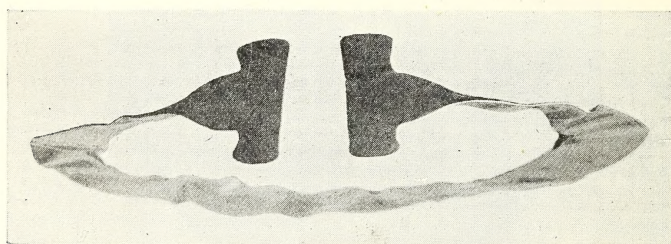
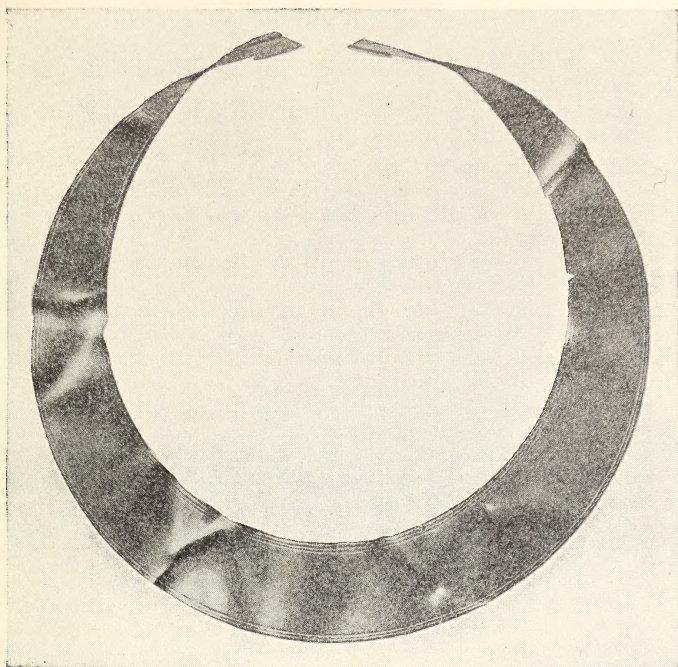


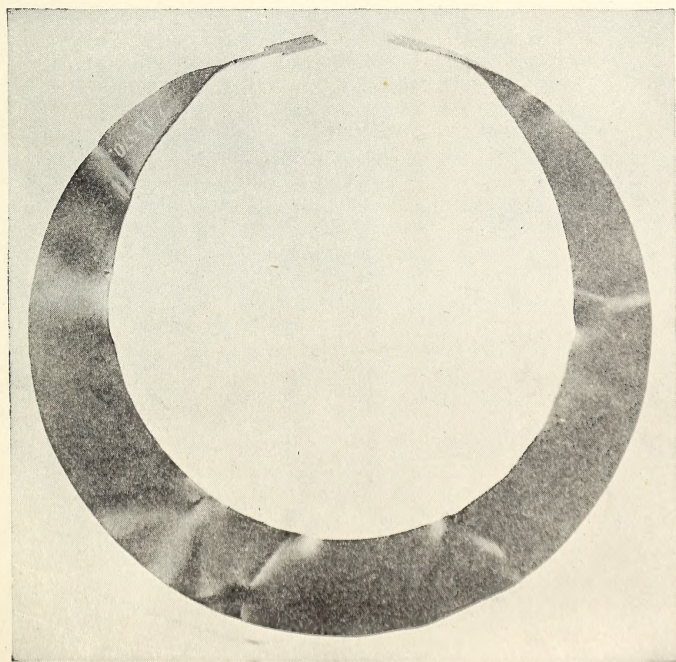
FIG. 1.

flat pieces, which are turned at right angles to the plane of the lunula (Plate, and fig. 1). These objects are as a rule ornamented with incised lines, lozenges, cross-hatchings, and other Bronze-Age ornament, but plain examples have been found in Ireland. Lunulae are of unquestioned Irish origin, and spread from Ireland to various parts of the neighbouring coasts. Mr. George Coffey, M.R.I.A., in his paper on the "Distribution of Gold Lunulae in Ireland and North-Western Europe,"¹ has dealt so fully with these objects and their distribution that practically nothing more remains to be said on the subject. It may, however, be recalled that four lunulae were found in England, one in Wales, four

¹ *Proc. Royal Irish Academy*, vol. xxvii, Section C, p. 251.



FRONT.



BACK.

GOLD LUNULA FOUND AT SCHULENBURG (LEINE), HANOVER.

in Scotland, six in France, one in Belgium, and two in Denmark, and we can now add one in Germany. Hanover has the distinction of being the most distant inland locality in which lunulae have up to the present been found. Though not directly on one of the great prehistoric trade routes, Hanover is not very far from the River Weser, which was one of the ways from the south to the north.¹

While on the subject of lunulae found in Teutonic lands, I take this opportunity of reproducing from *Die Chronologie der ältesten Bronzezeit*,²

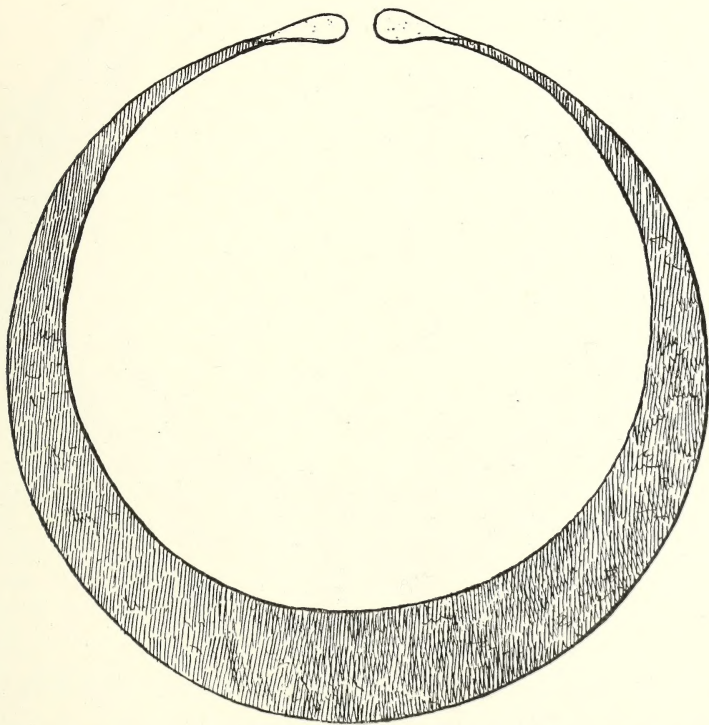


FIG. 2.—GOLD LUNULA FOUND AT GREVINGE, SEELAND. (Half-size.)

by kind permission of the author, Professor Oscar Montelius, two other lunulae which, though mentioned by Mr. Coffey, were not illustrated in his paper, and have not, so far as I am aware, been figured in any Irish publication. Both were found in Denmark—one at Grevinge, Seeland (fig. 2), the other at Skovshöierup, Fünen (fig. 3). They are preserved in the Museum at Copenhagen. It makes little difference whether we consider these two lunulae as exported from Ireland, or follow M. Joseph Déchelette's view that they were made in Denmark, but copied from

¹ *Præhistorische Zeitschrift*, Band ii, p. 274.

² *Op. cit.*, p. 79.

Irish models, and probably made out of gold imported from Ireland.¹ In either case we have a proof of intercourse between Ireland and Denmark in the early Bronze Age.

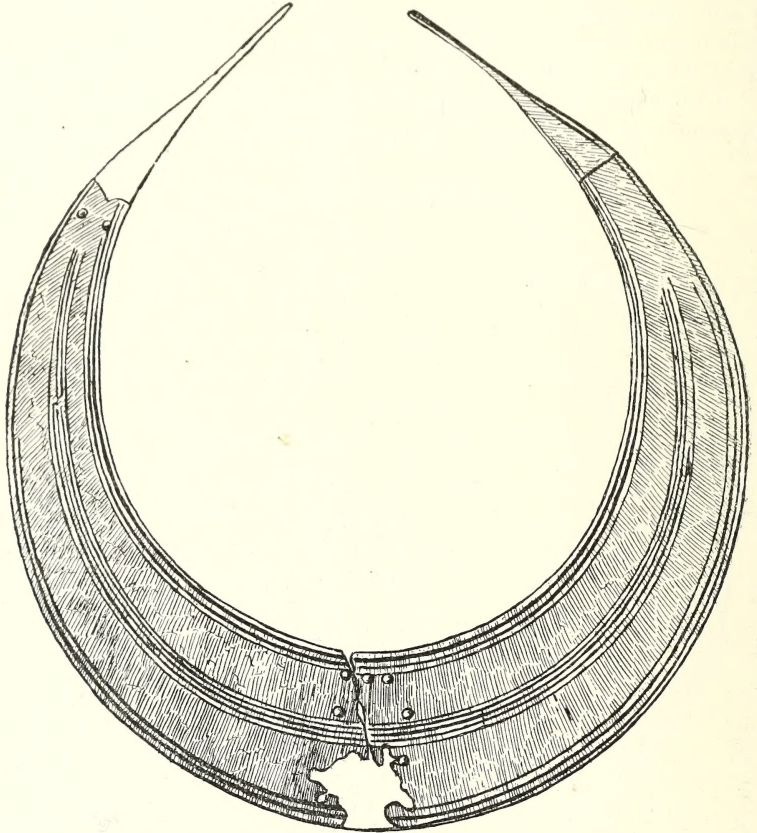


FIG. 3.—GOLD LUNULA FOUND AT SKOVSHÖIERUP, FUNEN. (Half-size.).

A good deal of work has been done lately in elucidating the early relations of Ireland with the Continent, especially by the late Professor Zimmer in an admirable series of papers upon the ancient trade connexion between Western Gaul and Ireland.² Mr. Coffey also dealt with the matter in a paper entitled "Intercourse of Gaul with Ireland before the First Century."³ It is, therefore, of much interest to be able to adduce another piece of direct archaeological evidence of Ireland's foreign connexions in Prehistoric times.

¹ *Manuel d'archéologie*, vol. ii, p. 354.

² Zimmer: Über alte Handelsverbindungen Westgalliens mit Irland, 1, 2, 3, A and B, 4 and 5. Sitzungsberichte der Königlich Preussischen Akademie der Wissenschaften, 1909-1910.

³ *Proc. Royal Irish Academy*, vol. xxviii, Section C, p. 96.

THE PROMONTORY FORTS AND EARLY REMAINS OF THE COASTS OF COUNTY MAYO

PART I.—THE NORTH COAST (TIRAWLEY AND ERRIS)

By THOMAS JOHNSON WESTROPP, M.A.

[Submitted 9 August 1911]

THE promontory forts of Tirawley and Erris in county Mayo¹ not only abound in variety and clear up several points in this important branch of study, but occupy sites the noblest and loveliest on one of the finest parts of the coast of the Atlantic in Ireland. The forts themselves offer problems of keen interest for solution, but as we are at the very commencement of serious study of these defences, it is not desirable to theorize, as many (absolutely ignorant of the present limitations besetting these questions) would have us to do. The freshness of the field, which hardly any worker explored, even in part, before the beginning of this century, repays rather by discovery and preliminary work in its present stage than by results that can hardly even be misrepresented as *final*; but it is no reproach to Irish pioneers that this is the case. Until we have accurate descriptions of far more than is at present accessible, and have some excavations made in the principal forts, it is rather our duty to avoid than to imitate the example of our predecessors. They based systems of confident theory on the only three forts that were anyway fully described down to 1898; Dunbeg, near Fahan in Kerry, Dubh Cathair in Aran, and Caherconree. The only other "foundation block" was a group of slight and sometimes grossly inaccurate notes on Dunnamo. If we take the mere lists of these forts in 1898, 1902, and 1906,³ and compare them with our knowledge to-day, the result is encouraging indeed, but full of warning. Since 1906 the whole high coast from Dingle Bay to Sligo Bay has been explored, and plans, sketches, photographs, and notes of

¹ Previous sections of this Survey:—county Waterford, *Journal*, xxxvi, p. 239; Erris, county Clare, xxxviii, p. 28, 221; county Kerry, xl, pp. 6, 99, 179, 265; Ibricken, county Clare, xli, p. 135; county Galway, Aran, *Proc. R.I.A.*, xxviii (c), p. 179; county Mayo, *Ibid.*, xxix, p. 11, xxxi, pp. 19, 49, 60–65.

² I have especially to thank Dr. George Fogerty, R.N., for constant help along the north Mayo coast and the southern islands; Mr. F. Scott, C.E., for assistance at Dundonnell, and the Dohertys of Portacloy for much information on places treated in this section. I have received the greatest kindness, courtesy, and help from all whom I met not only in north Mayo, but in the Mullet, Achill, and the southern islands out to Bofin.

³ *Trans. R.I.A.*, xxxi, p. 209; *Ancient Forts of Ireland*, p. 126 (section 120), and *Journal*, xxxvi, pp. 240–3.

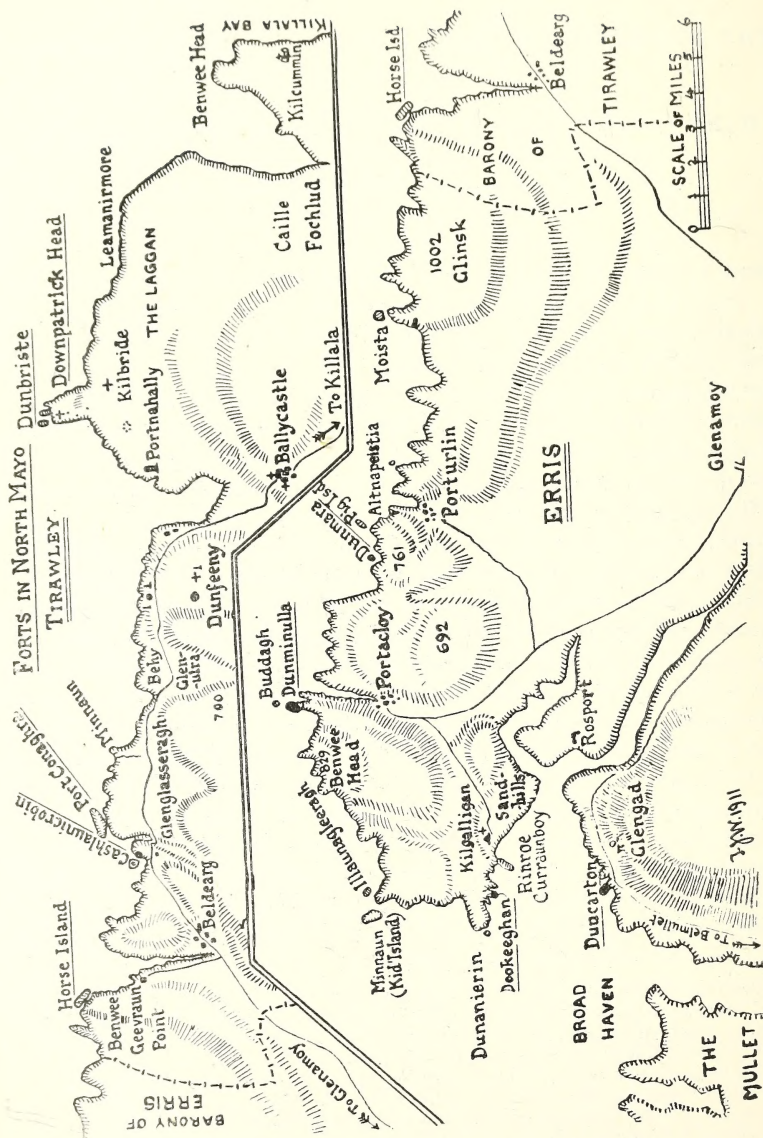


FIG. 1.—FORTS IN NORTH MAYO.

some eighty forts secured. Add to these that material has been collected for Ulster, the few scattered forts of the east coast and Wexford, St. Finan's Bay, and the rich group in Waterford,¹ some thirty forts in all. It might be thought that our task was nearly accomplished, but the complicated and vast reaches of coast in Donegal and Cork lie nearly unworked, and, till at any rate partially examined, they brand our work as very far from complete.

Thanks to the opportunity afforded by the Clare Island Survey of the Royal Irish Academy² and to further exploration undertaken in connexion with it, I am able to give as full notes of the forts of county Mayo as of those of Clare and Kerry. Besides the forts marked on the maps I have added nine undescribed on the mainland of county Mayo, one in Iniskea, five or six in Achill, two in Achillbeg (including Dun Kilmore, one of the most complex and interesting of such forts in Ireland³), six on Clare Island, one on Inishturk, one on Inishark, and two on Bofin (which two latter islands, though recently assigned to Galway, essentially group with Mayo), in all an addition of some twenty-eight examples, several of considerable importance to the subject. Of previous descriptions: MacParlan briefly describes Downpatrick; Trotter gives a short but excellent account of Dunnamo; Otway adds some valuable notes to the last two, and names, but with rarely even slight description, Dunaneanir, Dunminulla, Dunadearg, Porth, and the two *dúns* on Broadhaven; Knight only gives a list of names and a varnished legend; so careless are his notes that, though he had seen Dundonnell, a remarkable specimen of its class, he says there are no circular forts. Of later writers, Mr. Wakeman⁴ gives a plan and notes of Dunnamo, both inaccurate in many points. He was unfortunately followed by Colonel Wood Martin and myself,⁵ until I visited the fort and published independent plans and descriptions of it,⁶ Dun Fiachrach, Port, and Dun Kilmore. Dr. Charles R. Browne (though only purporting to give the ethnology of Portacloy, the Mullet, and the Islands) may claim to have first noted as forts Dun Fiachrach and Spinkadoon, and the actual defences at Dunminulla.⁷

¹ I hope soon to publish an account of the forts not noted (or only imperfectly described) in 1906. These are Gortadooneen fort near Ardmore; Cooshanimma, small fortified spur, and Rinanillaun, near Mine Head, with rock-cut fosse and gangway; Annewstown, Brownestown, Coolum, Stoneycove, and Dunmore.

² *Proceedings*, xxxi, Part 2.

³ *Proc. R.I.A.*, xxix (c), p. 29.

⁴ *Journal*, xix, p. 182: he shows the wall curved instead of straight, the entrance and huts being inaccurate, and states that the fosse is 6 ins. deep (really 7 to 10 ft.).

⁵ *Pagan Ireland*, p. 190; *Ancient Forts of Ireland*, section 122, p. 119; *Handbook of the Western Islands*, R.S.A.I., No. vi.

⁶ *Proc. R.I.A.*, xxix (c), p. 10.

⁷ MacParlan, *Statistical Survey of County Mayo*; Trotter, *Walks through Ireland*, pp. 503-504; Anonymous (Rev. Cæsar Otway), *Erris and Tyrawley*, 1841 (cited as *Erris*), and *A Tour in Connaught*; Wakeman, *Journal*, xix, p. 182; Wood Martin, *Pagan Ireland*, p. 190; Westropp, *Ancient Forts of Ireland*, section 122, and p. 119, and *Proc. R.I.A.*, vol. xxix (c) p. 11; Browne, *Ibid.*, vol. iii, sec. iii, p. 641.

EARLY REMAINS.

Very briefly can I give in this section the early history, reserving to the close of my intended series of papers any discussion on the age and inhabitants of the forts as a whole. It must suffice that the evidence of several of the forts (here as in Waterford and Kerry) proves that addition and alteration took place. Certain exceptionally favoured forts, both as to defences and harbours, such as Dunminulla, Porth, perhaps Dun Kilmore and Inishturk, may have been bases for invaders. The bulk of the forts can only have been suitable as places of refuge for the inhabitants of the islands and coasts during sudden raids, standing as they do on the high headlands of a harbourless coast; indeed, nothing could be imagined less suitable for the use of an invading force. So far, no early finds are recorded from the Mayo coast forts, but isolated finds prove very little; early objects may have lain on the headland before the fort was made, late ones only show that the enclosures continued (here as in Kerry and Clare) in use till at least the seventeenth century. From Great Britain, where excavations have taken place, there is much to teach caution and breadth of view. Carn Brea, in Cornwall, was occupied as a defensive place from the Bronze to the Iron Age. St. David's Head promontory fort and others in Wales were of the latter period. Trevalgue Head in Cornwall (a most elaborate promontory fort) yielded many rude chippings of flint. Three recently excavated spur forts in Wiltshire and Sussex were just earlier than the Roman invasion. The kindred spur fort of Bredon Hill in Gloucestershire yielded Roman pottery and coins; while those in Yorkshire, near Whitby, contained bronze objects, but also tumuli of the Stone Age. With caution we may recall that worked flints were found in Shanooan (Dunmore), county Waterford, and the Great Bailey of Howth, county Dublin. Glass beads were found at Dunworley Fort in Cork, a bronze pot of doubtful age in Dundahlin, county Clare, and iron implements at the important French promontory of Cléden, which was a Gaulish settlement in pre-Roman times. An extensive settlement of some fifty huts on an unfortified spur near Bronze-Age remains is recorded at Carrowkeel, county Sligo.¹ The survival of headlands, and consequently the antiquity of the forts upon them, depend entirely on the consistency and stratification of the rock and the shelter from currents; this again cannot be generalized, but I will discuss or note it in individual cases.²

¹ The only systematic excavation in Irish ring-forts (Dunbel raths) yielded similar evidence (*Journal*, xii, pp. 224, 229, 238; xiii, p. 176; xv, p. 81). The wild excavations for the Ark of the Covenant at Tara were not supervised and in no way helped rational science. One hails the excavations commenced by Professor Macalister, Mr. E. C. R. Armstrong, and Mr. R. Ll. Praeger, with such good results at the cairns and spur settlements of Carrowkeel, in county Sligo, the more so that their excavations at Cahircconree spur fort had but negative results.

² I have already touched on the subject in these pages, and in a report published by the *Royal Commission on Coast Erosion*, &c. (1911), vol. iii, pp. 230-237, and 241.

Save in the Ballycastle and Westport districts, most of the coast of county Mayo is isolated from the interior by long reaches of impassable glen-cut mountains and reaches of bog. On no other part of the coast from St. Finan's Bay up to Renvyle does this occur, and the isolation must have been far greater in early times when great forests and increased water supply were added. This has affected the local character of the antiquities.¹ After leaving Dunfeeny we see no other ring-forts all round the coasts of Tirawley and Erris till we reach Dundonnell near Belmullet; thence for some thirty miles inland, and round the coast to Achill and Burrishoole, only very few occur, a few beside Blacksod Bay, and two in Achill. They are also extremely rare from Murrisk westward round Clew Bay and down to Killery. There are none in Clare Island, Bofin, and Shark, and only two on Turk and one on Caher Island. I know of no dolmens from near Ballycastle to Achill, save a small group at Glengad²; pillars are equally rare. Sandhill settlements exist to the east of Broadhaven near Rossport. Castles and churches, or even their sites, are nearly absent. All tend to show how sparse and backward was the population, and difficult the means of access,³ from the earliest ages to the eighteenth, I might well say till the nineteenth, century, for it was only in 1823 that a road pierced the solitude to Belmullet, when that little town and Binghamstown sprang into being, and good houses, hotels, and shops were built where rude cabins had existed, and not even the meanest inn was to be found.

EARLY HISTORY.

We deal only with the edge of Tirawley, but must give a few facts about its history along with that of Erris, with which we have more concern. Beyond "the time when memory goeth not to the contrary," a Domnonian race gave its name to Irros Domhnon and perhaps to Dun Domhnonn, or Dundonnell: we hear of vague Firbolg settlements, and a tradition on the verge of prehistory shows us a belief that the Fir Domhnonn, like the Cruithne of Croghan, were of the race of Genann, and so of the tribe-group called Ganganoi by Ptolemy. With these was the Clann Umoir, a more powerful race than the little groups of Mac Liac's well-known legend, connected with Dun Aengusa, and counties Clare and Galway. The Gamanraige were of "Irros," but the

¹ The change is marked when after the numerous dolmens and forts near Killala, some with fine souterrains (one in the cathedral graveyard was first noted by Otway, *Erris*, p. 201, and planned by Dr. Cochrane, *Journal*, xxviii, p. 292) we leave Rathfrán and go westward.

² Otway mentions others in Glencashel, and (I think) near Portacloy.

³ Mr. Doherty, senior, of Portacloy, tells much of the days before the roads were made, when men walked along the cliffs from Portacloy to Ballycastle, 17 Irish miles; Otway, in 1839, could only reach the former place by the bed of a stream, "our best and safest road." On my visit we had difficulty in getting our horse and car across a rugged ford in a deep channel at a collapsed bridge.

term is so vague that it does not locate them in the modern Erris, for the old district extended from the Shannon to the Drowse in Sligo,¹ and some even locate *Inbher Domhnoinn* near Malahide in county Dublin;² still it is probable that some of the legends as we get them refer to the modern Erris, or at least to its ancient rulers. The early compilers found a great mass of early, but probably undated, tradition, out of which they built a connected ladder of events back to the supposed time of the Deluge,³ They tell of a battle between Cical, grandson of Ughmor, and Partholan⁴ at *Inbher Domhnoinn*⁵ about 2670 before Christ. As for the later Clann Umoir, about the beginning of our era, I have elsewhere suggested that there were probably two versions of the legends, in one of which Aengus, the fort-building son of the divine Dagda (the latter was the builder of the Grianan Ailech and digger of huge earthworks elsewhere) became the obscure builder of the vast citadel of Dun Aengusa in Aran. Mod⁶ and Oigle (Aigle) all agree were settled at Clew Bay, while the settlements of Muirbech, Dael, and Taman were located by the Munster (Thomond) version at Kilmurvey (?) at Daelach, near Ennistymon, county Clare, and at Tawin Island at the inner end of Galway Bay, but, perhaps, were originally intended to be the Daol at Crossmolina, Tawinlough, on Clare Island, and, perhaps, Tra Murbhaigh, near Killala.⁷

At the dawn of history a more coherent legend is found, telling us of a great King Fiachra, son of the High King Eochaid Mughmheadoin (*circa* 360); he was surnamed Foltsnathach, the flowing-haired. His mother, Mongfinn, was famous for having poisoned her brother, the High King Crimthan (*circa* 377), drinking from the same cup to disarm his suspicion. She failed by her crime and death to win the kingdom for her sons. Nay, more, Conall, foster son of Crimthann and legendary ancestor of the Dalcassian kings, got the present county Clare as an *eric*. Fiachra naturally resented this. He overran the paternal territory

¹ Keating, *History of Ireland* (ed. D. Comyn, Irish Texts Soc.), vol. i, sec. iii, "from Luimneach to Drobbaois."

² So some would place Curoi mac Daire's fort in Leinster, not, as most writers do, on the farthest coasts of Kerry.

³ Keating gravely discusses whether antediluvian history was revealed by aerial spirits to mortal lovers or by persons of unusual longevity like Finntan, Roadan, or Caeilte. He proves to his own satisfaction, from the pedigree of Alfred the Great, that pedigrees from Adam are trustworthy (vol. i, sec. vi).

⁴ The date is that given by the Four Masters, others made it later, see Keating, vol. i, sec. vi. Cical's daughter was born near Waterford (*Ib.*, p. 43). He was son of Nel son of Ughmor of Sliabh Ughmoir. Confusion is great. The Four Masters make him a Fomorian. The Leinster men are also Fir Domninn (*Dind senchas*, ed. Whitley Stokes, *Revue Celtique*, xv, pp. 299, 300). The Four Masters place the battle in A.M. 2530 (B.C. 2670) near Lough Swilly, so even its locality seems traditionally uncertain.

⁵ Broadhaven is now *Cuan an inbhir*. Giolla Iosa Mac Firbis, 1417, writes of it and Blacksod Bay as the *inbirs*.

⁶ O'Donovan derives Dunnamo from Modh. It is far more probably "fort of the cows."

⁷ *Proc. R.I.A.*, xxviii., p. 8, and *Clare Island Survey*, *Ibid.*, vol. xxxi, pt. II, p. 13.

of Conall and defeated the Munster people in battle at Caenraige or Kenry, county Limerick. There at the moment of victory he fell slain or mortally wounded. Some said on his return home the Munster hostages found him unguarded and buried him alive in Bregia; others, that he died, and was interred with the hostages, buried alive, round his tumulus.¹ This is the more probable version, for the wounded king could hardly have been left unguarded in their power. From him the chiefs of several tribes claimed their origin—the great Ui Fiachrach and Tir Fiachrach (Tireragh, in Sligo), the Ui Fiachrach of Muaidhe (Moy), and of Aidhne (near Gort, on the southern edge of Galway), and the Fircheara, while the place-names Tireragh and Killovveran (Coill uabh fiachrach on the border of county Clare) mark the wide extent of his race. Of his five sons, Feradhach, better known as Dathi,² was said to have died in an invasion of Gaul (his successor Laoghaire, son of Niall of the Nine Hostages, reigned at Tara when St. Patrick came to Ireland), the fourth son Amhalgadh (Awley)³ married Tresí, a sister of Aeghus Nadfraoch, king of Munster. They had a son and namesake, chosen king of Irros Domhonn, after 400, who is variantly said to have excluded St. Patrick from Tir Amhalgadh (Tirawly),⁴ the province which bore his own name, or to have been the first Christian King of Connacht, the last statement popular but doubtful. He reigned till 449, and we can still read in Ogmíe scores on the great pillar of Breastagh, not far from our starting-point, the oldest document of the tribe, “Leg . . . Ulengesq maq Corrbri, maq Ammlongatt,” the epitaph of someone described as son of Corb son of Amhalgadh.⁵

The later Fiachrian chiefs claimed descent from Fedhlim son of this Amhalgadh. The chief families in Erris were Ui Caithniadh⁶ (now Ui Cathain or Keane) of Ui mac Caochain or Dookeeghan fort, described below, Ua Ceallachain, the *toiséach*, or toparch, of Irros, Mac Coinin, Ui Muimhneachain, Ui Gearadhain, Ui Conboirne, and Mag Fhionain.⁷ In

¹ Materials brought together by O'Donovan in “Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy Fiachrach” (*Ir. Archaeol. Soc.*), pp. 309–345, “The Munster hostages’ treachery,” p. 311. The book was transcribed about 1664 by Dubhaltach Mac Fírbisigh (“Dudley Fírbis”) from a manuscript of Lughaid Ua Chlerigh (Lewé O’Cleerie in Inquisition of 1609).

² *Ibid.*, pp. 17–33, 346.

³ *Ibid.*, pp. 99–101; 101 (for the Ui Amhalgadh of Iorrus see p. 163); p. 311.

⁴ Readers will recall the pathetic story of “The cry of the people from the wood of Fochlud” (Foghill) in Tirawley “near the western sea” in St. Patrick’s “Confession.” Tirechan’s annotations name persons and places here, e.g., Erdeus filius Amolngid f Fechrach f Echach; de campo Domnon; de Silva Fochloth; Aeclessia magna Patricii in Silva Fochlithi; the insola or monastery of Cethiacus; per Muadam (the Moy) venit; filii Amolngid (Tirawley) and Ros filiorum Caitni in sinu maris. (*Tripert. Life*, ed. Stokes, ii, pp. 309–325.)

⁵ See Professor (Sir John) Rhys, *Journal* xxviii, p. 234, and Professor Macalister’s readings of the monument.

⁶ *Hy Fiachrach*, pp. 163, 173, 215, 217, 325, 333. Also *Proc. R.I.A.*, iii, Ser. III, p. 618, for modern forms.

⁷ *Ibid.*, p. 6. The group was known as Cineal Fedlimidh. The modern names are probably Keane, Callaghan, Canning or Cunnion, Windham, Gearon, Burnes, and Gannon.

1180 Aodh Ua Caithniadh, Lord of Irros, was slain treacherously by Ua Ceallachain at Cill Chomain (Kilcummin), while Caithniadh Ua Caithniadh, Lord of Irros, died in 1206.¹ The whole twelfth century was given up to civil feuds, paving the way for the Normans. The English and Welsh seem to have pressed into the northern districts late in the thirteenth century; the chief Domhnaill Iorruis Ua Chonchobair² held them fiercely at bay for a few years, but, rallied (it is said) by William Mór Barrett, of Kilcummin, they drove him into exile 1273.³ The Irish at this crisis lost their chief, Feargal Ui Caithnaidh, Lord of Irros, who died at his house in Ui mac Caochain (Dookeeghan) the following year. Domhnall's son, Tadgh, made a feeble raid in 1277, and the recorded resistance of the Irish ended.

The Burkes, Barretts,⁴ Lynotts,⁵ Dexters,⁶ and Butlers divided the spoils and lands. Batin (Wattin) Barrett (ancestor of the Mac Bhaitin family) and Gilbert Lynot were chiefs in Tirawley in 1284. Two Normans named Stephen D'Exeter successively held Dookeeghan Manor till after 1320, when it passed to the Barretts, who built the gatehouse inside the old cliff-fort. Jordan Dexter and Henry Butler held Ballycroy; the Burkes (it is said) lived at Dunnamo, and the Barretts in Tirawley. Over them all was William, Earl of Ulster, on whose death, in 1333, an Inquisition was taken as to "Tyraulyf and Orrus." Batin's son, Robert, succeeded in 1335, for over twenty years; he was Seneschal of Connacht in 1356. His descendants were named *Bretnach*, or Welsh, while the other Erris Barretts became Hibernicised as *Clan Toimin*.⁷ They flourished till Tudor days. We know little (as usual) from 1370 to about 1540, when the records of "Arros Dundonald" began again; we see on a map the O Flahertys marked as holding lands there.⁸ The tribe had been expelled from Clare (Morris) under Ruadri Ui Flaithbheartach in 1273. They do not again appear so far north, and in the document of March 1574 the chief families are all Mac Wattin Barretts. The later history I reserve for the Mullet and the Islands.

¹ *Annals of Four Masters*. For the feuds, see "A series of crimes and acts of violence," 1096, 1128, 1132, 1135, 1135 again, 1136, 1154, 1162, 1180, 1182, and 1244, a terrible list.

² Domhnall was son of Maghnus and grandson of Muircheartach Muimhneach.

³ *Annals Loch Cé and Ulster*. The "English" are "the foreigners (Gall) of Irros." In Giolla Iosa's poem, 1417, we read of Ua Duibhlearga of Dun Fine of apple trees who loves not the *gall*, "an adept in military science."

⁴ They were at Bredaghin Connacht in 1251 (*Cal. Ir. Documents II*, nos. 292, 474).

⁵ Gilbert de Lynet, Sheriff of Connacht 1287-1289 (*Ibid.*)

⁶ The Dexters marked their acquisition of Tirawley by founding a Dominican House at Rathfran in 1274 (*Journal xxviii*, p. 293). This they held so late as 1621 (*Inq. Chancery*, No. 30), when Stephen De Exeter died, leaving Rathbranny to his son and heir, Hubert.

⁷ For all this see the valuable *History of County Mayo*, by Mr. Hubert T. Knox, especially pp. 102-7 the *Cal. Documents*; *Plea Rolls*, P.R.O.I.; especially no. 52, iv, Ed. I and no 2, Ed. II; &c.

⁸ *Cal. State Papers*. The map was annotated in Elizabeth's time.

ROCK-STRUCTURE.

The rock-structure of the coast is a question greatly affecting the subject of the promontory forts, so, as briefly as possible, I must indicate the general character. The coast from the bold headland of Downpatrick up to the very edge of the fosse of Port Conaghra is of level, or gently sloped, strata of carboniferous limestone; the layers are of very unequal hardness, and there are many *faults*, resulting in the picturesque precipices, caves, and long tunnels and clefts, which make the coast so beautiful along the cliffs of Tirawley. The peninsula within the defences of Conaghra and the cliffs westward are metamorphic rock, mica-schist, and quartzite, evenly bedded, crumpled, or distorted, and with dykes usually basaltic.¹ These result in the magnificent cliffs up to 800 feet and more in height, with great sea corridors, culminating in grandeur at Moista,² huge peaks and stacks and beetling precipices, as at the two Benwee Heads, near Broadhaven, and at Geevraun,³ near Bealdearg. A third Benwee Head, bold, but inferior to its namesakes, rises near the ancient church and low shore of Kileummin where the French landed in 1798.⁴

¹ *Geological Maps of Mayo*, 41 and 40, and *Memoir Geological Survey* (sheets 39, 40, 51, 52, 62 in Survey of 1 inch to the mile). Dublin (1881).

² See view *Erris*, p. 286. The name is difficult. It seems to be *Moista* or *Maista*; the Ordnance maps give "Illanmaster," Wilde's map "Illanmoister."

³ Which the maps call Benwee Point for distinction.

⁴ *Journal*, xxviii, pp. 295-298.







(To be continued.)

Miscellanea

Note on an Inscription at Glendalough.—In *Christian Inscriptions*, vol. ii, p. 59, and fig. 67, is described the slab of Copppe Mac Cathail, now unfortunately destroyed. It is also stated that Dr. Petrie had failed to decipher the letters which follow the names; and I am not aware that any inquirer has since done so.

Dr. Petrie, however, had the rare gift of being able to copy markings accurately without the assistance of their meanings; and on comparing his sketch with the slab of *Bresal*, now preserved in St. Kevin's Oratory, it becomes evident that the letters after the names are the same. The Rev. James Graves¹ read those on the latter stone as the Greek letters α & ω. ιης. χρς., though some of the forms are unusual, and several are Irish rather than Greek.

Mr. P. J. Lynch² has drawn attention to the occurrence of the same letters on a stone at Church Island in Lough Currane; and the last three

- (a) : 
- (b)  
- (c)  

COMPARISON OF THREE INSCRIPTIONS.

may still be read on the slab of St. Berechert at Tullylease. These letters have, therefore, been found in Ireland on four stones of early date; it is of interest to identify them not only on account of their rarity, but also because in this case the presence of the patronymic enables the stone to be dated with reasonable certainty. As mentioned in *Christian Inscriptions*, the Annals of the Four Masters record, under the year 1013, the death of Cairbre, son of Cathal, anchorite of Glendalough.

In the cut, (a) shows the letters on the *Bperal* slab, (b) those on the Copppe stone as drawn by Petrie, and (c) their proposed restoration. The first markings in (b) resemble the letter *n* repeated, but it is only

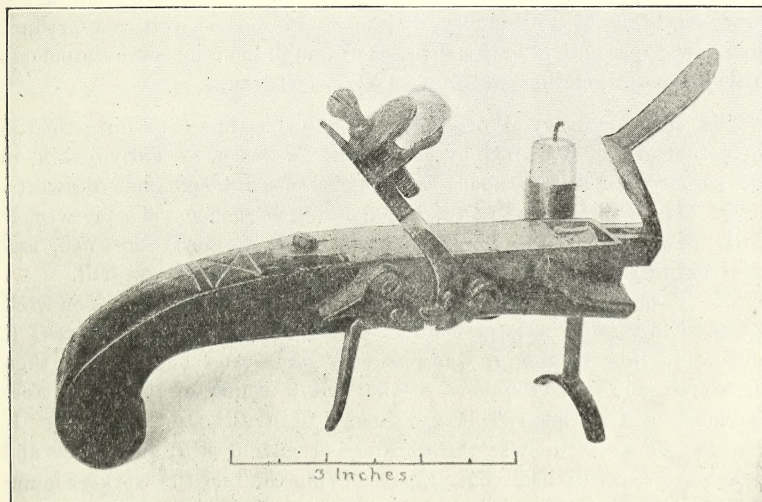
¹ *Journal*, vol. xvi, p. 42.

² *Journal*, vol. xxxviii, p. 374.

necessary to join their tops to get the curious form of Alpha seen on the *Opopal* stone. The next character only requires the addition of a second curve at the bottom to give the combination of & and Omega used on the same stone; and similarly with the rest. If any additional proof is wanted, it is given by the identity of the last character in each case—an S placed horizontally.

The fact that the *Opopal* stone, unknown in Dr. Petrie's day, has supplied the key to these markings tests very severely the accuracy of his drawing, and it is pleasant to find it completely vindicated.—HENRY S. CRAWFORD.

A Curious form of Flint and Steel.—The photograph herewith represents an instrument for striking fire from flint and steel: thus it is made in the shape of a pistol, that is, it has all the parts usually



FLINT AND STEEL IN PISTOL FORM.

found in a flint pistol, with the exception of the barrel. The mechanism, however, is more roughly made and less compact than that of a pistol, and the stock is left square in section instead of being rounded to fit the hand. The hammer also is not at the side, though the lock mechanism is, but is cranked so as to come over the centre line of the instrument, and the flint is rubbed against a steel which is hinged to the front end of the lock-plate and covers a pan in the ordinary way. As this pan is very much larger than it would be on a pistol, it is intended, I presume, to hold tinder and not powder.

In addition to the parts copied from firearms, this instrument has a

small receptacle behind the lock, for the purpose, no doubt, of keeping a supply of tinder ready. A door opens into this on the side not seen in the photograph, and attached to the same side is a socket for a taper or small candle. Underneath is a leg and arched foot which enables the whole appliance to stand upright on a table or shelf.

As I am ignorant of the history of this instrument, except that it was bought at an auction in the neighbourhood of Dublin more than thirty years ago, and as I have never seen another of the same kind, I should be glad of any information as to where it is likely to have been made, and whether this form of flint and steel was in common use before the invention of matches.—HENRY S. CRAWFORD.

Archaeological Discovery in Co. Tyrone.—The following notice of the discovery of an underground vault in Co. Tyrone appeared in the *Northern Whig*, of 25 January, 1912. I think it is well to reproduce such newspaper notices in this *Journal*, although sometimes the statements made are not altogether accurate.—W. T. LATIMER.

“A rare discovery of pre-historic origin has just been unearthed in the corner of a field owned by Mr. David Ferguson, of Tullyhurkin, in the parish of Ardtrea, about midway between Coagh and Stewartstown. The spot is situate on a commanding eminence. To the west is Tullyhogue, where the kings of Ulster were formerly crowned, and overlooking the place is the ancient fort known as the Crew Hill.

Mr. Ferguson states that, while ploughing, the plough struck on what appeared to him as a large boulder-stone, and in order to prevent it causing further trouble it was removed. A second boulder was then discovered, and in consequence of the hollow sound of the horses' feet previously at the same spot it was decided to investigate the matter. It was thought that this was the workings of an old still, and spades and picks were requisitioned; but after removing the roof the workers found to their surprise what proved to be a vault, arched over with a circular roof, about 18 inches from the surface. The vault measured 12 feet long, 6 feet deep, and 4 feet wide.

It was a splendid example of stone masonry. The corners consisted of stones rounded; and in Mr. Ferguson's opinion it is questionable if the work could be as well executed even at the present day. On the floor of the vault was found a black substance, which is believed to be human ashes. A white substance was also visible, but on the entrance of the air it evaporated. A strap buckle was found on the top of the ashes, but when handled it fell to atoms. Another find was a perfectly round stone weighing five or six pounds. It appears to be of the whinstone variety. It is believed that the vault contained the remains of an old king or chieftain, and the stone now found exactly tallies with those

used in actual warfare in those days. As historians tell us, stones of this cast were hurled from a sling, and the stones found convey that the warrior either was killed by the blow or it was buried beside him."

Kitchen-Middens in Dingle Bay.—During May, 1911, we spent a short time in the neighbourhood of Dingle, sight-seeing, after the manner of the tourist, in a land that was new to us. As we motored along the coast-road between Castlemaine and Dingle we marked the great sandy promontory of Inch as promising ground to explore for kitchen-middens. Returning a few days later we spent a long (and hot!) afternoon on the northern half of the "Inch," around the place where the words "Maghaglass Sand Hills" appear on the Ordnance Survey Sheet 172 (1 inch to the mile). Nor were we disappointed in our search. It was not long before one of us located an unmistakable midden-deposit just about the middle letter "a" of the word "Maghaglass" on the map. It appeared to rest on the surface of an old raised beach, to have been covered by the later dunes, and then to have been re-exposed. We found the deposit to consist chiefly of cockles, but there were many mussels, a considerable number of limpets, and a few other marine molluscs. Charcoal and other traces of fire were visible, and there were several hammer-stones, and "grain-rubbers," broken and whole. The cockle-shells on the surface had been bleached to a very conspicuous snow-white.

Not having found anything of particular interest we climbed the nearest dune, and looked about for possible traces of other middens. Sure enough, a white shimmer, half a mile away, at the point called Gubbranna, suggested another cockle-deposit. Here we found a very remarkable midden indeed. Its plan is roughly oval, with a length of some 300 yards, a breadth of about 60 yards, and a maximum depth of 6 or 7 feet, thinning down at each end to a few inches. The midden, evidently, was still more extensive at one time, for it has been cut into by the sea, so that a section is exposed (at the capital letter "G" of "Gubbranna") forming a low cliff of 5 or 6 feet, almost entirely consisting of cockle-shells. At the foot of this tiny but curious precipice, along almost the whole 1000 feet of the sea-frontage, we found many scores of stone "rubbers" and "hammers." The "rubbers" were simply the stones of the beach, flattened by continual use, sometimes on one or two sides only; but sometimes, when the stone happened to have a square section, on all four sides. The largest "rubber" we found was about 1 square foot in area by about $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch thick; the rubbed surface had been worn hollow in the centre. We also found many small rubbers, almost circular, 3 to 5 inches in diameter by $\frac{1}{2}$ inch to 1 inch thick, often well flattened by use on both sides.

Time being now exhausted for that day, we returned to the motor,

well pleased with our afternoon. Before we arrived at the rendezvous, one of us asked a farmer by the roadside if he had ever seen the big pile of cockles down below, and was surprised by the answer—"Oh, yes; the people of this place do be boiling cockles there every year." Having seen many middens in other parts of Ireland, and being satisfied that the middens of Inch were ancient, both because of the stone implements and of the location of our first find, this answer was considered to be merely "making conversation."

However, the following day we returned to spend the afternoon with our friend Major John MacGillicuddy, of Ballynagroum House, close to Inch. To our surprise Major MacGillicuddy confirmed the statement about the modern cockle-gatherers at Gubbranna, so we returned to the site, armed this time with cameras, to record as strange a survival as we have met with in Ireland.

We carefully examined the whole place afresh, and we have both come to the same conclusion, viz., that the kitchen-middens of Inch were originally of the same type as other more familiar middens, such as those at Rosapenna or Whitepark; that is to say, that they are certainly primitive and probably prehistoric settlements of man, but that their remarkable peculiarity is that they have been continuously occupied ever since. We are of opinion that the survival of this curious method of cockle-gathering is a close parallel to the survival of the bee-hive hut in the same barony, or of the "niavogue" (as they call the curragh in Corkaguiney), or of "pampooties" in Aran. As a final clincher to our reasoning, we would point to the highly unusual fact that the Inch cockle-gatherers boil the fish on the spot, throw away the shells, and carry off the cooked animals whether for their own consumption or for sale in Tralee. We do not remember ever hearing of cockles being sold in the market cooked, and without shells, and we, therefore, submit that Inch provides, perhaps, the only kitchen-midden in all Ireland where the methods of primitive man are still in regular operation.—REV. W. P. CARMODY, and A. G. WILSON, Newtownbreda, Co. Down.

Two Ulster Inauguration Places.—Those portions of the maps made in the year 1609 for the purpose of the Plantation of Ulster, which are illustrated in the extra volume of the *Ulster Journal of Archaeology* for the year 1903, supply information which makes it possible to identify two hitherto unnoticed inauguration places, namely, those of MacMahon and Magennis. On map No. 2A (p. 10) is marked a hill a little to the south of the "Forte of Monaghan," called "Mullogh-lest [*sic*], so called of a stone there, on which McMahon is made." There is now no town-land of this name, but in the map of Co. Monaghan, in the *Memorial Atlas of Ireland*, "The McMahon's Stone" is marked in the parish of Kilmore (i.e. *Cill Mhór Aodháin*) and barony of Monaghan, a little to

the east of Ballagh Loch, and about two miles from the town of Monaghan. A careful comparison of the maps locates this stone in the centre of the small townland of *Leck* (Ordnance Sheet 13). The Ordnance map of 1836 marks an unnamed object in the middle of this townland. From this evidence it appears that the townland of *Leck* derives its name from the *leac*, or flagstone, on which MacMahon was inaugurated, and that the hill on which it is situated is properly named "*Mullač līce*," i.e., "summit of the flagstone." According to Edmund Spenser,¹ part of the ceremony of inauguration consisted of the following:—" [The Irish] used to place him that shall be their captain upon a stone always reserved for that purpose, and placed commonly upon a hill; in some of which I have seen formed and engraven a foot, which they say was the measure of their first captain's foot, whereon he, standing, received an oath to preserve all the ancient former customs of the country inviolable." Three other inauguration stones were denominated "*leac*," namely, that of the King of Ireland at Tara, called "*leac na Ríog*,"² that of the King of Munster in Cormac's Chapel on the Rock of Cashel, called "*lecc Cothparb*"³ and *leac mic Eódaða*, where Mac Eódaða (Kehoe) inaugurated the Lord of Uí Cennpealtaigh.⁴ MacMahon was *áiríorí* of *Oirǵialla*⁵ or Oriel, which was coextensive with the counties of Armagh, Louth, Monaghan, and Fermanagh. By the reign of Queen Elizabeth Oriel or MacMahon's Country had contracted to the limits of the present county Monaghan, and MacMahon was merely an inferior lord under O'Neill.⁶ In very early times the *Oirǵialla* included the counties of Tyrone and Derry, but lost them on the rise of the *Cinéal Eógan*, or O'Neills. In the sixteenth century O'Neill's country was about equal to the ancient *Oirǵialla*, for, although he did not possess county Louth, he was, at any rate in theory, overlord of MacQuillan and Magennis.⁷

O'Donovan states,⁸ without quoting any authority, that the MacMahon was made at "Tullyvea," but there is no townland of that name in Oriel.

On map No. 2c (p. 12), in "*Evaghe or M^cGenis his countrie*," a range of hills, named "*Kno: Euagh*," containing three summits, is marked, and immediately beside the right-hand summit appear the words "*Lise ne Ree where the M^cGenis is made*." "*Kno: Euagh*" is the present "*Knock Iveagh*," a hill, 785 feet high, in the townland of Edenagarry, parish of Drumballyroney, and barony of Iveagh Upper (Lower Half). To the right of "*Lise ne Ree*" is a castle called "*Ba: Rone*," on the western bank of the River Bann. This is probably

¹ *View of the State of Ireland*, p. 42, Routledge's Edition.

² Keating, iii, 12, Ir. Texts Soc.

³ *Onomasticon Goedelicum*, sub voc.

⁴ Keating, *ibid.*

⁵ *Onomasticon Goedelicum*, sub voc.

⁶ *C. S. P. (Ir.)*, 1592, p. 498.

⁷ *C. S. P.*, *ibid.*

⁸ *Hy Fiachrach*, p. 434.

"Seafin Castle," whose ruins are about two miles north of the village of Ballyroney. Above "Lise ne Ree" is a roofless church called "T[emple]: Annaghclone." This is the parish church of the parish of Annaclone. As the old map is not drawn accurately to scale, and does not always observe the points of the compass very carefully, it is not possible to decide for certain which of the numerous forts in the immediate neighbourhood of Knock Iveagh is "Lise ne Ree." There is a fort in the townland of Edenagarry, on the slope of Knock Iveagh, which satisfies the conditions. The name "Knock Iveagh" indicates that the hill was considered the most important "knock" in Iveagh, although there are many summits in the territory which far surpass it in height. There are two townlands called "Lisnaree" (i.e. *Uíor na Ríog* = fort of the kings) in the county of Down; but neither of them can, from their position, be the "Lise ne Ree" near Knock Iveagh. One of them is in the parish of Seapatrick, and lies near the north bank of the Bann, being traversed by the road from Banbridge to Castletwellan. The other is in the parish and lordship of Newry, somewhat to the east of Loch Orne. Two other chiefs were inaugurated at a *Uíor*, namely, MacCarthy Mór at *Uíor Beanncair* in Kerry,¹ and Maguire at the bush of *Sceat Ġabpa*² at *Uíor na Sceite* (Lisnaskea = "Fort of the bush"), in Fermanagh.

Magennis (*Mac Congupa*) was chief of the *Uí Eacac C6ba*, which was co-extensive with the present baronies of Upper and Lower Iveagh, county Down. In 1592 he was an inferior lord under O'Neill,³ but paid rent to Queen Elizabeth,³ as did also MacMahon and MacQuillan. This would point to the fact that at that period O'Neill's authority over these three chiefs was merely nominal.—GUSTAVUS E. HAMILTON.

Since the above was written, Mr. Goddard Orpen (*Journal*, 1911, p. 270) has identified *Ueac mic Eocac6a* with the mound and pillar-stone at Loggan, near Croghan, Kinsella. While the identification of the site appears to be sound, it is impossible to believe without further evidence that the word "*Ueac*" was ever applied to a pillar-stone. Its essential connotation, in modern Irish at least, is a flat stone in the nature of a flag-stone. Furthermore, it can hardly be suggested that it was part of the inauguration ceremony to place the chief on the summit of a pillar-stone.—G. E. H.

Some Seventeenth-century Wexford Tokens.—A short time since the Rev. Thomas White Manning, of Kilmacow, county Kilkenny, near Waterford, while raking his garden⁴ walks, found a very fine specimen of

¹ *Hy Fiachrach*, p. 438.

² *ibid.*

³ *C. S. P. (Ir.)*, 1592, p. 498.

⁴ It is curious how old coins turn up in the most unlikely places and in the most unlikely way. Some years ago, while the writer was driving in the streets of Carnew,

the token of Thos. Low, Wexford (Boyne's *Tokens*, ed. 1858, No. 588), made by a Wexford merchant. It bears on the obverse the ancient arms of Wexford (a bark at anchor surrounded by flames), and round the margin "THOMAS LOW:" on the reverse we find in the centre the letter L, and beneath it the letters T. M. (the initials of the issuer and his wife), and around the margin "WAXFORD, 1654." The writer has in his possession another specimen of the Wexford trade tokens of the seventeenth century, which, from its associations, is more interesting than the one already described. It is of the same size, and has on one side the same bark in flames, and around the edge the inscription "CONSTANTINE NEAL:" on the reverse "MARCHANT OF WAXFORD" and the initials "C. N." (Boyne, *ib.*, No. 589). This Constantine Neal was a man of some notoriety at this time. After the restoration he was called on to restore the bells of Arklow Church which he had purchased. He pleaded inability to do so. Possibly he had coined them into trade tokens! He obtained several grants of lands in the county, three hundred and fifty of which were in the Liberties of Ross, and among other grants some in the county of Meath.—JAMES F. M. FFRENCH, *Provincial Secretary*.

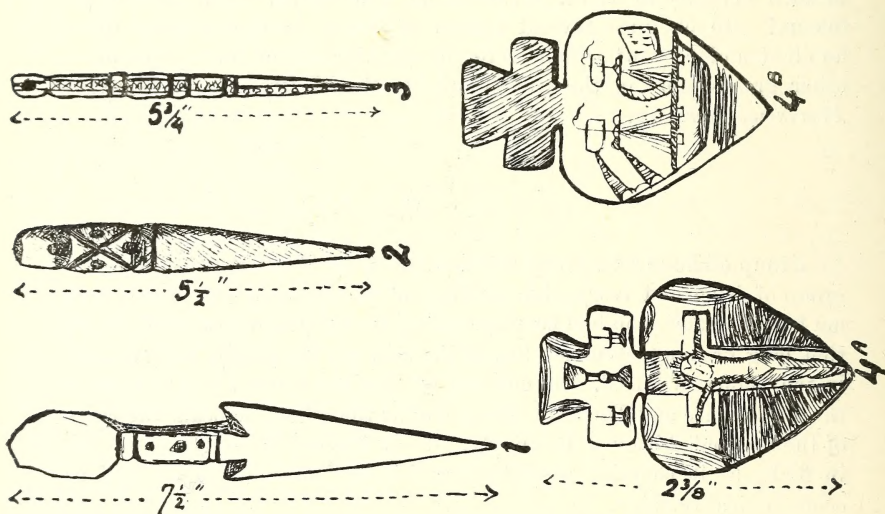
Group of Bone and Ivory Objects from the Hook Peninsula.—The group of bone and ivory objects illustrated herewith was obtained by me from a dealer who had been travelling for the purpose of his trade on that long Promontory which lies at one side of Waterford Harbour, but in the county Wexford. At one end of this Peninsula there is situated the Lighthouse and Tower of Hook, and at the other the beautiful ruins of the fine old Abbey of Dunbrody. It is a place that ought to be rich in finds, as it contains possible sites for kitchen-middens, as well as ecclesiastical remains.

The late Rev. James Graves, the founder of the Royal Society of Antiquaries (originally the Kilkenny Archaeological Society), asked me to exhibit them at one of the meetings of the Society; but owing to their great age I always was afraid that they might be broken, and, living as I did in the heart of the country, I never was until now within easy reach of an artist who could illustrate them for me. The dealer from whom I procured them had some knowledge of antiquarian objects, and he probably was right in saying that the heart-shaped object was found at Dunbrody; but others were of a much older date than the foundation

in the county Wicklow, a young man came up to his trap and handed him a silver coin which proved to be a good specimen of the time of Queen Elizabeth, which he said he had just picked up at the side of the street.

of that Abbey. I sent them to the Rev. James Graves by post, and the following is a copy of his reply:—

“The heart (4) surmounted by a cross is of late seventeenth-century or eighteenth-century date. The ship on the back is very curious; it is rigged not unlike a brig of the present day. The harpoon and the two pins of horn are very curious, Nos. 1, 2, and 3. I doubt if they could be found in digging graves at Dunbrody, that is unless the site of the cemetery is on some old kitchen-midden, and from my knowledge of Dunbrody I do not think that this can be so. The pin with dots carved along it and a hole in the top for a ring is of very ancient date. The other puzzles me; it is very like a whistle, with a second hole for a stop; but it will make no sound. I consider it to be as old as the pin. The harpoon is most curious, and undoubtedly of very great antiquity, before iron or even bronze



OBJECTS FOUND IN HOOK PENINSULA.

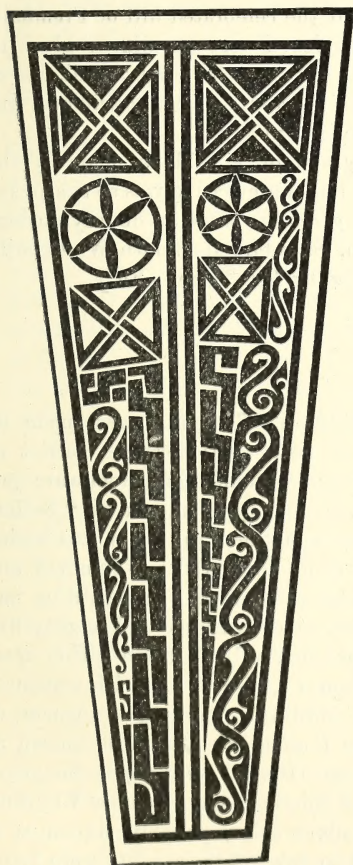
was known. It was evidently intended to come loose from the shaft after the fish was struck, and the line was attached between the barbs and the tang. Very similar harpoons are engraved in the plates to Keller's *Lake Dwellings of Switzerland*. I think that your harpoon is of walrus tooth; it is too close and heavy to be of bone. I do not think that they have anything like it in the Royal Irish Academy Museum; at least Wilde does not notice it in his catalogue. There are extensive kitchen-middens at various places along the Wexford coast, and it is quite possible that near the cemetery at Dunbrody, which is not far from the edge of the water of the harbour, such may occur.”—JAMES F. M. FFRENCH, M.R.I.A., *Provincial Secretary*.

Correction to Note on Sheela-na-gig discovered by Major H. Trevelyan.—It has been pointed out to me that there are *three* figures built into the wall of the church on White Island, Lough Erne, one of which is undoubtedly a Sheela-na-gig. (See *Journal*, vols. vi, p. 62, and xv, p. 283, where this is figured.) It appears, therefore, that the list, page 80, no. 25, *Journal*, vol. xxiv, is correct in stating there is a Sheela-na-gig at this place.—E. C. R. ARMSTRONG.

Ancient Sculptured Stone at Portloman, Co Westmeath.—During the excavation by a local antiquary some years ago of a mound at Portloman, on the western shore of Lough Owel, Co. Westmeath, the stone represented in the accompanying illustration was discovered. It was found in the centre of the earth-work, on a level with the surrounding land, but there is no tradition that any human remains were underneath. Almost ever since this beautiful old stone has served the ignoble purpose of an improvised footway across the boundary-ditch which separates the farm on which it was found from the adjoining graveyard of Portloman.

The slab is of the ordinary tapering coffin-shape, but the ornamental carving is unusual. The ordinary floreated cross is absent, and in its place there is an axial line dividing the decorated surface longitudinally into two halves. Each of these halves is ornamented with a series of devices, similar but not symmetrically disposed. At the head of each side is a cross *pattée* with interlacing lines, below which is a sexfoil in a circle. Beneath this again is another cross *pattée*, differing from the first in having the limbs voided. The rest of the decoration

consists of Greek fret, returned on the dexter side, and a continuous pattern, partly floral, partly geometrical, of fairly common type, which on the sinister side runs up to touch the upper cross.



The stone is about 6 feet long, 2 feet wide at the top, 18 inches at the bottom, and 5 inches thick. It is in a remarkably good state of preservation, due of course to the fact that it was for such a long period protected by the clay of the mound. The greater part of the mound still exists, and from examination it would appear that the work of excavation was carefully carried out. At present it stands about 18 feet in height; originally it was probably not more than 22 feet. It is of the usual type we see scattered over the country, and in which Westmeath is particularly rich, especially this west shore of Lough Owel. In the immediate neighbourhood, and quite near the lake, is the mound of Forraidh, where Fiachra, brother of Nial of the Nine Hostages, was interred (*Silva Gadelica*); the mounds at Slanemore, associated with the ancient tale, *Táin Bó Cuailnge*; and the celebrated hill of Fremhain (Frewin); while Portloman itself occupies a very prominent place in Irish ecclesiastical history. I may also add that the Slige Assail, one of the great roads from Tara, runs through the above-named townlands, and its course can be distinctly traced in several places.

The illustration is from a photograph of a rubbing made by the Rev. William Falkiner, M.A., M.R.I.A., but the negative was so sharpened in the outlines by retouching that it gives the stone an unduly modern appearance.—JAMES TUITE, Local Hon. Secretary for South Westmeath.

[The block has been kindly provided by Mr. Tuite.—Ed.]

Recent Find of Coins in Co. Kildare.—This find was made by Mr. William Kinsella at Abbeylands, near Castledermot, district of Athy, Co. Kildare. The coins were all contained in a stoneware jar, probably of the seventeenth century, of the type known as "Bellarmine," but without the face usually seen on these jugs. It was buried about two feet deep in the soil. The coins numbered two hundred and twenty-six, and consisted of two shillings of Edward VI; a shilling and sixpence of Philip and Mary; thirty-one shillings and eighty-five sixpences of Elizabeth, one of the latter being milled; three half-crowns, nine shillings, and ten sixpences of James I, also seven Irish sixpences of this king; six half-crowns, nine shillings, and six sixpences of Charles I; a half-crown struck by the Confederate Catholics, known as a "Blacksmith's half-crown," and an Ormond sixpence; forty-five Spanish cob dollars; a Scotch quarter thistle merk of James VI; four French coins, and four much-worn silver coins, possibly sixpences of Elizabeth. It is curious to note that so few of these coins were Irish, the only examples being the seven Irish sixpences of James I, the Ormond sixpence, and the "Blacksmith's half-crown."—E. C. R. ARMSTRONG.

Notices of Books

Annals of the Irish Harpers. By Charlotte Milligan Fox. London :
Smith, Elder, & Co., 1911. With portraits.

By a rare stroke of good fortune, a number of mss. written by, or relating to, Edward Bunting and his associates fell into the hands of Mrs. Milligan Fox, whose name is already well known in connexion with Irish folk-song. They could not have found a better custodian; for, extracting all the matters of interest they contain, she has woven them into a book which is not only of fascinating interest, but of real importance as a contribution to Irish social history.

The work is divided into twenty-six chapters, the first nine of which form a biography of Edward Bunting, the Belfast and Dublin organist, whose enthusiasm and musical talent rescued from oblivion so much of the traditional music of Ireland. His work needs no eulogy. With every temptation to obtrude his own skill in arranging the music—it would have been more in accord with the spirit of his time had he done so—he displayed a true scientific instinct, and we can confidently accept the contents of his volumes as being trustworthy representations of the music he heard from the people. There is all the difference in the world between the work of such as he and the meretricious *pasticcio* of Moore.

Mrs. Fox wields a facile pen, and draws for us a vivid picture of the enthusiastic but peppery musician, while at the same time she fully describes his remarkable career, from his appearance as a “prodigy” in 1781 to his death as organist of St. George’s Church, Dublin, in 1843. A portrait which she gives as a frontispiece completes her account.

A short chapter on “The Ancient Harp in Ireland” serves as an introduction to a most interesting description of that very remarkable event, the Harp Festival at Belfast in 1792, which was chiefly instrumental in calling Bunting’s attention to the wealth of music then still surviving among the Irish folk—now, alas! all but smothered by music-hall garbage. At that date there still remained a few very old men who preserved the tradition of the itinerant harpers; and the records that Mrs. Fox has unearthed regarding them, and their portraits, reproduced in her book, are most valuable. Among them was one Arthur O’Neill, who happily dictated to an amanuensis—for, like most of his fellows, he was blind—an autobiography, describing his wanderings from house to house round Ireland, and this document was fortunately among those which fell into Mrs. Fox’s hands. She has printed it verbatim, and it is

the central point of interest of her book. As a first-hand narrative of experiences in the eighteenth century, no student of late Irish history and social life can henceforth afford to neglect it. Only second in interest, because shorter and more condensed, are the diary and letters of Patrick Lynch, who was employed by Bunting to collect the Irish words of the songs, and who travelled over a considerable stretch of country in the West, meeting with many difficulties on the way in that important search.

Notes on the song-words, and a miscellaneous collection of other letters, complete the book.

Besides Bunting, we catch glimpses of other Irishmen famous in his day. Thomas Davis, Richard Edgeworth, Robert Emmet, Samuel Ferguson, Richard Kirwan, James MacDonnell, the M'Crackens, Lady Morgan, Thomas Moore, W. Neilson (of the Irish Grammar), Eugene O'Curry, Sir John Stevenson, Whitley Stokes (senior), Napper Tandy, and others pass in turn before us. And the interest is not merely local. We find, for instance, fragments of musical history; here we see the early works of Beethoven making their way in Ireland; there opinions are expressed by one of the letter-writers as to the relative merits of Liszt and Thalberg; elsewhere there is a good deal of light on the music-printing trade at the beginning of the nineteenth century. These and other points of the same kind all add value to the book.

We cordially wish this welcome book into the second edition it so well deserves, when perhaps opportunity might be taken to make the only improvements we can suggest. In the first place, a complete list of the documents, so far as possible in chronological order, with just sufficient précis of their contents for purposes of identification, might be added as an appendix. It would be of great value for bibliographical reference in future years. In the second place, some little errors have crept in here and there which give a want of "finish" to the pages on which they occur. For instance, on p. 215 is a reference to Dr. Douglas Hyde's *Love Songs of "Connaught,"* and on p. 287, in a foot-note, mention is made of the same writer's *History of Irish Literature*. But as matters of fact, in the title of the first book the name of the western province is spelt *Connacht*, as it always ought to be; and the second book is called *A Literary History of Ireland*. So the journal edited by Mr. Bigger, referred to on p. 308, is the *Ulster Journal of Archaeology*, not the "Ulster Archaeological Journal." And in the third place, we should like to see Mrs. Fox doing her country a further service; to set an example of discarding the indolent habit of spelling Irish pseudo-phonetically. Of course in *quoting*, the spelling of the original author should be preserved, even when it is so monstrous as "Ul a Cando wo" (p. 278). But we should like to see "Coll a Voulin," "Brian Borou," "Eileen Aroon," "The Coolin," "Sean o Dwyer," "Queen Meave," and the like

gibberish, neither English nor Irish, sent to their long overdue oblivion. An *ollamh* of A.D. 1361 would not have spelt the names of himself and his patrons as "Magrath O'Finn, Chief Professor of Siol Murray"; and when a personal name is spelt in its proper Irish orthography, the stupid and meaningless apostrophe after *O* (as in Tomas O'Fiannachtaigh, p. 137) should be omitted. In a work on French popular music, the name of Rouget de Lisle, the composer of the *Marseillaise*, would not be spelt "Roojy Daleel," even in brackets or in a foot-note, for the benefit of readers unacquainted with French; why, then, should any such concession to ignorance be made in the case of Irish? There are also a few slips here and there in the rendering of Irish words. On p. 10 *caoine* should be *caoineadh*; on p. 193 Mrs. Fox errs in the best of company in speaking of the *Táin bó Cuailgne*; it is an error notwithstanding, and should be corrected to *Táin Bó Cuailgne*. "Ceann duhb Dilish" on p. 309 is of course merely a misprint. "Penhyllion" on p. 87 should be "pennillion."

We must confess to finding a difficulty in following Mrs. Fox in believing in the identity of "The Coming of Summer," for which Moore wrote "Rich and Rare were the Gems she Wore," with the famous round "Sumer is icumen in." That the latter is the amazing anticipation of later developments of counterpoint which it has been supposed to be, we need not believe; it no doubt is an old folk-song, and the monk who noted it down did so because some accident revealed to him or to his associates its inherent capability of falling into a pleasing canon. There is a superficial similarity between the first lines of the English and the Irish tunes, but it passes our wit to trace the resemblance further.

We have dwelt on these few points simply because the book is so good. We can hardly imagine anyone who cares for Ireland taking it up and being able to lay it down unfinished.—R. A. S. M.

The Celtic Inscriptions of Gaul. Additions and Corrections (from the Proceedings of the British Academy, vol. v). By Sir John Rhys, *Fellow* of the Academy, 1911.

SIR JOHN RHY'S new paper deals with many inscriptions, some of which the author now attacks for the first time, while with others he has already grappled, and, in some cases, grappled even more than once. The Professor's exordium is a sort of apology for this system of frequent revision. But no apology is needed. Progress will never be made in epigraphy, or indeed in archaeology generally, without the bold conjectures of those who have seriously studied the subject; and no harm will be done, even if the conjectures prove untenable, provided only that we be ever ready to revise, and if necessary abandon, our conjectures in the light of further examination, discussion, or discovery. Few will

contest Sir John Rhys's statement that "when we cease revising the results obtained by ourselves or others, we may take it that we have ceased learning."

The paper commences with a group of five inscriptions on tombstones recently found near Cavaillon in the Department of Vaucluse. Of these, and indeed of several other inscriptions, photographic reproductions are supplied, thereby adding much to the interest and utility of the paper. In the Cavaillon inscriptions the characters are Greek, but the names are Celtic, and the language, as in the inscriptions with the *βπαρουδε καντενα* formula, found in the same district and about Nîmes, are, in Sir John Rhys's view, probably to be regarded as the kind of Celtic in which the *Coligny Calendar* was drawn up. To this he had previously given the name Celtican, a term intended to comprise primitive dialects akin to Goidelic.

It is, however, hard to avoid ascribing the group of inscriptions coming from near the mouth of the Rhone to the Ligurians in whose country they were found, and now Sir John Rhys says that he has "no objection to the language being called Ligurian, provided the term be used to mean the earliest Celtic speech in use in ancient Gaul." Sir John refers, no doubt, solely to the language and not to the race; but the suggested change of nomenclature will not satisfy those who contest the Celticity of the inscriptions, and it may be doubted whether anything would be gained thereby. In this connexion it may be noted that the word *βπαρουδε*, which has been taken to contain a non-Celtic postposition (like the Latin *vobiscum*), and has been translated *ex imperio*, is now subjected to a new analysis. Sir John Rhys now regards *bratu* as a dative of a probable *brato-s*, with a declensional element *de* added (for which there are analogues in early Irish), so as to form an adverb equivalent perhaps in meaning and origin to the Latin *grato*, and with much the same force as the *libens merito* of the Latin *ex voto* formula (pp. 24-6).

After dealing with some Nîmes inscriptions, Sir John Rhys takes us to a number of inscriptions found on Mount Auxois, the site of the Alesia of Vercingetorix. One of these is unusually perfect, and, if the interpretation given be correct, is of peculiar interest. For it seems to show that in Alesia there was a building (temple) in which the sacred marriage of the harvest god and goddess—perhaps one or both personated by mortals—took place. Dr. Frazer has given many illustrations of this rite, which was intended to ensure the fertility of the crops. Another comparatively lengthy inscription is broken into fragments, but with the aid of excellent photographs we can gauge Sir John Rhys's skill in filling up the gaps. Then we have an important tombstone from Genouilly (Cher), presenting two inscriptions, presumably to members of the same family, in a curious mixture of Latin and Greek letters, and of Greek and Gaulish languages. Several other inscriptions are described and

analysed, some from their brevity or fragmentary condition unpromising enough; but the Professor while always discussing them in a way which can be properly appreciated only by the expert philologist, has generally managed to say something about them which will be of interest to the folk-lorist, to our Irish ogamists, and to all who value any fresh light on the obscure pre-history of early Celtic peoples.

Perhaps the portion of the paper of most general interest is the concluding twenty-two pages, where Sir John Rhys once more deals with the *Coligny Calendar*. His last and fullest paper on this subject comprised a contribution from Dr. Fotheringham, an astronomical and calendarial expert, and this paper, including Dr. Fotheringham's contribution, was reviewed by the present writer in the *Journal* of this Society for the year 1910 (pp. 367-374). This review led to further communications both from Dr. Fotheringham and from myself to Sir John Rhys, and the essential parts of these communications are reproduced in the paper recently read before the British Academy. To mention only the principal point under discussion:—One of the problems presented by the *Calendar* is whether it was a true lunar calendar, or one that, like the calendar of the Roman Republic, had parted company from the moon. The five years or sixty-two lunar months inscribed on the Tablet appear to contain in round numbers four days too many. With such an error repeated, in eighteen years the months would begin at the full moon instead of at the new, but the framework of the *Calendar* clearly shows that the full moon was expected to take place at the middle of the month. To meet this difficulty Dr. Fotheringham argued very cogently that one of the ordinary months must be a month of variable length, and he naturally fixed on the month of Equos (equated approximately with the February of the Julian Calendar) as the variable month. Indeed I had already pointed out that the giving of a thirtieth day to Equos was the probable source of the flaw in the *Calendar*, as Equos is the only month of thirty days that is marked "unlucky," while all the months of twenty-nine days are so marked (*Journal, ante*, 1906, p. 209). Moreover, from the fragmentary state of the *Calendar*, Dr. Fotheringham thought that Equos could only be proved to have the full length of thirty days in the first and fifth years. He therefore considered himself at liberty to conjecture that in the intervening years Equos had only twenty-nine days, and with this assumption he was able to show how the *Calendar*, in a nineteen-year cycle, might have been accommodated to the Julian Calendar. It is unnecessary to explain this further, as a note in the *Calendar* shows clearly that in the third year, as in the first and fifth, thirty days were assigned to Equos. When his attention was called to this note Dr. Fotheringham at once saw that it was fatal to his theory, and at first he was inclined to fall back on the alternative of supposing that the *Calendar* had parted company with the

moon, but he has since offered a new suggestion which merits careful examination.

In the bronze Tablet on which the *Coligny Calendar* was inscribed there were holes opposite each day, and it is natural to suppose that these were intended to hold a peg which would be moved from day to day to mark the current date. But from some indications in the fragments of solar calendars recently discovered at Miletus, and believed to be dated about 100 B.C., it is conjectured that besides pegs to indicate the days of the month there were pegs used to mark the first day of each lunar month, and Dr. Fotheringham conjectures that similarly in the lunar calendar of Coligny pegs may have been used to indicate the solar dates of the Julian Calendar. This led him to what to my mind is the most important part of his suggestion, viz., that the five years of the inscription are not any particular five years, but a cycle of five years to be used over and over again—not, of course, an astronomical cycle, for there is none such consisting of five years, but a cycle of feasts and observances to be held on lunar dates. In order to make the calendar so used true to the sun it would be necessary, he observes, to omit one of the intercalary months three times in ninety-five years, and to omit the final day of one of the months of thirty days four times in every five years. This would be done by simply omitting to mark those months or days by pegs.¹ In this way the *Calendar* may be regarded as “truly lunar,” but with “every month and every day that were ever required inserted on it. If they were not required in the particular year or month they would not be marked out with pegs. Thus an intercalary month might be dropped or no thirtieth day given to Equos.”

This suggestion seems to have much in its favour. In the first place, it recognizes the true lunar character of the *Calendar*, which, as I have always contended, is marked by its whole framework, and is further indicated by the distribution of “borrowed days” and other entries. Secondly, it shows how the inaccuracy of giving Equos thirty days instead of (normally at least) only twenty-nine may have been only an apparent and not a real inaccuracy. Thirdly, it indicates a method by which the *Calendar* may have been used permanently, and not merely for five years. It is hard to suppose that its framers meditated the preparation and inscription of a new bronze at so short an interval. On the other hand, on this view, the quinquennium, though a cycle of some sort, was not an astronomical cycle. It would therefore seem that we must give up (in part) the parallel afforded by the remarkable passage in *Diodorus*, quoted

¹ Dr. Fotheringham seems to think that the whole current month would be marked out by pegs opposite each day required, but with regard to the *Coligny Calendar*, where the months are named and the days numbered, it may be doubted whether more than one day-peg would be used.

by Sir John Rhys in his former paper, and commented on in my review, about the epiphany of the god falling in the year which commenced an astronomical cycle. If the quinquennium was to be used over and over again in regular order, the epiphany of Rivos would recur every five years irrespective of any astronomical cycle. It has, however, occurred to me that perhaps the years were not necessarily followed consecutively; that when, for instance, the five years had been gone through once, the third, fourth, and fifth years may have been repeated, thus completing an eight-year cycle, or that even a nineteen-year cycle may have been arranged without repeating the first year; and that only when the cycle was ended year one, commencing a new cycle and including the epiphany of Rivos, would be gone over again. This without more to support it would be a hazardous conjecture. But there is something more to be said in its favour. In the first place it may be observed that if the years were always repeated in the same order there seems to be no reason why the one year in five in which Equos was to receive thirty days should not have been fixed in the *Calendar*, whereas if the years were not always repeated consecutively this could not have been done. In the latter case it would be necessary not only to mark the current year by the παράπηγμα ἐνιαύσιον or *clavus anni* (Cicero, *Ad Atticum*, v. 14, 15), but to indicate with the day-peg whether the thirtieth day of Equos was required or not. But I am more influenced by the following argument. Unless we are mistaken in supposing that the *Calendar* gives indications, at or about Rivos 2, Cutios 5, and Cantlos 8, of the three great Celtic aonachs which were held on dates ultimately equated in the Julian Calendar with the Kalends of August, November, and May, respectively, it appears, as I have previously shown, that the intervals between the latter dates agree precisely (or at any rate almost precisely) with the intervals between the dates of the festivals as indicated in the *Coligny Calendar*, and also that the interval between Samonios 1, with which the *Calendar* commences, and Rivos 2 is precisely the same as that between the Kalends of June and of August. These facts seem to point to an astronomical cycle commencing with Samonios 1 (at sunset) in some year when the two calendars were for the moment in harmony. It is a probable conjecture that, in accordance with the Hyperborean analogy, this was the year in which the epiphany of Rivos took place, that is to say year one. If the analogy holds good, year one would not be repeated until the cycle was complete, and consequently the years of the quinquennium could not always have been taken in consecutive order. If, however, the above modification of Dr. Fotheringham's suggestion should not prove feasible—and I am not very confident about it—we must suppose that the epiphany of Rivos took place every five years irrespective of any astronomical cycle. I should still, however, be inclined to think that the coincidence of dates above referred to points to an observed astronomical cycle commencing when Samonios and June coincided, and

that the existence of this cycle explains how it was that when the Celts ultimately adopted the Julian Calendar their festivals were fixed in it on the Kalends of August, November, and May. The festivals, in this view, were fixed in accordance with their positions in the first year of the cycle.

The remainder of Sir John Rhys's paper, so far as it concerns the *Coligny Calendar*, is largely taken up with the presentation of the theory put forward by me in my former review, and since amplified, as to the "borrowed days" and the days marked with the puzzling vocable AMB. I have endeavoured to show that AMB stands for *ambachtos* in the singular, in the sense of a day "attendant" on some other day, just as an intercalary month, according to Sir John Rhys, was called *ambachtos* as being attendant on the other months; that the days so marked were in some way correlated to the borrowed days, which in the first year, at all events, they seem to equal in number and quality; and that they surrendered to the borrowed days their quality as to luck, and probably some meteorological qualities as well. Sir John Rhys has been sufficiently impressed with this theory to present it at some length in his new paper, but whether it really helps to read the riddle of the *Coligny Calendar* it is not for me to say.—GODDARD H. ORPEN.

Armagh Clergy and Parishes. By Rev. James B. Leslie, M.A. Dundalk : William Tempest, 1911.

WE heartily congratulate Mr. Leslie on the production of this *magnum opus*, which bears testimony to great research, and contains careful and copious annotation.

The scheme of the work is the compilation, under each parish, of the names of the Rectors, Vicars, and Curates, with biographical details of each, and a copy of the inscription of any monument to them. This is followed by full notes on the church and parish, including the origin of the name of the parish; the condition of the church and vicarage, from the visitation and other books; details of the population, from hearth-money returns; and extracts from the vestry books as to repairs and other matters of interest. We are also given notes on crosses and other antiquities, tombstones, bells, &c., and in more than one case references to the old custom of providing the beggars of the parishes with badges. In many cases, but not in all, the value of the livings at the date of disestablishment is given, and particulars of the church plate. At the end of the note on each parish is given the date and place of custody of the parochial registers.

Mr. Leslie, with commendable accuracy, gives the authority for each statement, from the very large list of the sources of information which he

consulted; and he seems to have examined every record and authority which could throw light on the subject, with perhaps the exception of W. L. Bernard's *Decisions under the Irish Church Act*, published in 1871, which gives the list of the annuities ordered and declared for incumbents, curates, &c., under that Act.

In the names of archbishops and others of the early Celtic church, however, it is to be regretted that he has as a rule adopted an anglicized or semi-anglicized spelling—a proceeding hardly in accord with modern scientific requirements.

In his index—extending over 23 pages—he restricts himself to the names of the clergy. In our opinion a still greater boon would have been conferred on his readers if he had referred to others, say donors of church plate, and other benefactors connected with the parishes.

These omissions are, however, but trivial, having regard to the great amount of information carefully and accurately given in the book, which is full of interest not only to persons living in the archdiocese, but generally.—W. C. S.

Proceedings

THE Annual General Meeting of the Sixty-fourth Yearly Session of the Society was held in the Society's Rooms, 6, St. Stephen's Green, Dublin, on Tuesday, the 30th day of January, 1912, at 5 o'clock, p.m.

ROBERT COCHRANE, I.S.O., LL.D., F.S.A., M.R.I.A., *President*, in the Chair.

Also present:—

Fellows.—E. C. R. Armstrong, *Hon. Gen. Sec.*; Francis Elrington Ball, HON. LITT.D.; H. F. Berry, I.S.O., LITT.D.; John Cooke, M.A., M.R.I.A.; Louis E. Hall Deane; S. A. O. Fitz Patrick; John Ribton Garstin, LL.D., D.L.; P. J. Lynch, M.R.I.A.; P. J. O'Reilly; Count Plunkett, F.S.A.; Andrew Robinson, M.V.O.; Anthony Scott, C.E.; H. J. Stokes, *Hon. Treas.*; William C. Stubbs, M.A.; John F. Weldrick; Dr. Robert Lloyd Woolcombe.

Members.—Mrs. H. M. Bennet; Rev. K. C. Brunskill, M.A.; W. F. Butler; H. A. Cosgrave, M.A.; H. S. Crawford, M.R.I.A.; Freeman W. Deane; Wm. F. de Vismes Kane; Laurence Kehoe; R. J. Kelly; Harold G. Leask; Francis M'Bride, J.P.; Rev. Joseph Meehan, C.C.; Colonel J. K. Millner; Rev. Edward O'Leary, P.P.; Richard G. Pilkington; G. W. Place; Miss U. T. E. Powell; Rev. John L. Robinson, B.A.; Andrew Roycroft; R. B. Sayers; Henry Bantry White, I.S.O.; Richard Blair White; C. J. Wilson.

The Chairman in opening the proceedings said the past year had been remarkable for considerable activity in all departments of the Society's work. The *Journal* had been regularly brought out, and the papers contributed had been of good quality and numerous. One of the events to be recorded was the visit of the Isle of Man Natural History and Antiquarian Society on invitation, in accordance with the decision of the Society at its last Annual Meeting. The visitors comprised His Honour Deemster Callow, President of the Isle of Man Society; Mr. Kermode, Past President and Honorary Secretary; Rev. Canon Quine, M.A., Past President; Rev. Canon Kewley, Mr. G. Patterson, and other prominent members. The Honorary President, Lord Raglan, C.B., Governor of the Island, who was anxious to attend, had made arrangements to be present, but at the last moment was detained in London by his Parliamentary business. The hospitable and courteous manner in which they were received in the Isle of Man during the week of their visit to the island will long remain in the recollection of those members of the Society who had the pleasure of attending the Meeting in July 1910.

The reception accorded to visiting societies had always been a matter of interest for their members. The first society to honour them with a

visit was the Cambrian Archaeological Association, and afterwards they had the Royal Archaeological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland.

In addition to the summer meeting at Belfast, where their visitors were received, they had a successful meeting at Kilkenny, in May. They had to acknowledge the hospitality with which the Society had been entertained at luncheon by the Rev. Canon Burnett, in the Rectory, Graiguenamanagh. This was the third time he had extended a similar hospitality to the Society. In connexion with the October meeting, a very well attended excursion was made to Glendalough.

In the last report of the Council, attention was drawn to the absolute necessity for the preparation of an inventory of the ancient and historical monuments illustrative of the culture and civilization of the people, specifying those which seem worthy of preservation. The preparation of such an inventory, following the lines of the work now being performed by the Royal Commissions in England, Scotland, and Wales, commenced three years ago, was admitted by all to be essential to their own work. It was, however, believed that a good deal could have been done under the existing statutes; but, as no activity was shown in that direction, and as no action was taken, or seemed likely to be taken, in any quarter, the Council felt it incumbent on them to move in the matter, as it was daily becoming more pressing; and they eventually decided to present a memorial to His Excellency, through the Chief Secretary, praying for the same facilities as in Great Britain. Owing probably to the want of information as to the necessity for this Commission, official inquiries were made, and considerable delay ensued. It was believed the matter would soon receive the attention which this important subject deserved.

The visit of His Majesty King George V, who is a Fellow and Patron of the Society, and who represents the third generation of the Royal Family of England who have been members, was made the occasion for the presentation of an address, which with the reply is published in the Report of the Council. Another notable event in the history of the Society is the invitation extended to their President for Their Majesties' Coronation Ceremony in Westminster Abbey in June last. This is a compliment to the Society which should be appreciated, as it is an honour which has only been conferred on the most important institutions in the Kingdom.

In accordance with the resolution of the Society, adopted at the last annual meeting, approving of the acquisition of a Charter of Incorporation, the Council had taken the necessary steps to obtain it. Some considerable delay had arisen, partly on account of the change of law officers during the year; but the terms had at length been settled, and they were informed that it only awaited formal ratification, and might be issued immediately.

The preservation of ancient monuments, set out in the first rule of the

Society, had at all times engaged their serious attention. One of the suggestions made from time to time was the necessity for the formation of an Advisory Council or Ancient Monuments Board. On 5 December last a Bill was introduced in the House of Commons for the constitution of such a Board, comprising representative members, to advise the Commissioners of Works in England with reference to any question arising in connexion with the preservation of monuments. The Bill was, however, dropped on the second reading, and he was informed by one of the promoters that no less than three Bills had been drafted on the subject, and it was now intended to introduce a new Bill. This was however considered to be only an instalment of the legislation which was necessary for the more effectual dealing with the preservation of ancient monuments, especially as regards their scientific value and educational aspect. It was gratifying to observe that such progressive and enlightened opinion prevailed in both official and antiquarian quarters and that the formation of an Advisory Board had engaged so much attention in the Press and leading archaeological journals.

He took the opportunity of tendering to the officers and members of the Society his best thanks for the great kindness and forbearance shown to him during his term of office as President, and, indeed, during the whole term of his official connexion with the Society. It was a source of great satisfaction to him to know that his successor in the Presidential Chair was one so well known and appreciated by all of them, as Count Plunkett was. He congratulated him on his election as President, and congratulated the Society.

Count Plunkett, at the request of Dr. Cochrane, took the chair. He thanked the Society for its generosity in appointing him President. He succeeded one who had done so much under circumstances of great difficulty to make the Society the strong Institution that it was to-day. Dr. Cochrane's knowledge, his judgment, and his power of influencing others would continue for many a long day to be an assistance to him and to the Society. There was a very large field of work presented to the Society. The Ordnance Survey was one of the greatest undertakings ever put before a nation; but it was only incidentally archaeological. The business of the Society was to take up the archaeological survey, to go from county to county, and to bring it home to the Irish people that their monuments were part of their history, and that they would be blotting out the records of their race if they destroyed their monuments. He thanked the Society heartily for their kindness.

The Minutes of the last Meeting were read and confirmed.

The following Fellow and Members were elected :—

FELLOW.

Gough, The Right Hon. Viscount, Lough Cutra Castle, Gort, Co. Galway : proposed by Dr. Robert Cochrane, *I.S.O., F.S.A., Past Pres.*

MEMBERS.

- Anderson, Sir Robert, Bart., Donegall-place, Belfast : proposed by Seaton F. Milligan, *Fellow*.
- Butler, Matthew, 19, Belvedere-place, Dublin : proposed by E. C. R. Armstrong, F.S.A., *Hon. Gen. Sec.*
- Chancellor, John W., Fernside, Upper Rathmines : proposed by J. J. Perceval, J.P., *Fellow*.
- Dickson, Mrs. Mary, Fahan Rectory, Londonderry : proposed by Rev. W. A. Dickson, *Member*.
- Downes, Nicholas J., Solicitor, Bellevue, Mullingar : proposed by James Tuite, *Member*.
- Dundon, Miss Annie, The Cottage, Crecora, Patrick's Well, Co. Limerick : proposed by Rev. John Begley, c.c., *Member*.
- Geyer, Mrs. Geraldine Castle, Piqua, Ohio, U.S.A. : proposed by M. J. McEnery, *Hon. Gen. Sec.*
- Keane, Sir John, Bart., Cappoquin House, Cappoquin : proposed by Miss Frances Keane, *Member*.
- Scott, William A., Architect, A.R.H.A., 45, Mountjoy-square, Dublin : proposed by P. J. Lynch, M.R.I.A.I., *Fellow*.
- Symes, Miss Eleanor, Mount Druid, Killiney, Co. Dublin : proposed by E. J. French, M.A., *Member*.
- Ua Casaide, Seamus, B.A., Board of Works, Dublin : proposed by the Right Hon. M. F. Cox, M.D., *Fellow*.

The Report of the Council for 1911 was read and adopted as follows :—

THE Meetings of the Society were well attended during the past year. The Summer Meeting was held in Belfast for the Province of Ulster, when upwards of one hundred Fellows and Members took part, including the President, the Secretary, and several Members of the Isle of Man Natural History and Antiquarian Society, who joined in the excursion by special invitation of the Council. A full report of the proceedings in connexion therewith was published in the *Journal* for the current year. Hospitality was offered to the Society by the Lord Primate and Mrs. Crozier, the Lord and Lady Mayoress of Belfast, and Robert Thompson, Esq., M.P., D.L., to all of whom the thanks of the Society have been tendered by the Council.

The Council having had before them the question of the Summer Meeting for 1912, it was unanimously agreed to recommend the Society, at the Annual General Meeting, that it should be held in Waterford, for the Province of Munster, at the invitation by resolution of the Waterford Archaeological Society. The Meeting will be held in July at a date to be fixed later.

The places and dates of Meetings for 1912 would therefore, if approved of, be as follows:—

PLACE.	DATE.	REMARKS.
Dublin, . . .	Tuesday, *Jan. 30,†	Annual Meeting, and Evening Meeting for Papers.
Do., . . .	„ Feb. 27,†	Evening Meeting, for Papers.
Do., . . .	„ Mar. 26,†	Do. Do.
Kilkenny, . . .	„ *April 30,	Quarterly Meeting and Excursion.
Waterford, . . .	„ *July,	Do. Do.
Dublin, . . .	„ *Oct. 1,†	Do. Do.
Do., . . .	„ Nov. 26,†	Evening Meeting, for Papers.

The attendances for the eleven meetings of the Council held during the year up to the 29th November are as follows:—

ROBERT COCHRANE, 11	PHILIP HANSON, 6
H. J. STOKES, 6	T. J. WESTROPP, 5
JOHN RIBTON GARSTIN, 5	P. J. LYNCH, 9
R. A. S. MACALISTER, 8	W. C. STUBBS, 5
LORD WALTER FITZGERALD, 8	E. C. R. ARMSTRONG, 8
S. A. O. FITZPATRICK, 7	G. N. COUNT PLUNKETT, 4
H. S. CRAWFORD, 10	H. F. BERRY, 8
M. J. M'ENERY, 10	JAMES MILLS, 3
P. J. O'REILLY, 8	F. ELINGTON BALL, 4
G. D. BURTCHAELL, 1	

There is a vacancy in the office of President caused by the retirement of Dr. Robert Cochrane at the end of his term of office. There are also five vacancies caused by the retirement of five Vice-Presidents. The retirement of the three senior Members of the Council causes vacancies, and the nomination of the Most Rev. Nicholas Donnelly, Bishop of Canea, as a Vice-President, will cause another, all of which require to be filled up.

Nominations for all the above-mentioned vacancies have been received in accordance with the General Rules of the Society. For the positions

* Railway Return Tickets will be obtainable for these Meetings at a fare and a quarter.

† Members of the Society's Dinner Club will dine at the Shelbourne Hotel, Dublin, at 6.15 p.m., on the above dates.

of President, Vice-Presidents, and Members of Council, the following have been nominated :—

AS PRESIDENT :—

GEORGE NOBLE COUNT PLUNKETT, F.S.A., M.R.I.A., K.C.H.S.

AS VICE-PRESIDENTS :—

FOR LEINSTER, .. GEORGE A. STEVENSON, M.V.O., C.B., *Fellow*.
 ,, .. THE MOST REV. NICHOLAS DONNELLY, D.D., BISHOP OF
 CANEA, M.R.I.A., *Fellow*.
 ,, ULSTER, .. ROBERT MAGILL YOUNG, M.R.I.A., F.R.I.B.A., *Fellow*.
 ,, MUNSTER, .. O'DONOVAN, M.A., D.L., *Fellow*.
 ,, CONNAUGHT, .. THE RIGHT HON. MICHAEL F. COX, M.D., M.R.I.A., *Fellow*.

AS MEMBERS OF COUNCIL :—

LORD WALTER FITZGERALD, M.R.I.A., *Fellow*.
 THE RIGHT HON. WILLIAM F. BAILEY, C.B., M.A., *Member*.
 GODDARD H. ORPEN, M.R.I.A., *Member*.
 JOHN COOKE, M.A., M.R.I.A., *Fellow*.

One name only has been proposed for each vacancy ; it will therefore be necessary to declare the foregoing as elected to the respective offices for which they have been nominated.

Two Auditors are to be elected to audit the Accounts of the Society for the past year. The present Auditors, Mr. John Cooke and Mr. S. A. O. Fitz Patrick, are eligible for re-election.

The Council regret that the Society has lost by death twenty-five Members, so far as at present notified.

The following is the List of Deaths recorded in 1911 :—

FELLOWS.

Beattie, Rev. A. Hamilton (*Member*, 1880 ; *Fellow*, 1893).
 Copinger, Walter A., LL.D., F.S.A. (*Member*, 1889 ; *Fellow*, 1890).
 Linn, Capt. Richard (1896), *Life Fellow*.
 Moran, His Eminence Cardinal, D.D., M.R.I.A. (*Member*, 1869 ; *Fellow*, 1888).
 O'Neill, Hon. Robert Torrens, *Fellow*, M.A., D.L. (1890).
 Stubbs, Major-General F. W. (*Member*, 1885 ; *Fellow*, 1888).

MEMBERS.

Ballard, Rev. John Ward (1885).
 Beardwood, Right Rev. J. C. (1891).
 Blake, Mrs. (1896).
 Carden, Lady (1898).
 Carroll, William, C.E. (1890).
 Casson, George W., J.P. (1895).
 Conlan, Very Rev. R. F., P.P. (1892).
 Darling, Rev. J. Lindsey (1905).
 Felix, Rev. John (1901).
 Hall, Cyril (1907).
 Hill, William H., B.E., F.R.I.B.A. (1878).
 Jephson-Norreys, Mrs. (1895).
 Monahan, Rev. Daniel, P.P. (1897).
 Montgomery, John Wilson (1892).
 O'Brien, Daniel (1898).
 Palmer, William (1879).
 Power, Lawrence J. (1868).
 Roice, Bernard H. (1896).
 Walpole, Thomas, C.E. (1894).

OBITUARY NOTICES.

CARDINAL PATRICK FRANCIS MORAN became a Member of the Society in 1869 and a Fellow in 1888. He was born in 1830 at Leighlin Bridge, county Carlow. In 1842 he went for his education to Rome, where he subsequently became Vice-Rector of the Irish College and Professor of Hebrew in the Propaganda. He returned to Ireland in 1866 as Secretary to his uncle, Cardinal Cullen. Six years afterwards he was consecrated as Coadjutor to the Bishop of Ossory, whose successor he was from 1873 to 1884, when he was translated to Sydney. In the following year he was created Cardinal. His Eminence died 16 August 1911.

Besides numerous articles in periodicals, including the *Irish Ecclesiastical Record*, of which he was the originator, he had published *Memoirs of the Most Rev. Oliver Plunkett, Archbishop of Armagh*, Dublin, 1861; *Essays on the Origin and Discipline of the early Irish Church*, Dublin, 1864; *History of the Catholic Archbishops of Dublin since the Reformation*, Dublin, 1864 (only the first vol. appeared); *Episcopal Succession in Ireland during the reign of Elizabeth*, Dublin, 1866; *Essays on the Biblical Manuscripts of the early Irish Church*, Dublin, 1870; *Spicilegium Ossoriense*, being a collection of original letters illustrative of the Irish Church from the Reformation to the year 1800 (3 vols.), Dublin, 1874-1885; *Irish Saints in Great Britain*, Dublin, 1879; *Irish Civilization before the Anglo-Norman Invasion*, Dublin, 1880; *Our Primates: A Sermon preached in St. Peter's Church, Drogheda*, Dublin, 1881; *Historical Sketch of the Persecutions suffered by the Catholics of Ireland under the rule of Cromwell and the Puritans*, Dublin, 1884. This work, in an improved form, was republished in Sydney, where his *Ireland, her Priests and People*, also appeared. He also, in collaboration with other archaeologists, edited and annotated Archdall's *Monasticon Hibernicum*, Dublin, 1873; but of the projected three volumes, two only appeared.

The Right Rev. J. CAMILLUS BEARDWOOD, late Lord Abbot of the Cistercian Abbey, Mount St. Joseph, Roscrea, was born in Dublin on 26th June, 1851, and entered the Community at Mount Melleray in 1873.

He was elected Abbot of Mount St. Joseph, Roscrea, on 31 August 1887, and on 30 October received the Abbatial Benediction from Monsignor Persico, Papal Envoy to Ireland.

Abbot Beardwood was a prelate remarkable for piety, wisdom, learning, and affability, and was universally esteemed.

He was for many years a Member of our Society, and took a deep interest in all its proceedings.

He was keenly interested in educational matters, for the advance-

ment of which he recently built and equipped a magnificent college on the Abbey lands.

He died, deeply regretted by all who knew him, on 12 July 1911.

It is with much regret that we have to notice the decease of DR. WALTER A. COPINGER, which took place at his residence, Amonville, the Cliff, Manchester, on 13 March 1910. By an oversight, no notice of his death appeared in the Council's report for last year. Dr. Copinger, who was a Member of our Society from the year 1889, and a Fellow from 1890, was born in the year 1847, and for the greater part of his life was associated with the city of Manchester, where he filled the post of Professor and Dean of the Faculty of Law in the Victoria University.

Though resident at a distance, his interest in everything connected with his native county of Cork was unabated, and he carried out a difficult and exacting task in supplying notes for the new edition of Smith's *History of the City and County of Cork*, which he edited in conjunction with Mr. Robert Day, F.S.A., of Cork. This work made its appearance in the earlier numbers of the *Journal* of the Cork Archaeological Society. Dr. Copinger wrote a *History of the Copinger or Coppinger Family*, which reached a second edition. He also published a *History of Buxhall Parish*; *Suffolk Records*; *The Suffolk Manor*; *Law of Copyright*; *Law of Rents*; *Index to Precedents*, and numerous other works.

FRANCIS WILLIAM STUBBS, the younger son of the Rev. John Hamilton Stubbs, Rector of Dromiskin, was born in Dundalk in 1828. Having been educated under his father, he commenced the battle of life by obtaining a Cadetship in the East Indian Military College at Addiscombe. He entered the old Company's service in 1847, and served in the Bengal Horse Artillery until 1862, when that corps was merged in the Royal Artillery on the Imperial Government assuming direct control of the Indian Empire.

On the outbreak of the Mutiny he was adjutant of the recruit depot at Meerut, and during the campaigns in Rohilkund and Oude in 1858 he commanded a heavy battery, and was present at the taking of Bareilly, Shahjehanpore, and Shahabad; also at the battles of Pusgaan, Russoolpore, and at the capture of Fort Mithowlee. He was frequently mentioned in despatches. He retired in 1878 with the rank of Major-General, and settled at Dromiskin in his father's old parish. Afterwards, owing to the delicate health of his wife, he removed to Cork, where he resided at Clarence terrace.

The General, who could never bear to be idle, soon engaged in public duties. He was appointed a magistrate, and served on the Grand Jury of Louth. He was a member of the General Synod of the Church of Ireland.

He married, 8 November 1865, Caroline Euphemia, eldest daughter of Arthur Kennedy Forbes, Esq., of Newstown, County Meath, and

Craigavad, County Down, by whom he had one daughter, Caroline Elizabeth, and two sons. Of these the second, Edward Carleton, alone survives, serving in the Royal Navy as Lieutenant. The elder, Arthur Kennedy, a Major in the Worcestershire Regiment, was killed at Slingersfontein in the South African War.

In early life he found time to devote himself to the study of Archaeology, and his services were recognized by the Societies cultivating that branch of knowledge in Ireland. He was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland, and one of its Vice-Presidents, 1903-6, and he was for several years and until his death the only Vice-President of the Cork Archaeological Society. To the *Journal* of the former Society he contributed a paper on the Early History of Dromiskin (vol. vii., 5th ser., 1897), and also one on St. Bridget and her connexion with Louth. He also published in the *Cork Archaeological Journal* for September, 1896, "A Glance at the Earlier Antiquities of the County Louth." In the *Journal* of the Louth Archaeological Society he supplied valuable papers on the Local Place-Names of the County. But his *magnum opus* was a History of the Bengal Artillery in three bulky volumes, published by W. H. Allen & Co., London, vols. i. and ii. in 1877, dedicated by permission to Field-Marshal H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge, its Colonel-in-Chief. A portion of this work had the misfortune to be almost completely consumed in a fire before publication, and is consequently rare. The third volume, extending to 622 pages with copious illustrations, chiefly maps of the General's own neat lithographing, gives the History of the Bengal Artillery from the Afghan War, 1838-9, down to 1860, including the Sikh wars and the Sepoy campaigns. He also compiled a List of Succession of the officers of his corps.

Several years before his death he undertook the laborious task of making an index of the *Journal* for twenty years, from the twenty-first volume to the end of its latest (the fortieth) volume, and he only just lived to complete it. Mr. William Cotter Stubbs has undertaken the work of seeing the volume through the Press.

General Stubbs died at his residence, 2 Clarence-terrace, Cork, on 2 August, 1911, in his 84th year, and was interred beside his wife in St. Finbarre's Cemetery, Cork.

WILLIAM HENRY HILL, B.E., Architect, of Audley House, Cork, died on 28 July 1911. He was a Fellow of both the English and Irish Institutes of Architects, and enjoyed an extensive practice as senior partner in the firm of W. H. Hill & Son, Cork. He was the son of William Hill, an architect practising in Cork in the early part of the last century. He became a Member of this Society in 1878.

In 1860 he was appointed diocesan architect for the united diocese of Down, Connor, and Dromore, and subsequently for the united diocese of

Cork, Cloyne, and Ross; the latter position he held until the disestablishment. He was the architect for St. Luke's Church, Cork, and many other churches in the south of Ireland, as well as several public buildings. When the National University was established, he was appointed a member of the governing body of University College, Cork.

His integrity of character, coupled with a kindly disposition, earned for him, both in public and in private life, general respect and esteem.

On the occasion of Their Majesties KING GEORGE V and QUEEN MARY's first visit to Ireland in July, the following Address was drawn up by the President and Council, and presented to Their Majesties on July 10th by the President, Dr. Cochrane, I.S.O., and Mr. E. C. R. Armstrong, Hon. Gen. Sec. :—

“ TO HIS MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY GEORGE V

OF THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND AND OF THE BRITISH DOMINIONS BEYOND THE SEAS, KING, DEFENDER OF THE FAITH, EMPEROR OF INDIA.

“THE HUMBLE ADDRESS of the PRESIDENT AND COUNCIL OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF IRELAND.

“MAY IT PLEASE YOUR MAJESTY,

“We take the earliest opportunity of offering to you and to Her Majesty Queen Mary our dutiful congratulations on this your first visit as King and Queen to this portion of your dominions.

“Three generations of your Royal House have shown much favour to our Society. Her late Majesty Queen Victoria in recognition of our labours was pleased to authorize the addition of the title ‘Royal’ to the name of the Society. Your Majesty has already honoured us by being a *Fellow* of our Society and our present Patron-in-Chief. Your illustrious Grandfather and your Royal Father were likewise *Fellows*, and, in succession, Patrons-in-Chief.

“Our countrymen take a keen interest in the Antiquities and Ancient History of their native land. It has been the purpose of our Society since its foundation to preserve, examine, and illustrate the Antiquities of Ireland.

“In pursuance of this purpose our Society published a journal the course of which exceeds over sixty-one years, and by gracious command of Her late Majesty Queen Victoria our publications were ordered for the Royal Library at Windsor.

“We hope that your Majesty's reign may inaugurate and coincide with a long period of literary activity in Ireland, and that this activity

may lead to a more thorough and widespread knowledge of the History, Language, Literature, and Antiquities of our country.

“We also hope that your present visit may be followed in future years by a more lengthened stay among us, that your Majesty may be enabled to see some of our Ancient Monuments, and that we may also enlist the interest of Her Majesty in a study which gives very valuable help towards clearly understanding the true history of Ireland.

“Trusting that the visit of your Majesties may leave pleasant and happy memories,

“We are,

“Your Majesty’s dutiful servants and subjects.

“(By Order)

“ROBERT COCHRANE, *President*.

“E. C. R. ARMSTRONG, } *Hon. Gen.*

“MICHAEL J. M’ENERY, } *Secs.*

“SOCIETY’S ROOMS,

“6 ST. STEPHEN’S GREEN,

“DUBLIN,

“1911.”

The following general reply to the Addresses was read, and a copy handed to the President:—

“I have read with the greatest pleasure your most loyal Addresses, conveying as each one of them does your assurances of devotion to my Throne and Person; and I tender to you all my thanks for the affectionate welcome you have given to the Queen and myself on our first visit to Ireland since my accession.

“I am sorry to be unable to make a separate acknowledgment of each Address, but their great number, representing so many different aspects of your National life, renders that impossible.

“During past years I have spent many happy days in Ireland, and I hope to enjoy many more in the years that lie before us.

“I am glad to be told of the increasing prosperity and well-being of my Irish people in all four provinces, and to be able to observe signs of reviving activity in many of the Arts and Crafts, Sciences and callings which contribute so much to build up the character of a people and to provide outlets for their abundant energy.

“I notice with filial pride and pleasure that in almost every one of your Addresses reference is made to the deep affection my beloved father

entertained for your country, and to the influence he exerted to secure its advancement to prosperity.

“It is, I do assure you, my intention to follow in my father’s footsteps in the same direction, and to do everything that lies within my power to promote the happiness and general well-being of the Irish people.

“I pray that God’s blessing may attend all your laborious efforts for the health, wealth, and happiness of Ireland.”

PRESERVATION OF ANCIENT MONUMENTS.

The question of the preservation of Ancient Monuments in Ireland has continued to engage the attention of the Council during the past year, and the matter was discussed at a Meeting of the Society. The following Memorial was sent to the Chief Secretary for Ireland, and the Council understand it is receiving attention:—

TO THE RIGHT HONOURABLE AUGUSTINE BIRRELL, K.C., M.P.,
CHIEF SECRETARY TO THE LORD LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND.

THE MEMORIAL OF THE PRESIDENT AND COUNCIL OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY
OF ANTIQUARIES OF IRELAND

HUMBLY SHEWETH,

THAT the preservation of our ancient monuments having been at all times the first consideration of the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland, your Memorialists desire respectfully to direct your attention to the great destruction of such monuments going on now and for some time past.

Owing to recent land legislation, very many ancient monuments are passing into the possession of tenants and others who, unable to appreciate their scientific, historic, and antiquarian value, do not hesitate to remove or demolish them, and utilize the materials for building purposes. Instances of such vandalism are being constantly brought under the notice of this Society.

There are various Acts of Parliament under which ancient monuments may be preserved in Ireland. The Church Act of 1869 (32 & 33 Vict. c. 42, s. 25) vested certain ecclesiastical ruins in the Board of Public Works. The Ancient Monuments Act of 1882 (45 & 46 Vict. c. 73), applying to the United Kingdom, with extended powers passed for Ireland in 1892, and for England and Scotland in 1900, gave the

Government power to purchase or take over the guardianship of such ancient monuments as the owners were willing to vest. The Local Government Act of 1898 gave power to County Councils to take charge of ancient monuments; and the Land Act of 1903 contained clauses by which the Estates Commissioners could transfer ancient monuments to the Board of Public Works, or, should this Board decline, to the County Council.

The Act of 1869 transferred a number of ecclesiastical structures to the Board of Public Works; and by the Acts of 1882 and 1892 some other interesting monuments were vested in the same Board; but the provisions in the Land Act of 1903 have failed to accomplish what the Legislature intended, and have proved most disappointing.

In many cases the members of this Society made personal efforts to induce County Councils to apply the clauses of the Acts of 1898 and 1903 in connexion with ancient monuments, but the difficulty arises that there exists no properly compiled list of the remains which could be scheduled as county monuments; and it was also rightly believed that some of the more important remains in the country should be classed as national monuments, and maintained out of the vote for that purpose. This initial difficulty—the absence of a list from which a classification could be made—is one that this Society feels must be surmounted if any progress is to be made under the existing legislation.

In some cases where, under the Land Act of 1903, the monuments have been mentioned, and in due course offered to the County Councils, they have been declined, either owing to the influence of the tenants interested, or because the County Councils were averse to undertaking the responsibility, for the reasons before stated; but in any case the monument passes into the possession of the tenant unprotected.

There is a strong feeling throughout the country, and it is largely shared in by the County Councils, that immediate preliminary steps should be taken towards facilitating the preservation of these monuments; and this Society is of opinion that the preparation of the lists referred to, by some central authority, is urgent.

In England, Scotland, and Wales, Royal Commissions have been appointed to prepare an Inventory of the ancient and historical monuments and constructions from the earliest times, and to specify those that seem most worthy of preservation. This Society feels that an Inventory prepared by some such authority is even more required for Ireland; but in view of the extreme urgency, we believe that the mode of procedure in Great Britain should be varied for Ireland, so as to secure greater expedition.

The four Provinces could be worked concurrently by the same Commission, and the Inventory need not include any ecclesiastical edifices in use for religious purposes, or manors or castles still occupied by the owners or let on lease. With these and other exceptions, and

from the fact that there are no Roman remains to be examined, and that many monuments (about 220) have been scheduled already, it is believed that the Inventory for Ireland could be prepared within a comparatively short period, and at small expense.

Your Memorialists therefore earnestly request your earliest attention, and in any action you may consider advisable to institute they will be ready to give any assistance in their power; and your Memorialists will ever pray.

Signed on behalf of the Society,

ROBERT COCHRANE, *President.*

E. C. R. ARMSTRONG, } *Hon. Gen.*
M. J. M'ENERY, } *Secs.*

SOCIETY'S ROOMS,

6, ST. STEPHEN'S GREEN, DUBLIN,

9th October, 1911.

ROLL OF MEMBERSHIP.

The Roll at the end of the year 1911 stands as follows, after removing the 7 names printed at end of this report as owing subscriptions for three years:—

Hon. Fellows,	.	.	.	.	.	.	11
Life Fellows,	.	.	.	.	.	.	47
Fellows,	.	.	.	.	.	.	140
Life Members,	.	.	.	.	.	.	49
Members,	.	.	.	.	.	.	806
Total,	.	.	.	.	.	.	1053

The number on the Roll for 1910 was 1083. The decrease is caused by the deaths noted, some resignations, and the removal of the names of all those who had not paid any subscriptions for the previous three years. The numbers elected during the year were—6 Fellows, and 31 Members. It is a gratifying feature to note that Members who for various reasons had left the Society are rejoining.

The following are the names which have been removed from the List for 1911 as owing three years' subscriptions, viz., 1909, 1910, and

1911, with the option of being restored to Membership on paying up all arrears :—

FELLOWS.

Smith, Joseph, M.R.I.A., 22, Arply Street, Warrington.
Uniacke, R. G. F., B.A., Foxhall, Upminster.

MEMBERS.

Burke, Rev. W. P., St. Maryville, Cahir.
Deane, Arthur, Public Museum, Belfast.
Hamilton, Rev. James, M.A., Clara.
Kernan, George, 50, Dame-street.
Phillips, G. T., Harrowville, Kilkenny.

List of Fellows and Members elected in 1911, and Members transferred to the rank of Fellow :—

FELLOWS.

Deane, Louis E. Hall, Senior Architect, Local Government Board, Dublin.
Hewetson, John, 32, Cornwall-road, Bayswater, London (*Member*, 1909).
Humphreys, John, M.D.S., F.S.A., F.L.S., 26, Clarendon-road, Edgbaston, Birmingham.
Kelly, Denis Patrick Joseph, Mount St. Benedict, Gorey, Co. Wexford.
Scott, Anthony, C.E., M.S.A., Architect, 49, Upper Sackville-street, Dublin.
Young, Capt. William Edward, F.R.C.I., M.R.S.A., F.R.S.I., Brooklawn, Queen's-road, Teddington, Middlesex.

MEMBERS.

Brown, Alfred Kirk, A.R.I.B.A., Office of Public Works, Dublin.
Butler, Rev. Michael, D.D., P.P., Parochial House, Roundwood, Co. Wicklow.
Butler, R. M., Architect, F.R.I.B.A., 34, Upper Sackville-street, Dublin.
Carev, Rev. Robert Stewart, Minor Canon, Belfast Cathedral, 66, Eglantine-avenue, Belfast.
Craig, Rev. Robert Stewart, St. Catherine's Rectory, Tullamore.
Cronin, Richard, 49, Lansdowne-road, Dublin.
Dobbs, Miss Margaret E., Port na Gabhlán, Cushendall, Co. Antrim.
Dunlop, Robert, M.A., 1, Kaiser Wilhelm-ring, 4, Vienna.
Fox, James Joseph, Ard na Greine, 15, Bergholt Crescent, Amherst-park, London, N.
Frizell, Rev. Charles W., B.D., 6, Clarence-place, Belfast.
Gardner, Ilyd, Coed y twyn, Govilon, Abervagenny.
Guy, Wilson, Raceview-villa, Fintona, Co. Tyrone.
Harrison, Charles L., 178, Gt. Brunswick-street, Dublin.
Holt, E. W. L., M.R.I.A., Inspector of Fisheries, 46, Lr. Baggot-street, Dublin.
Howe, Thomas A. C.I.R.I.C., Belvedere, Tivoli, Cork.
Hussey, Miss, Aghadoe House, Killarney.
Hutton, Mrs. Mary A., 17, Appian-way, Dublin.
Lane-Poole, Stanley, M.A. (Oxon.), LLT.D. (Dublin), Donganstown Castle, Wicklow.
Librarian, The John Rylands Library, Deansgate, Manchester.
Librarian, Harvard College Library, Cambridge, Mass., U.S.A.
Loftus, Capt. John Blake, Mount Loftus, Goresbridge, Kilkenny.
Meadows, Henry Lloyd, M.A., F.R.A.S., Ballyrane, Killinick, Co. Wexford.
Meehan, Rev. Patrick, P.P., The Presbytery, Keadue, Carrick-on-Shannon.
O'Malley, Rev. Peter, St. Anthony's, Dubuque, Iowa, U.S.A.
Power, John Joseph, High-street, Kilkenny.
Robinson, Rev. John Lubbock, B.A., 35, Anglesea-road, Dublin.
Taylor, Nathaniel, Solicitor, 36, South Frederick-street, Dublin.
Tuthill, Mrs. Mary W. C. Villiers, The Slopes, Kingstown.
Wallace, Rev. J. Craig, Raphoe.
White, Henry Bantry, M.A., M.A.I., I.S.O., Ballingule, Donnybrook.
Winder, Very Rev. T. E., M.A., Dean of Ossory, The Deanery, Kilkenny

On the adoption of the Report the Chairman declared the following elected to their respective offices :—

AS PRESIDENT :—

GEORGE NOBLE COUNT PLUNKETT, F.S.A., M.R.I.A., K.C.H.S.

AS VICE-PRESIDENTS :—

FOR LEINSTER,	..	GEORGE A. STEVENSON, C.V.O., C.B., <i>Fellow</i> .
		THE MOST REV. NICHOLAS DONNELLY, D.D., Bishop of Canea, M.R.I.A., <i>Fellow</i> .
„ ULSTER,	..	ROBERT MAGILL YOUNG, M.R.I.A., F.R.I.B.A., <i>Fellow</i> .
„ MUNSTER,	..	O'DONOVAN, M.A., D.L., <i>Fellow</i> .
„ CONNAUGHT,		THE RIGHT HON. MICHAEL F. COX, M.D., M.R.I.A., <i>Fellow</i> .

AS MEMBERS OF COUNCIL :—

LORD WALTER FITZ GERALD, M.R.I.A., *Fellow*.
 THE RIGHT HON. WILLIAM F. BAILEY, C.B., M.A., *Member*.
 GODDARD H. ORPEN, M.R.I.A., *Member*.
 JOHN COOKE, M.A., M.R.I.A., *Fellow*.

AS AUDITORS :—

JOHN COOKE, M.A., M.R.I.A.
 S. A. O. FITZ PATRICK.

In accordance with the General Rules of the Society, No. 11, the Hon. Treasurer read out the list of Fellows and Members owing for two and three years, to be printed in the *Journal* as follows :—

FELLOW OWING FOR THREE YEARS.

Forshaw, Charles, LL.D., 4, Hustler-terrace, Bradford.

MEMBERS OWING FOR THREE YEARS,

Carroll, Anthony R., 47, North Great George's-street, Dublin.
 Carter, Joseph S., Benard, Galway.
 Cuthbert, David, Devon Chambers, Sydney, New South Wales.
 Pinegan, Rev. Peter, C.C., St. Patrick's, Dundalk.
 Green, Miss, 137, St. Stephen's-green, Dublin.
 Le Bane, Daniel, D.L.N.S., Killarney.
 Lovegrove, E. W., M.A., The Schoolhouse, Stamford.
 Mahony, Pierce Gun, M.R.I.A., 24, Burlington-road, Dublin.
 Martin, R. T., 137, St. Stephen's-green, Dublin.
 Morgan, Arthur P., D.L.N.S., Tuam.
 M'Aleer, H. K., XL, Bar., Sixmilecross.
 M'Carthy, Charles, 2, Emmett-place, Cork.
 Nolan, Miss Louisa, 69, Northumberland-road, Dublin.
 Sheridan, Mrs., 26, North Earl-street, Dublin.

FELLOWS OWING FOR TWO YEARS.

Collins, George, 49, Upper Mount-street, Dublin.
 Gibson, Rev. John, LL.D., Elcheater, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
 Kelly, George A. P., Cloonglasnymon, Strokestown.
 Nixon, William, 10, Whitehall-street, Dundee.
 Phené, John S., LL.D., 5, Carlton-terrace, London, S.W.
 Tighe, Michael J., M.R.I.A., Merville, Galway.

MEMBERS OWING FOR TWO YEARS.

Baile, Robert, M.A., J.P., Ranelagh School, Athlone.
 Beere, D. M., C.E., Melbourne, Victoria.
 Blakeley, John T., Avenue-road, Lurgan.
 Burke, Rev. Thomas, P.P., Kinvara, Co. Galway.
 Dalton, John Paul, Camden Hotel, Cork.
 Dickenson, Colonel W. C., 22, Hereford-square, London, S.W.
 Fitz Patrick, P., D.I.N.S., Cavan.
 Gloster, Arthur B., Beechfield, Fermoy.
 Keelan, Patrick, 13, Greville-street, Mullingar.
 Lloyd, Miss Annie, 16, Pembroke-park, Dublin.
 Mahony, Rev. Henry, Cambridge House, Rathmines.
 Moynagh, Stephen H., Roden-place, Dundalk.
 McInery, T. J., 8, Shamrock-villas, Drumcondra.
 Toner, Rev. Joseph, St. Laurence, Pittsburg, U.S.A.
 Tierney, Denis J., 9, Mountpleasant, College-road, Cork.

The Meeting then adjourned until 8.30 o'clock p.m.

The Evening Meeting was held at 8.30 o'clock in the Society's Rooms,
 COUNT PLUNKETT, F.S.A., *President*, in the Chair.

The following papers were read, and referred to the Council for publication :—

- “Note on a Gold Lunula recently found in Hanover.” By E. C. R. Armstrong,
 F.S.A., *Hon. Gen. Sec.*
 “Dublin Cathedral Bells, 1670.” By the Rev. J. L. Robinson, B.A., *Member*.

The following paper was taken as read, and referred to the Council for publication :—

- “A note on the Glenfahan Ogam Stone and its bearing on Solar Worship in Ireland.”
 By Robert Dunlop, M.A., *Member*.

The Meeting then adjourned until 27 February 1912.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED IN 1911.

- American Antiquarian Society Proceedings, vol. xx, part 3.
 Antiquary, The, for 1911.
 "A Quantock Family": the Stawells of Cothelstone, the Barons Stawell of Somerton,
 and the Stawells of Devonshire and the County Cork." By, and the gift of,
 Colonel George Dodsworth Stawell.
 Archaeologia Cambrensis, 6th Series, vol. xi, parts 1, 2, 3, and 4.
 Armagh Clergy and Parishes. By the Rev. J. B. Leslie, M.A.
 Belfast Naturalists' Field Club Proceedings, vol. vi, part 4.
 Bristol and Gloucestershire Archaeological Society Trans., vol. xxxiii, parts 1 and 2.
 British and American Archaeological Society of Rome Journal, vol. 4, no. 4.
 British Archaeological Association Journal, vol. xvi, part 2; vol. xvii, parts 1 and 2.
 Cambridge Antiquarian Society Proceedings, nos. 58-60.
 Cambridge and Huntingdon Archaeological Society Transactions, vol. iii, part 6.
 Chester Archaeological Society Journal, N.S., vol. xvii.
 Cork Historical and Archaeological Society Journal, vol. xvi, no. 88; vol. xvii,
 nos. 89-91.
 Crofton Memoirs. By, and gift of, Henry Thomas Crofton.
 Det Kongelige Norske Videnskapers Selskaps Skrifter, 1909.
 Dorset Natural History and Antiquarian Field Club, vol. xxxi.
 Epigraphia Indica, vol. x, parts 5 and 6.
 Folk Lore, vol. xxi, no. 4; vol. xxii, nos. 1 and 3.
 Fornvannen for 1910.
 Historic Society of Lancashire and Cheshire, vol. lxii.
 Institute of Civil Engineers of Ireland Transactions, vol. xxxvii.
 Irish Builder for 1911.
 Kildare Archaeological Society Journal, vol. vi, nos. 5 and 6.
 Numismatic Chronicle, 4th Series, nos. 40, 41, and 42.
 Palestine Exploration Fund Quarterly Statements for 1911.
 Revue Celtique, vol. xxxi, no. 4; vol. xxxii, nos. 1, 2, and 3.
 Royal Anthropological Institute Journal, vols. xl and xli.
 Royal Archaeological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland Journal, vol. lxxviii.
 nos. 268, 269, 270, and 271.
 Royal Institute of British Architects Journal, vol. xviii, parts 1, 2, 3, and 4;
 Kalendar 1911-1912.
 Royal Irish Academy Proceedings, vol. xxix, Sec. C, nos. 1-8.
 Smithsonian Institution Report, 1910.
 Société de Archéologie de Bruxelles Annales, tome xxiv, liv. 3 and 4; tome xxv, liv. 1;
 Annuaire, tome xxii.
 Society of Antiquaries of London Proceedings, vol. xxiii, no. 2; Archaeologia,
 vol. lxii, part 2.
 Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle-on-Tyne Proceedings, 3rd Series, vol. iv,
 pp. 285-332; vol. v, pp. 1-116; Aeliana, vol. vii.
 Society of Antiquaries of Scotland Proceedings, vol. xlv.
 Society of Architects Year Book, 1911; Journal, vol. iv, nos. 39-50.
 Somersetshire Archaeological Society Proceedings, 3rd Series, vol. xvi.
 Surrey Archaeological Collections, vol. xxiv.
 The Obituary Book of the Franciscan Monastery at Galway, with Notes thereon by
 Martin J. Blake.
 Thoresby Society, vol. xviii, part 3, nos. 40 and 41; vol. xix, no. 42.
 Wiltshire Archaeological and Natural History Magazine, vol. xxxvi, no. 114;
 vol. xxxvii, no. 115; Inquisitions Post Mortem, parts ii and iii.
 Yorkshire Archaeological Journal, vol. xxi, parts 82 and 83.
 Yorkshire Philosophical Society Annual Report, 1910.

EVENING MEETINGS.

AN EVENING MEETING of the Society was held in the Society's Rooms, 6, St. Stephen's-green, Dublin, on Tuesday, 27th February, 1912, at 8.30, the *President*, COUNT PLUNKETT, F.S.A., in the Chair, when the following paper was read by M. J. M'Enery, M.R.I.A.:—

“Promontory Forts and their legends in the Co. Mayo” (with Lantern Illustrations).

By T. J. Westropp, M.A., M.R.I.A.

The Meeting then adjourned until the 26th March, 1912.

An Evening Meeting of the Society was held in the Society's Rooms, 6, St. Stephen's Green, Dublin, on Tuesday, 26th March, 1912, at 8.30 p.m.

In the absence of the President, Dr. Robert Cochrane, Past President, was called on to preside, and in opening the proceedings he drew attention to the movement that was on foot for the erection of a memorial to the late Dr. George Petrie. He read a copy of the circular letter which was about to be distributed with a view to securing generous support for the erection of some memorial over the grave in Mount Jerome Cemetery, which is unmarked by any monument other than the official number; and it is felt by the many admirers of his work that the time is opportune to establish some memorial recording his services to Irish archaeology. At a recent meeting of their Society it will be recollected that Mr. Butler in his paper on “Early Irish Architecture” made the first public mention that Petrie's grave was without a memorial of any kind. The subject was afterwards referred to in *The Irish Builder*, and later Mr. Perceval Graves in his “Margaret Stokes Memorial Lecture” at Alexandra College made some practical suggestions.

The matter had been taken in hand and a small committee formed, with their President, Count Plunkett, and himself as treasurers, and Mr. Butler as one of the secretaries. The suggestion having emanated at one of their meetings, it would seem most appropriate for the Society to identify itself with the project, and it was hoped that a good number of the members who were present would join the committee. The first matter would be the erection of a memorial over the grave, but as the space is small, and for other reasons, the monument there need not be of any great extent; it will then remain for the subscribers to decide what additional form of memorial should be adopted to perpetuate his

memory, and this of course will largely depend on the amount of money received.

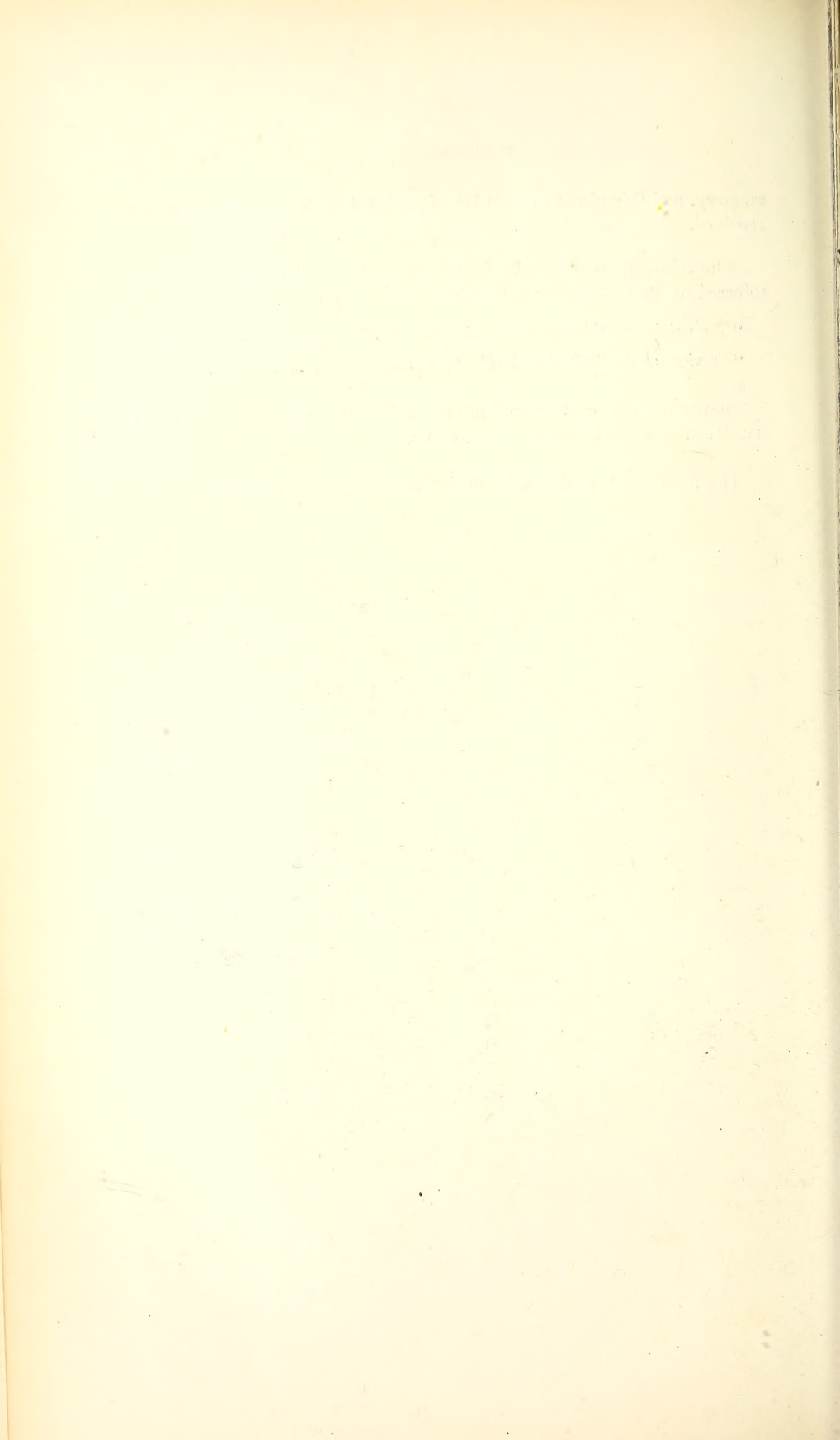
The following papers (with lantern-slide illustrations) were read, and referred to the Council for publication :—

“The Origins of Irish Romanesque Architecture.” By Charles M'Neill, *Member*.

“Carvings at the Rock of Cashel.” By P. J. Lynch, *M.R.I.A., Fellow*.

In the absence of the author of the latter paper, it was read by Mr. M. J. M'Enery, Honorary Secretary.

The meeting then adjourned until Tuesday, 30th April next.



THE JOURNAL
OF
THE ROYAL SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES
OF IRELAND
FOR THE YEAR 1912

PAPERS AND PROCEEDINGS—PART II, VOL. XLII

Papers

THE PROMONTORY FORTS AND EARLY REMAINS OF THE
COASTS OF COUNTY MAYO

PART I.—THE NORTH COAST (TIRAWLEY AND ERRIS)

BY THOMAS JOHNSON WESTROPP, M.A.

[Continued from p. 59.]

DOWNPATRICK AND DUNBRISTE (Ordnance Survey Map, No. 7).—Downpatrick Head is a fine mass of picturesquely stratified, friable cliffs, projecting boldly from the north coast of Tirawley, not far from the village of Ballycastle, near the shattered fragment of Portnehally Castle.¹ A fault running nearly north and south through the rock originated a long waterway with openings in the roof called (as elsewhere in county

¹ Portnehaylla, 1590–92 (*Fiants*, 5495, 5798), probably the “Port Vale” (Port Nale) of the Ortelius map, *Theatrum orbis Terrarum*, 1589. It has been rendered port of the stone fort (aileach) on no early authority, but may simply mean “port (or fort) of the brine.” William Bourke (Mac Shane Mac Oliver), who died 24th July, 1595, held it among his castles, bawnes, and villis—Ballycashell and the “fortilegium lapideum” of Castle Lackan, with land in Foghill (*Exchequer Inquisition*, No. 25, 1615). Pierce Barrett, of Ballesekeery, near Rosserk, held the castle of Portinally and Ballycashill or Cashill, July, 1607 (*Chancery Inquisition*, No. 5). Oliver Bourke fitz Edmund and others of his family held Portnahally, castle, town, and lands, January, 1617 (*Ibid.*, Additional Inquisitions). *The Book of Survey*, 1655, gives it (p. 269) as Portnehelly, Portnehala, *als.* Portnehely, *als.* Owenkeely.

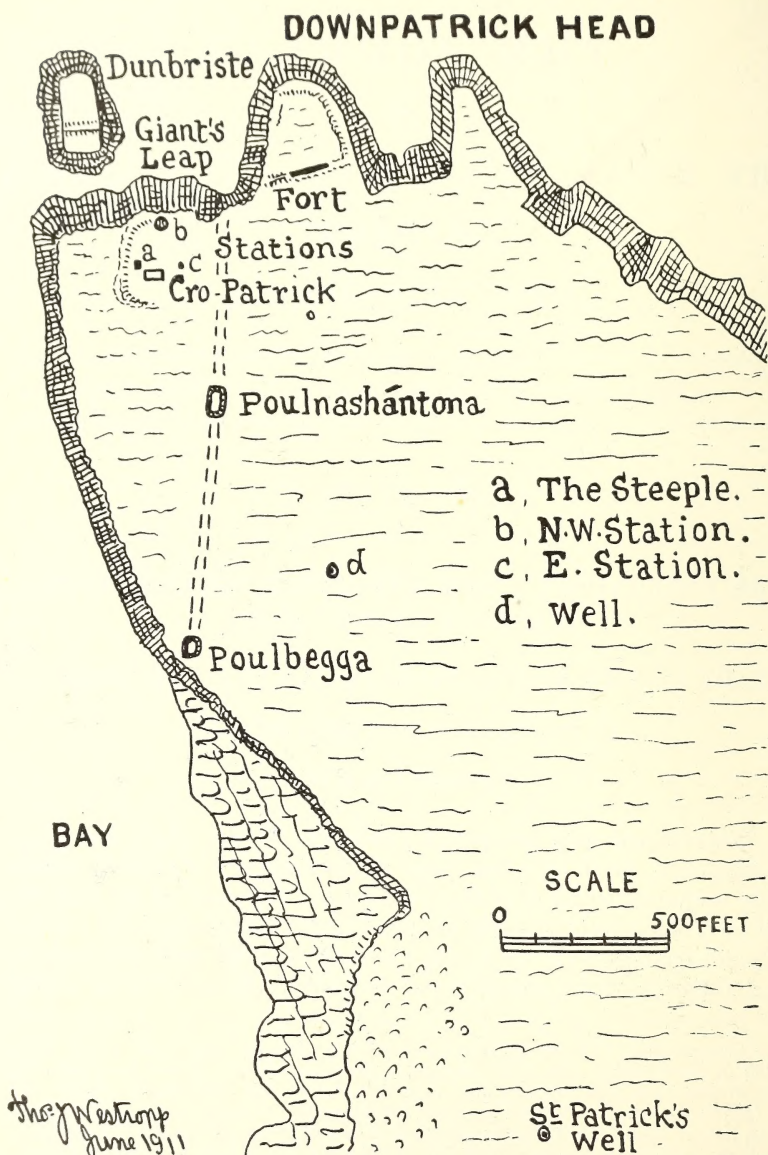


FIG. 2.—DOWNPATRICK.

Mayo) a *poll a tsedn tona*, or *poulnashantóna*.¹ A cross cavern ran along a line of cleavage east and west. The first originated two bold promontories at the end of the peninsula; the second, when its arch partly fell in, isolated the western headland, called Dunbriste.² Each headland had been fortified in early days by a wall and earthworks. In front of Dunbriste some early Christian built a *cashel* and oratory dedicated to (if not founded by) St. Patrick, whence the modern name and its Irish equivalent *ceann duin phadraig*. I know of no early record connecting it with the saint. The name does not occur in the *Onomasticon Goedelicum*.

The owner of "Downpatrick and Cartrone Knockan in Tirawley," Hugh Boy McCoenell, of Rathlackan, was attainted for rebellion, and his lands granted to John Rawson and Henry Deane in 1589, the *Fiant*, dating June, 1594. A further lease was granted under Royal Letter of July, 1592, and one to William Taaffe of same in 1596.³ In the Chancery Inquisition of Jan. 4th, 1617, Richard Lord Boyle is seized in fee of various lands and 3 cartrons in Knockdownpatrick in Tirawley. In the Book of Distribution and Survey⁴ under the parish of Kilbridey and barony of Tirawley, the Earl of Cork holds Knocks *alias* Doonepatricke⁵ 3 cartrons, 95 ac. 2 roods in all. The oratory made by Patrick at Ross mac caithni (filiorum caithni) has been identified with the church, but was evidently Ross mac paidin,⁶ on Killala Bay, with its tradition of a buried church in the sandhills.

The place has been described by several writers⁷—Dr. James MacParlan in 1802, and by the Rev. Caesar Otway in 1841; also in an unpublished letter of T. O'Connor, annotated by Dr. John O'Donovan in 1838. The first exaggerates the cliff to twice its height, which led O'Connor and O'Donovan (as too often in the *Letters*, which were, however, not intended for publication) to a series of offensive and hypercritical attacks on the author.

¹ Such chasms of course are found down the coast, e.g., in the fosse of Doonegall fort, Clare, *Journal*, xxxviii., pp. 28, 38; Darby's Island, Kerry, *Ibid.*, xl., p. 17; Duncanuig fort, Kerry; and the Worm Holes, near Dun Aengusa in Aran.

² "Doon Bristhee," in *Wylde's Map*; "Dunbriste," in MacParlan, *loc. cit.*, pp. 151, 153.

³ *Fiants*, 5865 and 6016.

⁴ No. 1. Additional Inquisitions of James I.

⁵ Public Record Office, p. 270.

⁶ The typical "q to p change," though the modern form suggests derivation from the Mac Wattin, Mac Baiten, or Mac Padin Barretts, who held land along the Moy, O'Donovan notes Ros mac Caitni (Ordnance Survey Letters, county Mayo, mss. R. I. Acad., 14 E. 18, vol. i., p. 259). Mr. Knox locates it at Downpatrick, *History of Mayo*, p. 29. The *Tripartite Life of St. Patrick* (ed. Stokes, pp. 133-137) says that Patrick crossed the Muad (Moy) to Hui Amalgada, and met twelve sons of Amalgaidh, son of Fiachra. It mentions Cross Patraic, with Telachinnandruad to the west of it on the east of the wood of Fochlad; Glaiiss Conaig is between them; Ochtar Caerthin; Donnach Mór; Cell Alaid (Killala); Cell Forglaid on the west of the Moy; Forrach macc nAmalgodo; the well of Oenadarc, with its steep mound; Ferta of Loch Dalla; Lecc Finn; Cell More Ochtair Muaidhe (Kilmoremoy); Echtras Fert at the ford; Bertlacha (Bertragh) on the Moy estuary; into Hui Fiachrach (Tireragh) again.

⁷ *Statistical Survey of County Mayo*, p. 151; *Erris*, p. 231; O. S. Letters, I., p. 272-292.

They call him "cracked," accuse him of inventing things¹ not observed by O'Connor, but still remaining, and sneer at his descriptions²—a warning to those calling for hurried publication of these hasty and unrevised, though very valuable, letters.

I will now add an independent description, taking the remains in order of place and (I believe) of time, having been able to spend a long afternoon of faultless light and weather on their study, in last June, aided by Dr. George Fogerty, R.N.

DUNBRISTE.—The great sea rock (so strangely surviving the cataclysm by which the headland was wrecked and subsequent centuries of storms and unresting waves) towers impressively for about 150 feet over the

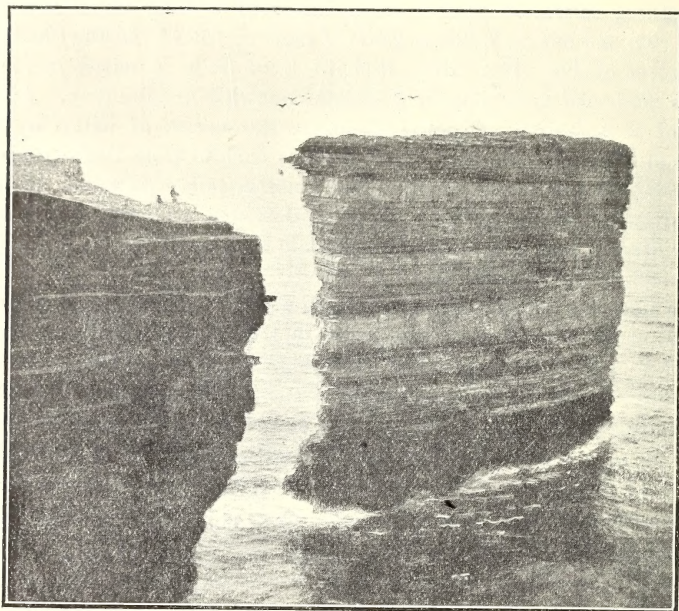


FIG. 3.—DUNBRISTE, WITH ANCIENT WALL ON ROCK,
DOWNPATRICK HEAD, CO. MAYO.

churning waters, its every coign of vantage crowded by gulls and sea-birds. It stands about 250 feet out from "the bastions of the main cliff's northward wall," and about 500 feet from the eastern head. Vergil's lines on Sicily vividly describe Dunbriste—"Haec loca, vi, quondam, et vasta convulsa ruina, dissiluisse, ferunt, cum, protinus, utraque tellus una foret."

¹ Such as the "ancient crosses."

² Similar attacks on John O'Flaherty and Ledwich are found in the *Aran Letters*, 1839. By a strange nemesis O'Donovan fell into MacParlan's very error by doubling the height of the cliff at Dubh Cathair.

Tradition says that its cleavage was simultaneous with the great landslip at Slieve Croaghan, on Achill, near Dugort, and the cutting away of Dunadearg fort in the Mullet. Thus, also, legend in county Clare connects the splitting of Mutton Island and sinking of Kilstuithin and its gold-roofed towers with the name of *Croaghan*. It is also noteworthy that the *Annals of MacFirbis* records the cutting of the rock of Durooss promontory, in Tirawley, by the sea in 1393.¹

In view of conflicting statements I carefully examined its summit with a strong glass, and from several directions. I am satisfied that a low wall of flat stones runs east and west across the platform. A stone slab stands upright behind it among heaps, apparently of stones, bossed and partly hid by luxuriant sea-pink. I saw no trace of the gateway, or of any second wall, and cannot find that the existing wall is in line with any work on the mainland.

MacParlan first noted "the ruins of some buildings on the detached rock."² O'Connor says:—"The ruins of the building are clearly visible, small flat stones, from a quantity lying in a confused position and in an interrupted heap, cover the whole south-west side, and across in that direction from east to west I saw a piece of stone wall in which is observed a doorway or gateway. The original breadth of the passage cannot be well ascertained, for the part of the wall on the west side, which is only about 3 feet long and 5 feet high, does not retain the original form of this entrance. The portion to the east by which a person can discern that there was an entrance is no more than 4 yards long and 3 feet high. . . . Behind this wall to the north is seen a great height (I suppose) of rubbish, now covered over with green sod."³

Otway corroborates this—"With the naked eye you can discern them plainly, and by means of a telescope better; the walls of an oblong building—as far as may be guessed about 20 feet by 15 feet; in the middle of that side of the building, looking towards the mainland, there is a doorway; you see the dressed faces of the large stones forming the jambs of the entrance, which is constructed, like all the ancient doorways I am acquainted with in Ireland, without any reveals and narrowing from the bottom upwards. To the westward, again, of the larger building you see another smaller one just on the edge of the western cliff, and all in ruins. Behind the larger building . . . is an earthen mound overhanging the northern cliff."⁴ The gannet then nested on the rock.

¹ Cited in note under that year in O'Donovan's *Annals of Four Masters*. We note the recent collapse of rocks in forts at Cashlaunicrobin, Horse Island, and Dunnabineena later in this paper.

² *Loc. cit.*, p. 151.

³ *O. S. Letters*, June 17th, 1839, at Baile an Chaisil, pp. 272-292, especially p. 277.

⁴ *Erris*, p. 234.

LEGENDS.—Besides the name *Dunbriste*, the rock was locally called *Dun Geodruisge*, from a giant, Geodruisge, Deodruisge, or Johdhrick, of whom variant legends are told. O'Connor, in 1838, collected several—(1) The giant used to annoy St. Patrick when the latter ascended the altar, so the saint prayed, the rock split from the land, and the tyrant perished. (2) Geodruisge was a pirate who ravaged the neighbourhood, bringing the spoils to his *dún*. A poor widow came to ask for her cattle, he refused, she cursed him, and the rock split away. (3) St. Patrick went to get redress for the plundered peasantry. He knelt in prayer before the *dún*, where the north station remains on the edge of the cliff. The giant hurled a spear, but it stuck close beside Patrick, Geodruisge turned to flee, when the whole rock between him and the fort collapsed. Some say that the "Paganee King" was converted, became a monk, and was eventually ordained a bishop. (4) Others, that he endeavoured to leap back to his treasure in the fort, but fell short and was lost in the "Giant's Leap."¹ (5) Another version says that he was absent on a raid when the rock fell, and returning with the plunder found his fort inaccessible and sailed away, being never seen again in Tirawley. The last was told to Otway by G. Crampton, with the addition that a Danish ship came to the rock a century before (1740), the crew got a rope over the rock by flying a kite, and, aided by a parchment, found and removed a heap of gold.² I was told that Johdhrick and his family lived on Doon-Brist when it joined the land; he used to come out when St. Patrick was at Mass and spit at him. The saint punished, and perhaps he killed, him by splitting the rock. I also heard the episode of the giant throwing a rock and just missing the saint.

O'Donovan³ calls it "Dun Deodruise, a remarkable lofty rock, off Downpatrick Head, in the parish of Kilbride and Barony of Tirawley. On this rock stood an ancient fortress, which has not been explored." Another name "Dun Briocha," evidently a mistake for "Dun Bristha," occurs on local postcards.

It is probable that (like Baginbun) Dunabrattin, Dunsheane, Doon Castle, and Dun Kilmore forts) the main enclosure had a fortified subsidiary headland, of which the neck collapsed with impressive ruin. We

¹ O'Donovan derives this from the *leap* of the waves, but inland "leaps" (as at Ardnurher) are common, and similar legends are widespread. I have noted near forts the Leap of Ballingarry in Kerry, Cuchullin's Leap, the Leap of O'Brien's horse at Dunlicka, Leim Chaite and Leim Conor in Clare, the Leap of Cloghanoigre at Gortaduinin cliff fort, Ardmore, Waterford (Rev. P. Power, *Journal Waterford and S.-E. Ireland Archaeol. Soc. x.*, p. 22), the "Sea Horse's Leap" at Dunfiachrach, Leimataggart, Leamanirmore (Firmor, i.e., giant), and the Giant's Leap, all in county Mayo.

² Legends in *O. S. Letters*, pp. 291-2, and *Erris*, p. 241. What was the fate of Lieut. Henri's *Story Book*, so often cited by Otway? After nineteen years of close and acute observation in Mayo it should be of high value to all students of Irish folklore, social customs, and tradition. If its existence is known, may I hope that this may lead to its recovery and publication?

³ *Hy Fiachrach*, p. 480.

shall see several "modern instances" in this county (as at Cashlaunicrobin, Horse Island, and Dunnahineena, also elsewhere at Bishop's Island, Kilkee, Island Ikane, and Lisheencankeeragh) where a fortified headland has either been isolated by the fall of the rock, or, as at the last,

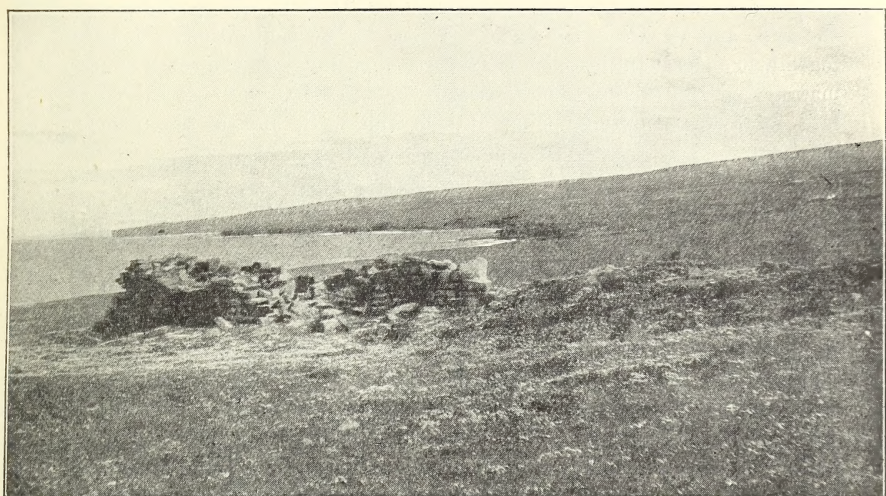


FIG. 4.—CLIFF FORT, DOWNPATRICK HEAD, CO. MAYO.

entirely collapsed, only leaving the fortification. At Dunminulla the ground behind the works has also slipped away.

CLIFF FORT.—Mac Parlan regarded the wall across the eastern headland as a portion "of the castle called Downpatrick, or Dunbriste." It is quite possible that one wall crossed the Head till (as at Doon-Cloghanecanuig, Baginbun, and Cloghansavaun) the sea cut in behind it, or that two headlands were separately fortified, as at Dun-Kilmore, and that they had been separated by the fall of the roof of the Poulashantōna before the walls were built.

The rampart is of large slabs, among the finest specimens of Irish fort masonry, though rather late in character. It rests on a low mound, 42 feet thick, probably an earlier work, which once surrounded the whole headland, though much has disappeared by cliff falls; the actual wall is of straight dry masonry, 5 feet thick (not "7 feet," as Otway states, or "grouted"),¹ and nearly 8 feet high, and lies east and west. From the east cliff it has been removed for 38 feet; it is then fairly perfect for 63 feet, and rarely under 7 feet high; for 24 feet it is much broken; then we see a narrow entrance, 4 feet 3 inches wide; thence the fallen wall lies

¹ O'Connor says it is lime-built.

for 30 feet, and foundations for 69 feet more. The headland is about 240 feet across.

I was told by a farmer that "this fort was later than Doon Brist, and was built by another man, who, when people came from Donegal to rob him and the owner of Doonminulla fort, over there, he would see them, and blow a horn, and all his cows would gallop up the hill, and run in through the gate, and be safe in the fort." Whatever be the authority for the legend, it at least tallies with the earlier appearance of the small, rough masonry on Dunbriste. The "caserns" noted by Otway are evidently late folds and shelters, being outside the wall, and of the poorest masonry.

TEMPLEPATRICK AND THE STATIONS.—St. Patrick's Church, called "Patrick's Cro,"¹ on James Wyld's map, is a small oratory, excellently built, of long slabs, less massive than those of the cliff-fort. The walls have a slight plinth like other early churches and round towers, and at least one dry-stone fort, Ballyallaban.² The north-west corner, and the west jamb of the door, have curiously formed coigns of two wedge-shaped stones, forming a right angle. The wall is about 3 feet 6 inches high, 4 feet 3 inches at the south-west angle. The interior is not rectangular; it is 15 feet 10 inches wide, the north 33 feet 7 inches, and the south wall 34 feet 5 inches. The south door had slightly projecting outer jambs, with a reveal; the opening is 3 feet wide, and 15 feet from the west wall. The lintel has fallen, and is 3 feet 8 inches by 10 inches by 8 inches. Inside is a rude altar, 4 feet 9 inches long in the south-west corner. On it lies the curious "Lamb's Head stone," the "Anvil Stone," a very regular oblong block with a raised panel on top, is not far distant. On it (says tradition) St. Patrick shod his ass when he first came to Connacht.³

(a) A station, or "altar," lies 8 feet from the north-west angle; its south side is in line with the north wall of the "Cro." It was called "the steeple" and *Caisléan Phadraig*, the first in 1802, both in 1839. I heard neither on my visit. O'Connor describes it as 10 feet square, of two stages. The platforms or steps (of which I only measured the lower) were 10 feet, 7 feet 7 inches, 6 feet 10 inches, and 4 feet 3 inches square. Above this the angles changed in lozenge fashion to the ones below.⁴ The upper part has been somewhat rudely rebuilt, as a pier; one of the early crosses has been placed on top; (b) the second lies 117 feet to the north on the edge of the cliff, it is a low circular mound of earth and stones, covered with sea-pink, and dug up by men and rabbits. It is 24 feet over all; a slight furrow inside marks the thickness of the wall. It

¹ Like *Cro Caeimghin*, St. Kevin's Oratory at Glendalough.

² *Journal*, xxxi, p. 283.

³ *Erris*, pp. 232-255.

⁴ O. S. Letters, p. 288.



FIG. 5.—WALL OF PROMONTORY FORT, DOWNPATRICK HEAD, CO. MAYO.

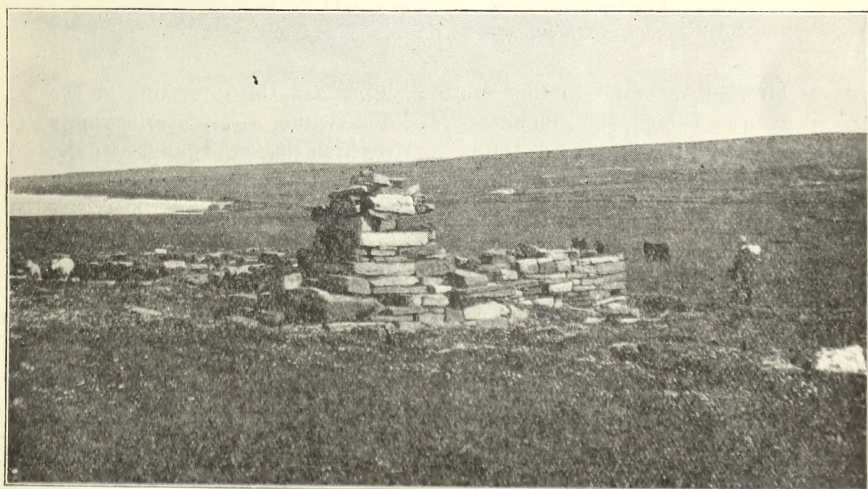


FIG. 6.—TEMPLEPATRICK AND THE "STEEPLE," DOWNPATRICK HEAD, CO. MAYO.

was possibly the site of a circular hut; (c) a few scattered stones and a small pillar, at 33 feet west from the church, form the third station. The north station commands a magnificent view. Westward, for over seventeen miles, lies the wild coast, ending in the tower-like Dunminulla, and outside it the blue fang-like Buddagh, and the Stags of Broadhaven.¹ Nearer are the lofty, bending head of Benwee-Geevraun and the Behy cliffs. To the north and east are the cloud-like coast of Donegal, forty miles away, and faint outlines of Benbulbin and Knocknarea, the last crowned by the cairn of great Queen Medbh; nearer are the sandy shores

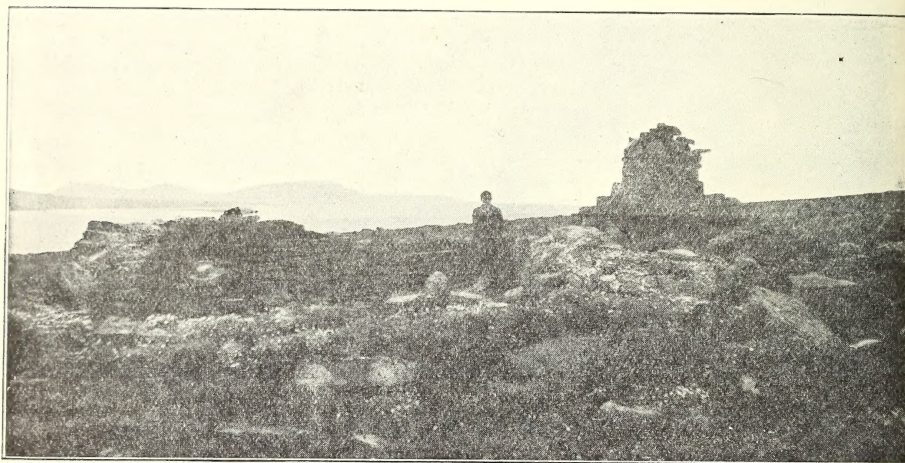


FIG. 7.—TEMPLEPATRICK, WITH THE "STEEPLE" AND ANVIL-STONE,
DOWNPATRICK HEAD, CO. MAYO.

of Tíreragh, so fatal to the Armada ships, and the low cliffs of the Laggan.² Inland, the summit of Nephin is visible, barely overlooking a gap in the hills. Seaward, Dunbriste rises high above the hungry waves, and the "landless waters of the west" are said to cover the magic land

¹ I first find the name on the map of Juan de la Cosa in 1500 as "Estacas," while Diego Homen in 1569 calls these rocks "C Stacas" (Nordenskiöld's "Periplus," maps xxviii. and xliii.). In Hardiman's map No. 14 (c. 1590) there are the "Stakes," *Theatrum orbis Terrarum*, 1589, "Stakey"; the *Zee Atlas Oste Werelte*, Jacob Aertoz Colon, "Staex von Broadhaven"; *La Neptune Francois*, Paris, 1693, "Estocs de Broadhaven." Johan von Kenlen, *Zee Atlas*, 1697, "Stakes von Brodhavē"; Louis Renard, *Atlas de la Navigation*, 1715, "Staecz van Broadhaven"; *Halley's Atlas*, c. 1705, "The Tunns"; and so John Baptist Honan's *Grossa Atlas* (Nürnberg), 1731. They are of schist rock, fine spiked pyramids, save that nearest the land, and rise 243, 256, 312, and 316 feet above the sea.

² The Laggan includes Dunfeeny, Kilfian, and part of Moygawnagh parishes, being bounded on the east by Caille Fochlut. Aodh Ua Muireadhaigh, chief of the Lagan, was slain at Killala by the *Comarb* on Sunday after hearing Mass, 1267. His tribe slew the *Comarb* next year (*Annals Four Masters*).

from Teelin to the Stags, "sprung from the sea without root, sprung without graft from the years," where the seal-men dwell.¹

From the station traces of a low mound, 12 feet thick, run along the cliff, bending southward in a wavy line. At 54 feet from the west of the church it sweeps round equidistant from the south-west angle. Little can be traced from south of that corner; but in 1839 some of the eastern part remained. O'Connor described the early cashel, the stones, covered with lichen and moss, remained to the east and the entrance to the west. All has now disappeared, the eastern part without leaving a ripple on the velvet sward.

THE POULNASHANTONAS.—The Head is so devoid of grass that one wonders what the lean kine can find to support life in such a famine field. In its sward opens a dark chasm (90 feet by 33 feet—O'Connor says 100 feet by 50 feet); the waves ripple, with beautiful shades of emerald and beryl, far below. The roof is not arched, but of level lintels. Like those at Leimataggart, Dunnamo, and Dunadearg, it is called *Pollnashantona*,² "the hole of the ancient wave." The passage runs southward, and at its end, almost at the western cliff of the Head, is another ope, "Poulbegga"; it is curious to hear out of its darkness the sound of the waves breaking in the north bay. I was told that when, in 1798, the yeomanry ravaged the Laggan, all the mature men in the neighbourhood were lowered into the abyss for safety, the women and children flying to the hills. When the ravagers had burned, wasted, and gone, the poor folk returned to find that the tide had risen, and that their husbands and relations were all drowned in the fatal chasm. This is no fiction, for Otway heard it in 1838 from many who were then children, and notes that no old men were to be seen in the neighbourhood of the Head.³

PATTERNS.—The great *patterns* in honour of St. Patrick have greatly fallen off in observance. In 1802 Mac Parlan writes—"Hither the common people resort to do penance about a number of stone crosses, going round and round again, and dropping beads . . . on Good Friday, where the priest attends to read the Passion of our Saviour."⁴ O'Connor found in 1838 that the people still frequent the stations on "Garlick

¹ For the sunken and magic lands in Ireland, see (besides the maps from 1333) the *Tour of Boulaye Le Gouz*, 1644, p. 3; *H lar Connaught*, 1684, p. 68; Otway's *Tour*, pp. 386-8; *Erris*, pp. 79, 98, 401, 247 for Mayo, *Proc. R.I.A.*, vol. xxxi, pp. 74-8; *Journal*, xxx, p. 289, xxxv, p. 860, and *Folk Lore*, xxi, p. 484, for Clare; *Journal*, xl, p. 121, for Kerry; Vallancey's *Vindication of Ancient Ireland*, Hardiman's *Irish Minstrelsy*, for Mayo and Donegal. For the seal-men, see Otway, *Erris*, p. 400. See also a paper on "Brasil," *Proc. R. I. Acad.* xxx.

² Otway gives the phonetic form as "Pollnashanthana."

³ *Erris*, pp. 216-218. He also tells a sad tale of the loss of a seaweed gatherer, who fell into the "Poolnashantana" in a mist, and the lamentations of his wife and children on its edge.

⁴ Mac Parlan, p. 7.

Sunday," *Domnach cruim dubh*,¹ at the end of July. The custom of the priest of Kilbride going to celebrate Mass at Downpatrick, has been discontinued for some years."² Otway tells how an old woman used to show the pilgrims how to perform the penances and rounds in honour of St. Patrick, and describes the idlers, fiddlers, and dancers mixed with the serious devotees, the yellow and red clothing of the women, and the hunting of a hare surprised in its form by the pilgrims.³ Unfortunately none of the writers gives any details of the ceremonies in use. I was told that (unlike the vast pilgrimages to Croaghpatrick) few come now from more than ten miles to Downpatrick. In Otway's time the rounds commenced at the holy well, which is now visited only by delicate persons seeking a cure, after they have completed their devotions at the church and stations. The pattern is still held on Garland Sunday.

THE WELL.—*Tobar Phadraig* lies at the foot of the slope where huge blocks are strewn over the field from the storm-beach. The well is enclosed by walls made of slabs, with an uncut pillar rising 5 feet 2 inches high above them. A few small offerings and rags are seen. They are held down by stones, there being no bush or even bramble to hang them on. It is said that each pilgrim left one, and the priest counted them as tallies for the number of devotees. The water is pure and sweet. It is reputed to foretell the recovery of a sick pilgrim by bubbling or showing a fish,⁴ or live beetle, but, if there be no "troubling of the waters," or when a dead insect is seen, it forebodes death, and we may well believe that the discouraged patient gives up the struggle and fulfils the omen.

STONE CIRCLE.—In Bogtown, between the Head and Ballycastle, is an unmarked "circle" of low, rounded boulders. It is 81 feet across east and west, and 49 feet wide, of twenty-seven blocks 2 feet to 4 feet across, rarely 2 feet high. It is greatly weather-worn, and lies on a barren moor, embedded in stunted woodruff and bog cotton.

¹ "Garlick Sunday," according to the Mayo legend, from the garlic-water thrown over the saint by a witch, Churana, whom he slew with his bell. *Domnach cruim dubh* is there translated Sunday of Gloom, and *Donagh tram dubh*, from magic mists raised by Churana (*Ancient Cures, Charms, and Usages of Ireland*, Lady Wilde, p. 95). The Clew Bay legend makes Crom Dubh an ancestor of the Ui Mhaille family. He sold his soul to the Devil. Patrick rescued, converted, and eventually ordained him a bishop renowned for the greatest sanctity (see O. S. Letters, vol. ii, p. 269, and *Proc. R.I.A.*, Ser. II, p. 268). The Sunday of Crom duban is named in 1117 in the *Annals of Ulster*.

² O. S. Letters, vol. i, p. 283, and *Erris*, pp. 231, 213.

³ *Erris*, pp. 213-231.

⁴ Several Irish wells had fish in them. St. Patrick left two salmon in one (*Tripartite Life*, ed. Stokes, p. 112); two more were in the well at the O'Brien's fort of Kincora in 1062 (*Ann. Tighernach, Ulster, &c.*). Two trout were in Tober Kieran, near Kells, county Meath, others near Cong, and at Tober Tullaghan in county Sligo. Tober Monachan, near Dingle, had a salmon and an eel, and wells at Louisburgh and Clare Island, Mayo, other trout. See also Dr. Joyce, *Irish Names of Places*, Series II, chap. xviii, p. 313.

DUNFEENY (O. S. 5, 6).

I have usually noted the ring-forts and other remains in the less explored districts where near the coast, so may describe those at Dunfeeny, near the cliffs, not far to the north-west from Ballycastle. The place is called "Dun Fine" in the Papal Taxation of 1306, when it was worth 4 marks, and assessed at 5s. 4d.¹ The church has fine "cyclopean" masonry in the north wall, and the remains of a pointed east window, the jambs adorned by a bold roll moulding. Unfortunately, the south jamb and gable collapsed. The eastern part of each side is levelled, the southern before 1817, when the tomb of the May family of Ballycastle² was made upon it. The south door is lintelled, and two irregular ambry-like opes are in the west gable. The building is 41 feet long and 20 feet 6 inches wide, the walls only 34 inches thick. The earliest tombs are one of 1761, nearly effaced, and one of the Devitts of Aliderry, in 1793. The custom prevails here, as in the Mullet and elsewhere, of leaving the tobacco-pipes used at the wakes upon the graves, it is held unlucky to remove them. Across the bohieren is a detached graveyard, in the north-east corner of which we find a flat-topped, circular fort 5 or 6 feet high, but greatly defaced by burials, and (on our visit) hidden and overgrown by the rankest vegetation, nettles and huge docks. A fosse³ is clearly traceable to the south-west and south; the northern edge is cut by a laneway, and the diameter rendered doubtful. Like the examples in Clare (at Tulla, Rathborne, Killilagh, and Moyarta), the mere occurrence of a fort in a graveyard is of note, but, far more interesting, at Dunfeeny, the mound is adorned by a noble monolith, square-edged, as if cut, but with a curious curve in its lines. The subject of pillars in forts has not been treated adequately, but in this case I have little hesitation in regarding the fort as religious or ceremonial, probably pre-Christian, like the pillar. The carved crosses on so curious a place on the lower part of the west side seem to me to mark them as an afterthought and dedicatory.⁴ The monument was possibly taken over, it may be by some early missionary, to placate his converts to the Faith, who still revered this ancient memorial. It is, like the mound, the forts, and the second pillar, unmarked, even on the new maps, but is, however, a very conspicuous object, even

¹ *Cal. Documents, Ireland*, p. 217.

² This family has been long connected with county Mayo. William May, of Castleconor, who died in 1621, held the dissolved Abbeys of Ballysmaly, Errew, Ballynabrah, and Cleare, in *Insula de Cleare* (Chancery Inquisitions, 7th April, 1624, and 16th August, 1623, No. 358, P. R. O. I.).

³ "A cladh like a liss" (O. S. Letters, p. 508). O'Donovan perhaps alludes to it in *Hy Fiachrach*, note, p. 6, when he says, inaccurately, that Dun Finne Church is "built within the earthen fort or *dun*."

⁴ So St. Patrick cut crosses, and the words "Jesus" or "Soter," on other pillars. St. Sampson also cut a cross on a standing stone, "in lapide stante," in the sixth century in France (*Revue Celtique*, xxvii, p. 314).

when at some distance from it. Otway and Lieut. Henri¹ give it a height of 25 feet, others of 21 or 22 feet, Dr. Fogarty and I, as nearly as we could measure it, 17 feet high by 17 inches by 9 inches. On the west side, a few feet up is a cross with "thigh-bone" ends resting on a "Maltese" cross. The curve of the pillar is, I think, exaggerated in the view published in these pages in 1888.²



FIG. 8.—DUNFEENY PILLAR, CO. MAYO.
(Dunbriste in the distance.)

RATH O'DOWDA.—The *dún* is a fine earthwork on the hillside to the north-west of the church. In 1838 it was called *Rath Uí Dhubhdha*, or O'Dowd's fort; it is now called the "Fairy Fort" of Dunfeeny, and probably gave the place its name. The platform is 5 feet higher than the field at the upper side of the slope; it is terraced up to the level.

¹ *Erris*, p. 276. Lieut. Henri made a good sketch of the church, pillar, Dunbriste, and Downpatrick Head. He and Otway did not notice the carving or the shaped mound.

² Vol. xv (consec.), pp. 754-5.

The ring is 3 feet to 4 feet higher than the garth, and 8 feet to 14 feet over the field; it was once stone-faced, but most of this is removed, or has slipped down. The cutting, like a segment of an unfinished fosse to the south, is 5 feet deep and 12 feet wide. The garth is oval, 108 feet across north and south, 99 feet east and west. The gateway had stone-built jambs, 3 feet 6 inches apart to the north-west; there seem traces of another to the south-east. Some slight foundations are in the garth; which is tufted with wild hyacinth, fox-glove, and woodruff, and commands a beautiful view over the bay to the Head and Dunbriste, with Donegal beyond.

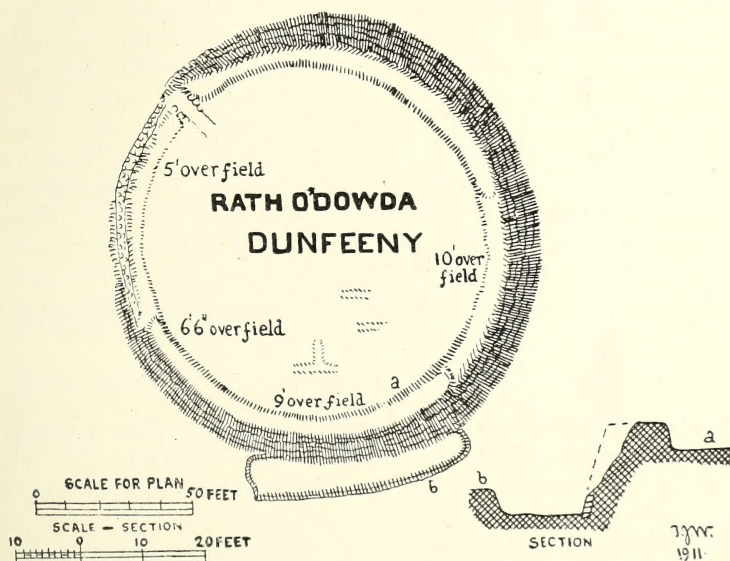


FIG. 9.—RATH O'DOWDA.

In 1417, Giolla Iosa Mac Firis calls it "Dun Fine of apple trees,"¹ the habitation of high hosts, "Dunfhine of the host of lances." The fiants of Elizabeth call it Downyney, which form, Dooneeny, it still bears. Whether it, or Bunfinny, be the *Dunfidhne* of the Life of St. Cellach² cannot be decided at present; if O'Dowd's fort be meant,

¹ Poem in *Hy Fiachra*, p. 219, p. 281; see also *ibid.*, p. 165.

² *Silva Gadelica*, Trans. Standish Hayes O'Grady, vol. ii, pp. 169, 170. Its absurd chronology was first pointed out by Mr. H. T. Knox, *Journal*, vol. xxvii, p. 430; but many of the other *Lives* take pleasure in introducing incidentally notable persons of far different periods. Note in the Munster *Lives* the uncalled-for appearance of the famous St. Ailbe long after his death as tutor or adviser to the saints, whose lives are told. The Dun fidhne can hardly be Bunfinna in Dromard, county Sligo, if the culprits were brought southwards to Durlus on the Moy, not westward; but the versions differ as to these important words. For the murder, see also *Hy Fiachrach*, pp. 33, 34.

a legend of some interest attaches. The four Maols, the murderers of Cellach, dug a fort late in the sixth century at *Dun fidhne*; it had four doors, and they dedicated it by "killing swine," probably as a substitute for human sacrifices, such as are said to have been offered when Emania was founded, such as St. Patrick forbade at the Oenach of Taitinn, or as when Guorthigern was told by his druids to offer a fatherless child on the foundation of Dinas Emrys.¹ The families round Dunfeeny, in 1417, were Ui Cuinn, Meg Odhrain, Ui Comdhain, Ui Duibhlearga, Ui Bearga. Ui Bli, and Ui Duanmaighe.²

There were two other ring-forts, which I did not visit, Cahereengell (*Caithrin geal*, little white ring-wall), and Knoekdoorawee (*cnoc dubh raith*, black fort hill³ (?)). Another lies beside the road to Beldearg, north from the church; it is a platform, 4 feet high, in a marsh ablaze with ragged robin and bogbean. It was a ring-wall, 78 feet across, with a gateway to the south-east; the long lintel lies before it, but the stonework is nearly all gone. Behind it, on a knoll near the sea, is another pillar-slab, the Dooeloch (*Dubh cloch*, or black stone), slanting eastward from the prevailing gales; it is 10 feet high by 2 feet by 5 inches. O'Connor seems to allude to it⁴ as the *Fearbreige*, or "sham man," which, he says, was 12 feet high and 3 feet wide. None of these interesting remains, or those I shall describe up to Kilgalligan, are shown on the maps.⁵

PORT-CONAGHRA (O. S. 6).

The fine cliffs of Behy, past Glenulra, the Eagle's glen, westward, are devoid of forts, though the Minnaun⁶ seems a suitable site. The streams cut deep channels down to a natural pavement of squared, reddish blocks, leaving tempting knolls and spurs, suitable for forts, so we can only suppose that the country was practically uninhabited in early days. The road runs some 200 to 250 feet above the sea; but it is only on leaving it, and crossing a bleak and barren moor, that we see a long, grey line of wall, the fort of Port or Port-conaghra. The place is probably

¹ *Ancient Irish Glossaries* (Whitley Stokes, 1862), *Intro.*, p. xli, "Burning of the first fruits" children at Taitin, *Proc. R.I.A.*, vol. i., Ser. II (1870), p. 267; *Nennius* (ed. Stevenson), p. 31; *Irish Nennius* (ed. O'Donovan), p. 90. Also for rites for occupying a new rath, *Revue Celtique*, xxv (1904), p. 27, for foundation rites, *Folk Lore*, xxii, p. 54.

² Giolla Iosa Mac Firbis, *loc cit.*

³ So *Letters*; but, perhaps, "yellow watery hill."

⁴ O. S. *Letters*, p. 504.

⁵ Nor the interesting monument (illustrated by Otway) at Ballyglass between Dunfeeny and Ballycastle. (*Erris*, p. 269; Borlase, *Dolmens of Ireland*, vol. i, p. 11.) I could not learn if it still exists.

⁶ "Kanminnaan" on Wyld's map. All these places were held in 1655 as follows:—Glancholry, Glanmoy, and Connaghree, parcel of mountain by Tiede Reogh Offlanell and ffareagh MacDonnell, afterwards sold to Conly and Rose Geoghegan; Tirawley mountains, 295 acres; Glanulry, Glanglasier, Glanaha, Clonagree, and Behagh. (*Book of Distribution and Survey, Tirawley*, pp. 234 and 295.)

the Congherii, held by Edmund oge Barrett (of the Mac Padin line) of the Mullett in 1607. It is Conaghree, held by Tiege Reogh O'Flanell and Fariagh MacDonnell in 1655, and the Connaghree of Petty's map in 1683, the Conaghre of Halley's map, 1710,¹ the Camanahere of the *Atlas Maritimus* of 1728, and the "Porteconaghrea" in Wyld's map. It is now pronounced Cō-nogher-a, and the *Porth* lies about two miles from Beldearg harbour. As we noted, there was a fault across the peninsula, and along its line two creeks and a natural depression were formed. The builders had but little to do by deepening the hollow into a fosse, scarping the inner face, and erecting a slight, dry-stone wall; they did not even scarp the landward slope. The stonework had fallen into ruin when, after 1865, the present tenant partly rebuilt it. The fosse is 21 feet wide at the field, and 12 feet in the bottom to the east; 23 feet and

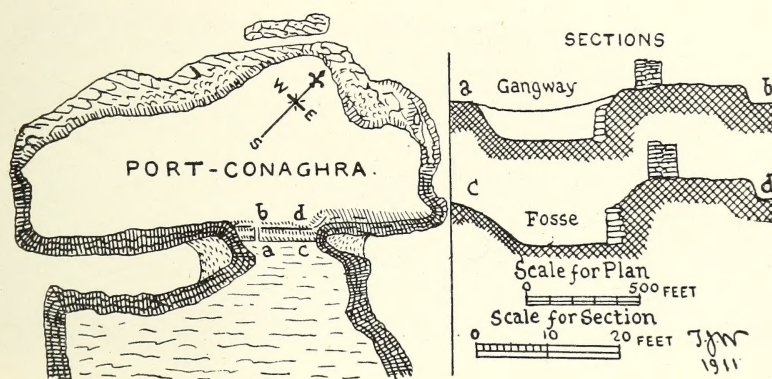


FIG. 10.—PORT-CONAGHRA.

11 feet in the middle, 26 feet and 11 feet at the west, and 5 feet deep. The mound rises 8 feet to 10 feet above it, 3 feet to 4 feet higher than the field inside. It is 20 feet thick, straight along the ditch, but curved inside, and the east end bends back along the slope, much of the old revetment remaining, and a row of set flags, forming a fence like those at Dunbeg, near Fahan, and Inish Eoghan, near Cong.² These fences are rare in forts, but not uncommon round huts, cairns, and dolmens. The original entrance is marked by a slight gangway, and some slabs 4 feet long and 2 feet wide, at 200 feet from the east. The whole work is 245 feet long. The ends of the creeks are protected by shingle, and the

¹ Edmond Halley adds, p. 24—"From hence the land runs out west a long way into the sea to the Island of Achill, all which coast is like the rest, full of fine harbours and bays, but useless and unknown, wild, and devoid of business, or of towns of note." It is not at all wonderful if "a clandestine trade . . . be carried on here . . . since it is impracticable to guard all these creeks and harbours."

² "Lough Corrib" (W. Wilde), p. 227, Latocnaye's *Promenade en Irlande*, Plate X, illustrates a somewhat similar fence.

fort is probably intact. Inside the wall are slight foundations, perhaps of huts,¹ at 60 feet to 69 feet, and 105 feet to 117 feet from the entrance. The low, sloping rocks next the sea have abundance of loose slabs; a mighty fort could easily have been made, and the weak works bear out other indications of scanty population. There is a good "Pollatedaun," or puffing-hole, in the north-east rocks. The site has a fine view of Benwee Geevraun, with Horse Island at its foot. Crossing a dreary moor, the very heather mowed by the storms and spray, we pass the pretty valley called Glen'lossera, or Glenglasseragh,² sheeted on its

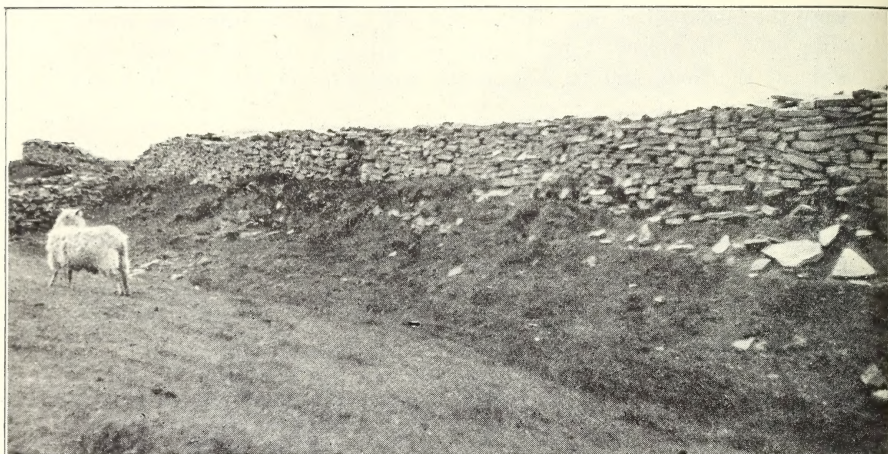


FIG. 11.—PORT CONAGHRA CLIFF FORT, CO. MAYO.

sheltered side with a gorgeous mass of rhododendrons, red hawthorns, and rowans. The lodge stands on the plateau where the road climbs the steep slope.

CASHLAUNICROBIN—GLENGLASSERAGH (O.S. 6).

On the cliff, not far from Glen'lossera Lodge, I found close to the road an unmarked little cliff fort, opposite to the great rock called Cashlaunicrobin, or Goat Island. Who "Robin's son" may have been I could not learn, and this suggests some antiquity for the name. The "castle" is a great conical rock with grassy slopes, and on its lofty platform is

¹ As at Dun oghaniska (Clare Island), Dubh Cathair (Aran), Doonaunmore (county Clare), Mooneena Carroge, and Minard (Kerry), and Dunabrattan (Waterford) promontory forts.

² There is a striking view of the unconformable, carboniferous, and metamorphic rocks at Glenglasseragh river, fig. 3 in the *Memoir of the Geological Survey*, Sheets 39, &c., Port Headland is described, but the earthworks not noted, in same at p. 23.

the low, but unmistakable, remnant of a circular hut, and apparently an enclosing wall of dry stone. The raw, bare patches on the cliffs both of the headland and the island show that (as at Dunnahineena, in Bofin), the arch connecting them, where the neck of the headland had been undercut, fell down in such comparatively late times that the cliffs have not had time to get weathertoned, the space under the arch was evidently very high, so probably the unsupported part fell down layer by layer under its own weight and not by any exceptional sea cutting. This neck was protected by a characteristic earthwork, closely similar to Lisheencankeeragh and other small promontory forts. It was dug in light peaty soil which (as so often in the Kerry forts) has been much trodden and horned by cattle, and so is greatly defaced. I drove past it on my first visit without suspecting it to be more than a low natural mound; but, fortunately, on passing it again, a wish to see more of the

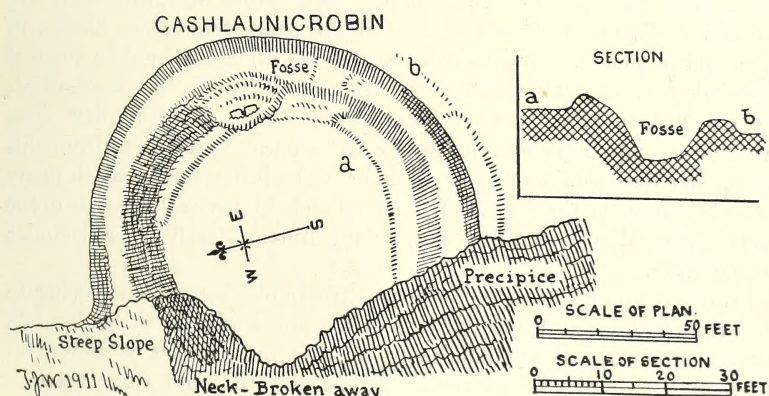


FIG. 12.—CASHLAUNICROBIN.

lovely view brought me out on the headland. Forts of light soil are alluded to by the *Tripartite Life of St. Patrick*: “Nunquam in eter (num) muris a(ut) sepibus potuisset habitacula . . . nam si terram fodiunt, dehiscit, si sepem ponunt, cadit cito.”¹ Again, in the same book, people who were digging a rath were ordered by Patrick to stop, they disobeyed, and the Saint foretold that their work should be unstable, and so it remained for four centuries, till Fedlimid, the Ardrigh, who died in 847, repaired it.

The *dun* has an outer ring, 8 feet thick, of which only the southern part remains: a fosse 20 feet wide at the field, and 8 feet wide below, 5 to 6 feet deep to the south and east, 12 feet to the north, from curving and cutting deeply into the slope at the cliff there. The inner rampart is 13 feet to 15 feet thick, a pit dug in it disclosed two large

¹ *Tripartite Life* (ed. Whitley Stokes, Rolls Series), vol. i, p. 212, p. 193.

blocks in line like the side of a cist. It is 8 to 12 feet higher than the bottom of the fosse. There is a narrow gangway to the east. The works are boldly convex to the land, the remnant of the garth being 54 feet north and south, and 57 feet east and west to the broken edge.

HORSE ISLAND—GEEVRAUN (O.S. 5).

Passing the salmon river harbour and coastguard station of Beldearg,¹ (locally, Belderrig), along low cliffs, one contorted and shaped like a long plated monster creeping into the bay, we reach a long peninsula called Horse Island in Geevraun.² It closely resembles Port; two long creeks along a fault have at last undermined the neck which has fallen at some time, in no remote past, leaving a chaos of huge blocks. The platform is about nine acres in extent, and, being still accessible from a boat, sheep are put to graze upon it. Seen across the gully there are evident traces of a wall at the head of the slope, foundation blocks, in line, and in places, a few courses remain, but all ready to slide down if the shaken bank gives way below. It was evidently, like Cuchullin's Leap,³ at Loop Head, county Clare, which also is faced by dry stone work; both may have been accessible by a natural arch (like Dunnahineena and Cashlaunicrobin), or even by a plank, for forts had in many cases bridges over the fosse.⁴ The island ends in a rock dome and to the west is pierced near that end with a high lintelled arch at right angles to the gully.

Little is told us about the modern Erris in old writers, and owing to the wide extension of the name in olden times that little is hard to disentangle. Iorros, in Giolla Iosas' poem, is the "border of delightful districts," "of splendid aspects." Its people "did not spare cattle," and were "the most excited by mead," "very kind are those people to the learned." They owned sleek horses and noble spears and their district had fine soil, and they were "of great hilarity"—so their foster-son wrote before 1417.⁵

¹ Bailderg, a parcel of mountain, *Book of Distribution*, pp. 270, 271. Sir Thomas Bourke held one-third of a quartermere of mountain called Balderig, 3054 acres and 329 acres. These little ports have long attracted notice, for example, the Hardiman Map, No. 4 (Trinity College Library, c. 1670–80), says—"Mayo is replenished with plenty and fertility, abundantly rich in cattle and plenty of honey. The province is well watered with loughs and rivers, plentiful in fish and fowl, and on the western sea it hath many commodious bays, creeks, and navigable rivers, but its air is not so pure and clear as in the other provinces."

² *Memoirs, Geological Survey*, (39, &c.), p. 27. Horse Island "almost completely separated from the mainland by a deep and narrow gorge," probably a fault. There are several dykes in the rocks of the island.

³ The few words noting the stonework unaccountably slipped out of my description of that place, *Journal*, xxxviii, p. 348.

⁴ So Doon Fort, County Clare, *Journal*, xxvii, p. 126; see also the wonderful forts with bridges in the "Imrama" or Sea Tales of Maelduin and the Hui Corra (ed. W. Stokes in *Revue Celtique*, ix, p. 489, xiv, p. 47).

⁵ *Hy Fiachrach*, 215, 217.

ERRIS.

Immediately to the west of Horse Island, just beyond Benwee Geevraun Point, we pass into the Barony of Erris. The Point is a noble beetling cliff, over 600 feet high, the long headland, shown on the maps, is really a spur too steep for foothold, and, of course, unfortified. So is another spur shown at Moista where the cliffs are 790 feet high. For the next twelve miles a most magnificent range of nearly perpendicular cliffs extends, abrupt and in places overhanging the sea, and from 600 to over 800 feet high, but with no headlands suitable for fortifications. I merely mention the marvellous alleys, some barely wide enough for a boat to pass, where some dyke has been weathered out at Moista and elsewhere.¹ Moista is a seaward spur of Glinsk mountain, a conspicuous dome, over 1000 feet high.² The cliffs are only broken by the creeks of Porturlin³ and Portacloy. West from the former pretty harbour is the noble cliff of Altnapeistia,⁴ once haunted by a sea dragon. From its lofty summit is obtained, perhaps, the most beautiful view on that coast past Moista to Downpatrick Head. The appearance of the clouds of puffins as seen down from its edge is most curious. Pig Island, or Inismuck, lies opposite; it is the remains of a long headland, and is reputed to be walled; but the wall is evidently a natural dyke of rock across it. Beyond is a long rampart of immense cliffs, till lately the nesting place of eagles,⁵ the heath stems and bones on the ledges still marking their nests, near Claddaghronne, below. Otway describes an arch 600 feet high. Before this great rampart, on a shore rock, is a platform said to be fortified, it is called Dunmara.

DUNMARA (O.S. 4).—The name means “the sea fort,” but the fishermen of Porturlin and Portacloy could not tell me whether it was a fort or only a fort-like rock. The high cliffs (in parts 650 feet high) shut off all access, so I can only say that there seem to be fallen heaps of stone along the edges, but I can decide nothing as to its true character. A heathery upland, abounding in sundew, lies between Altnapeistia and Portacloy, but I found no traces of human constructions between the two places.

¹ Moista fissure is between the island of Illaun Moista, 353 feet high and the mainland cliff 790 feet high, it is now closed to boats by a shingle ridge. One of the most remarkable of those fissures is at Torduff, 450 feet high, its continuation seaward cuts off a series of islands. View in *Erris*, p. 293.

² The other high mountains as one drives through Glenamoy are Maumakeogh (1243 feet), and Benmore (1155 feet), and Slieve Fyagh (1090 feet).

³ Port Turlin, in Otway, “Port of the beach.” It is Porturlan in the *Book of Distribution*, p. 295.

⁴ “Altanapastia,” on the maps “cliff of the peist.”

⁵ “The eagles are all gone,” see *Erris*, pp. 306, 312. One took lambs and chickens from the hill above Portacloy this year, and Mr. Richard J. Ussher found there bones of their prey and an eagle’s feather, but for many years the birds have not nested in Erris or Achill, though sometimes seen.

DUNMINULLA-PORTACLOY (O.S. 1).

Portacloy,¹ before the "Tartar" steam-boat was run round the coast from Sligo to Belmullet (calling at Ballycastle, Belderg, Porturlin, and it) was one of the most inaccessible spots on the coast of Connacht. It is still hard to reach by land, long moorland drives round Glinsk and through Glenamoy,² a circuit of sixteen miles, brought us from Beldearg, while the journey from Belmullet is even more complicated and circuitous. To add to its isolation the main bridge between it and Porturlin and Glenamoy had been wrecked by a flood before the time of our visit. To the west of the bay, the headland has been split into two, and the western was fortified and bears the name of Dunminulla or Downminulla. No local person uses the map name "Dunvinalla," from which O'Donovan³ gives the form *Dunbhinneala* ("fort of the peak of the swans," says Dr. Joyce),⁴ perhaps from the legend connecting it with the swan-children of Lir. O'Donovan names Dun Vinealla (or Dunvinalla) and Duncarton as "the only places to attract antiquaries" in this region, a most misleading statement. Otway writes of it on his two visits as a natural fortress, "no doubt a refuge and rallying point for the Vikings or the sea kings."⁵ He tells how a Protestant gentleman of Erris retired with his family to "boolies" on its platform during the troubles of 1798, and, supplied by a poor foster brother, preserved his goods and his family from danger. Otway did not notice the remains on either of his visits, he only gives a fairy legend: a tale of the sunken land, and a description of the "caverned base" of the rock-tower when he came to it under "the great wall" of Benwee and past Calliagherom Rock. Dr. Charles R. Browne first calls it "a large fort on a rocky height."⁶ In a letter to me he mentions "a fosse and a wall of stones and mortar."⁷ Even local legend only told of the enchanted swans resting on it, and of the magic land a mile out from it at sea near the Stags.

Dunminulla is very impressive, whether seen from the sea (as I first did in 1904) or from the edge of the white crumbling cliff beside it, most awful from the sense of wreckage by sea and storm. "The strong based

¹ For its ethnology and folk-lore see Dr. C. R. Browne, *Proc. R.I.A.*, vol. iii, Ser. III, p. 587, a most helpful essay. Otway calls the place Portnacloy. There are no clear traces of settlement in the low sandhills near the bay.

² Glámoy was held by Michael Cormicke, being 8944 acres and 337 acres in 1655 (*Book of Distribution*, p. 295).

³ *O. S. Letters*, p. 170.

⁴ *Irish Names of Places*, p. 391. It is "Doonvinalla" on Bernard Scales' *Hibernian Atlas* (London, 1776); Doonvinalla on Wyld's map, and with Knight; "Doonminulla" in Otway, and still along all the north coast. Lewis (*Topog. Dict.*, under "Kilcommon") mentions "Doonrinalla."

⁵ *Erris*, p. 115, he gives a recognizable sketch, p. 302.

⁶ *Proc. R.I.A.*, vol. iii, Ser. III, p. 641.

⁷ Which brief note I gave, *Journal*, xxxv, p. 243, *Proc. R.I.A.*, xxix (c), p. 15.

promontory," with its platform of some 6 acres, 500 feet above the waves, rises abruptly on all sides. A narrow goat path, up the east side, alone gives access to the summit which is covered with stunted heather, and has a rain pond, but no visible remains of defences. The walls most probably fell with the ever-crumbling cliffs, like those on Illanadon have done since 1875 in county Clare. Even since 1904 two great falls of

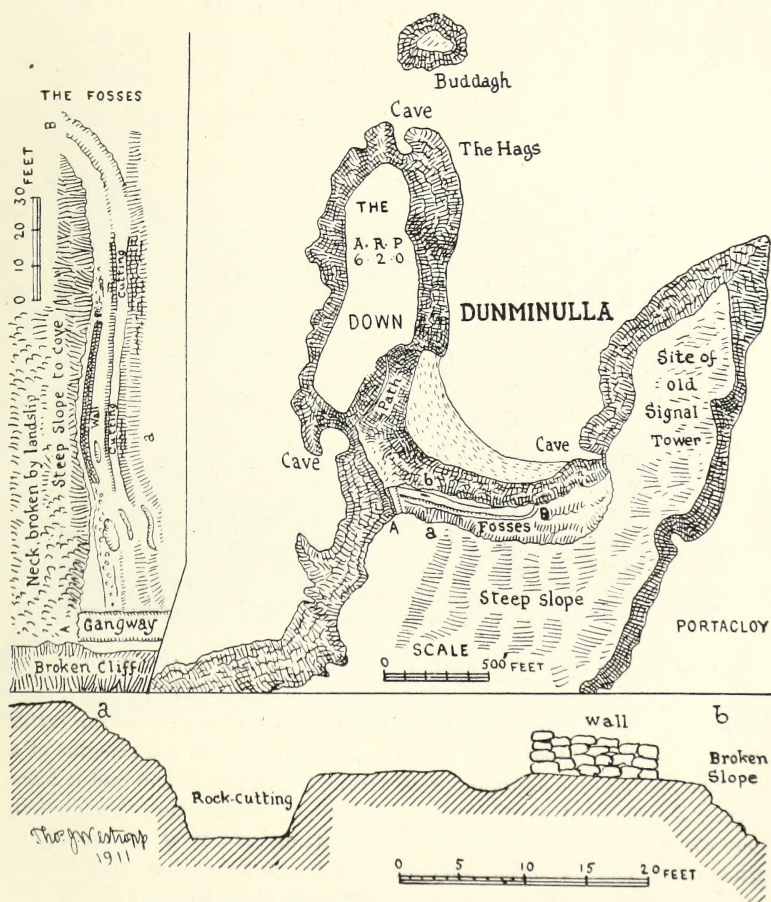


FIG. 13.—DUNMINULLA.

the rock have occurred at Dunminulla. The neck, too, has been long since denuded of its covering by a landslide down the sloping rocks, leaving a knife-edge and steep slopes covered with loose *debris*. The only defences remain at the landward end of the neck, commanded by a

low rise,¹ and running down the eastern slope. If Portnacloy or Portacloy be really the "Port (or fort) of the trench (Cladh)," as, says Dr. Joyce,² it may derive its name from the fosse and mounds. It is in the townland of Carrownacloagh (? Carrownaccladh). Lecarrow-negloagh was held by Erevane Mac Philip Barrett with Lecarrowmacteige in 1655.³ The works are about 370 feet long from the present western cliff. At the east end is a fosse-like hollow turning northward in a most regular curve, but I think natural, like the one at Dunmore in Bofin.⁴ Measuring from the end of the artificial fosse above this, up the fosse we find that the ditch has been cut deeply through the rock in two

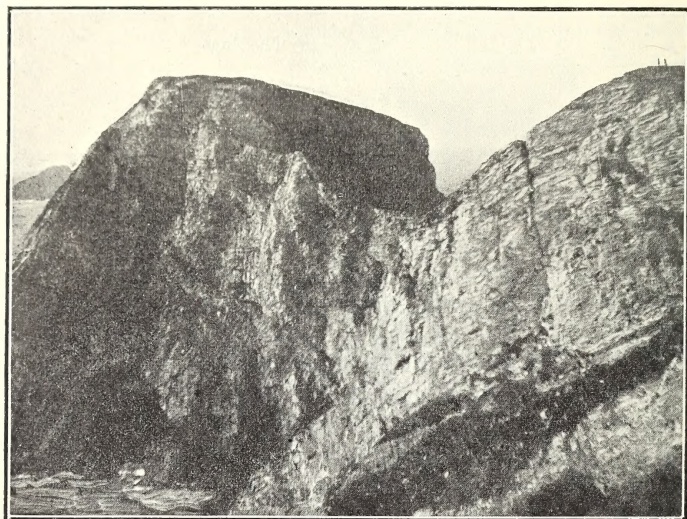


FIG. 14.—DUNMINULLA PROMONTORY FORT, PORTACLOY, CO. MAYO.

places, at 48 feet to 100 feet and at 153 feet to 200 feet. At the latter point a rampart, consisting of a low mound capped with the remains of a dry-stone wall, which extends for 40 feet, whence the ground and it have fallen. For the rest of its extent it is on the edge where the landslip broke away. Between the upper rock-cutting and it is an interspace with a short, shallow ditch, curving into the main fosse. The section here consists of the fosse, 9 feet to 12 feet wide, along the foot of the cross

¹ It is no uncommon thing for ring-forts and promontory-forts to be so commanded. See *Proc. R.I.A.*, xxvii, p. 382. The rock-cut promontory-fort (with its curious gangway also of natural rock) at Rinanillan west from Mine Head, county Waterford, is also a case in point.

² "Irish Names of Places," Series II, chapter xiii, p. 219.

³ *Book of Distribution*, p. 294.

⁴ *Proc. R.I.A.*, xxxi, p. 61, Plate IX.

ridge, and so of very varying depth, but with well cut parallel sides, it is rarely under 5 feet to 6 feet deep, and sometimes twice as much at the cuttings. The wall is rarely more than 3 feet to 4 feet high, but it is 9 feet to 10 feet thick. The shallow fosse is 6 feet to 8 feet wide, and the mound between it and the main ditch is 12 feet thick. Still measuring upward we see a deep hollow at 262 feet to 295 feet, three apparently natural channels at 337 feet to 361 feet; they are parallel to the

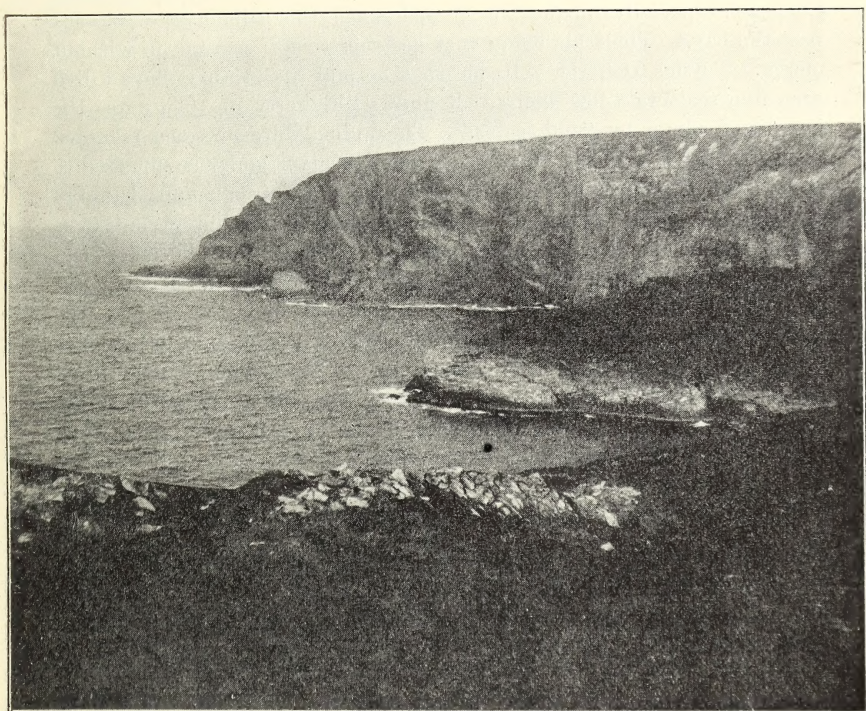


FIG. 15.—FOSSE AND RAMPART, DUNMINULLA, PORTACLOY, CO. MAYO.

fosse, but up the cross slope.¹ West from these is a well-marked gangway 24 feet wide and fenced, it crosses the fosse at right angles to where the rock has fallen away abruptly inside the wall. There was possibly a similar system of defence to the west of the gangway, but it has fallen with the cliff up to the edge of the passage. The original fort very probably resembled on a far larger scale the Dun of Ooghansk on Clare Island, which I must hereafter note, if briefly² On a steeply sloping rock at

¹ See *Proc. R.I.A.*, xxxi, Part II, p. 24, Plate III.

² See *Proc. R.I.A.*, xxxi, Part II, p. 24.

the north end of the Head lie three large blocks incredibly clinging to the surface, whence over seventy years of storm have failed to dislodge them from their precarious seat.¹ They are called "the three old Hags," and Buddagh² is locally called "the Hag," a term used both for the Cormorant (Calliagh Crom) and for the "stags" of bog timber which Buddagh, Calliagherom, and the Stags certainly resemble. The fishermen regard the "Three Hags" as uncanny. In the cove to the east is a "Smugglers' cave," now a breeding place for seals, which swarm along the coast, especially during the period when the salmon go westward past the bay.³ The seals being very destructive are warred on without mercy. Patrick Doherty⁴ tells me that he and his brothers have killed nine fine seals in a few hours. Roderic O'Flaherty in 1683 notes the pursuit of salmon by "old seales." The animals are at times regarded as supernatural, and the Mac Conghaile (Kinealy) family is supposed to be descended from a seal woman. Otway heard a circumstantial tale of a wounded seal crying to his assailant, "Spare your old grandfather, Darby O'Dowd!" and of a certain Owen Gallagher in 1839 who, after shooting at a seal, got lost in a fog off Portacloy, saw an island near him, and, landing, was told by a wounded old man that he was the seal.⁵ Dr. Browne also heard at this place how a man going into a cave to kill a seal saw it turn into a huge frog and escape. Bottle-nosed whales come close to the shore.⁶ One recently sank a curragh near Pig Island, and another floated dead past Portacloy last spring, but they rarely come within three miles of the land.

DOOKEEGHAN OR DUNANIERIN (O. S. 4).

Skirting another tremendous range of cliffs, 829 feet high, at Benwee Head,⁷ on which the golden eagle nested till the present century, we pass Minane, or Kid Island.⁸ The hill behind Benwee has a splendid outlook across Broadhaven and the Mullet to the lighthouse on Eagle Island,

¹ Noted in *Erris*, p. 116.

² Otway, I think, calls this rock Calliagh Crom (*Erris*, p. 115), but the rock of that name lies further eastward. It is Calliagh Crom in Petty's *Hibernia Delineata*, 1683; Celleagh Crum, Scales map, 1776; and Cailagh on Wyld's map.

³ Interesting notes on salmon fisheries in county Mayo are found in the deed 30 June, 1612, of Sir R. Nugent, Lord Delvin to John Dowde (*Hy Fiachrach*, p. 127), and *Exchequer Inquisition*, No. 15, September 1609, with elaborate details.

⁴ Whom, with his wife, father, and family, I have to thank for much information, help, and hospitality. "The O'Dohertys (says O'Donovan) settled at Portacloy centuries ago." (*O. S. Letters*, p. 166.) Otway also alludes to them in 1841.

⁵ *Erris*, p. 229, p. 400, p. 631. *Proc. R.I.A.*, vol. iii, Ser. III, p. 631. For a cruel superstition about blinding seals see W. Maxwell, *Wild Sports of the West*, vol. i (1832), p. 68.

⁶ Lewis (under "Kilmore Erris") says: "The sea abounds with spermaceti and Greenland whales."

⁷ A good view of it, Minnaun and the Stags, is given in the *Memoir of the Geological Survey*, p. 11, fig. 2.

⁸ "Minnan" in *Atlas Maritimus et Commercialis* (Edm. Halley, 1728) and Scales, 1776. "Moenen" in the *Grossa Atlas* of J. B. Homan (Nürnberg), 1731.

Clare Island, and Achill. Down a little stream we reach the southern tamer cliffs at Dunanierin, these are indented by numerous creeks and gullies, between two of which lies the chief fort of the district Dumha Ui Caochain. The name is now Dunkeeghan, or more frequently Dunanierin; popular legend derived the last from Iarnain (Ferreolus) Barrett, who built a castle of lime and stone there. O'Donovan ridicules the explanation,¹ and I may note that the famous Grania Uaile's second husband, Risdeard an Iarain Burke (called "Iron Dick" by the English), may have held it in 1580. "His land lieth along the west-north-west coast of this realm (Irros), where he hath many goodly havens."² Dumha Caechain was also Eanach Caechan in the Book of Lecan (169), which seems to imply that an assembly was held near the fort, and, if so, implies its great local importance in pre-Norman times. As we saw, it is the old chief fort of the Ui Caithniadh, in 1274, when Feargal died at it; Dookeeghan passed to the D'Exeters as their chief manor till 1320. In 1417 Giolla Iosa MacFirbis³ thus alludes to it—

"Oileach⁴ of Kings, west of the waves, *Dumha Chaochain* I sing.

(Sublime their shadows on the cornfields) are two beautiful forts over the Inbher."

If Richard an Iarain, the MacWilliam Eighter, held it then, he was succeeded by his son Tibbot na luinge, in 1583, who was eventually created Viscount of Mayo.⁵ Sir John Perrot in his composition with the local gentry, in 1585, names the places—"Envyremore, *alias* Irrysh (Erris), Carne, Eyre-Irryshe, Ballycrove, Dowghekeaghane, Downcartane, Invuyre (Inbher), Great Innyskey, Leteregh, Kiltenev, the Crosse, and Termon Kilmore," the last belonged to the Bishop of Killala.⁶ The Crown in March, 1605, granted Dukighan (indeed all Irrus) to Edmond Barrett, while in August, 1617, a share of Dowkeeghan, Killgallanaine, and Carrownaglogh was given to Oliver Bourke, and a year later Downkeeghan, Downekartane, and Glancastle, were assigned to Michael Cormick of Inver Castle, May, 1618.⁷ In 1617

¹ *Letters*, pp. 164, 250, 256. He believes that it was built of lime and stone by Domnall—Erros O'Connor, or some Barrett, so I presume, objected to the late date. It is probably of the fifteenth century.

² Letters of Sir Henry Sidney in *Lodge's Peerage*, v, p. 232. For my notes on Burke and his wife, see *Proc. R.I.A.*, xxxi, Part II, p. 39.

³ The compiler of the *Book of Lecan*. The poem is published and translated by O'Donovan, *Hy Fiachrach*, pp. 176-299.

⁴ Possibly the "Ancauher" (*Cathair*) hillock at Elly (Oileach) in the Mullet on Blacksod Bay (the second "Inbher"), as Dookeeghan was on Inbhir Cuan or Broadhaven. See poem in *Hy Fiachrach*, p. 281, and O'Donovan in *O. S. Letters*, p. 251. O'Donovan thinks that *Dun Caochain* was the fort and *Dumha Caochain*, the sandhills, but the name Dunkeeghan does not seem to occur in any document earlier than 1800.

⁵ Patent 21 June, 1628, the title became extinct on the death of the eighth Viscount in 1767, his son having predeceased him, and the estates vested in the latter's daughter.

⁶ Given in Hardiman's *Appendix to H Iar Connaught*, p. 333.

⁷ Patent Rolls, Ireland, James I, Anno iii, No. lxxiv, An. xix, par. 4, No. i, and xvi, lxxviii.

Oliver Bourk (fitz Edmund) held the half quarter of Dowkeechan Castle with Kilgallane and Carrownaglogh near Portacloy. Ricard Boy and Shane oge Bourke sons of Philip, with Rickard Bourke Mac Ricard, also held a quarter of the castle, town, and lands of Dowkeechan and the other townlands all had shares in Portnahally Castle and its lands¹ several of the others we have to note later on. Lewis in the *Topographical Dictionary* mentions "near Binwy is Renval, and near that are the ruins of an ancient stronghold of which only the gateway is remaining."² Otway, when staying with Henri at the neighbouring coastguard station of Rinroe, found a "well preserved" fortified promontory "peculiar to Erris and Tyrawley." It only differed from the others by having a loftier enclosing wall with arched gateway, the greater part of which was prostrated by the Great Gale of 1839. There were also "some almost obliterated remains of interior buildings."³ O'Donovan in 1838 says, "it is nearly destroyed by the waves."⁴ He thinks that the fort was *Dun Caochain*, the sandhills *Dumha Caochain*, but *Dumha* is a term also used for earthworks, though usually for high mounds, and the sandhills here are very flat. The remains looks well from the beautiful little strand of Rinroe. It is evident that they once enclosed a much larger space, now cut away by a creek.

The remains are insignificant; very recently, perhaps after the great rains of August, 1910, much of the earth-cap of the narrow isthmus has slipped down with some of the headland itself. This is a very common cause of destruction in such forts, especially where a high cap of earth rests on sloping rocks.⁵ The north-east angle of the gatehouse alone remains, over 20 feet high, of good masonry with long and short coigns but no features. It appears to lean landward, but this may be merely apparent and caused by the steep slopes confusing the eye. The land has fallen from the very base of this fragment which must soon fall away altogether. To the south-west, and possibly, once attached to the tower, was a long building, the northern end has fallen with the bank. It was probably a clay and timber house, as I saw no stonework in the section and traces of such buildings often occur near peel towers and in forts. There are even slighter traces of a rectangular foundation lying east and west in the middle of the headland, and a few traces of the enclosing bank of the platform to the west and south, rarely over a foot high. Up the slope, at the landward end of the neck, are faint traces of the promontory fort, a mound and fosse convex to the land; the mound has been thrown into the ditch which is barely 2 feet deep, and in places barely 6 feet wide, I could not fix the thickness of the mound which

¹ Additional Chancery Inquisition of James I, No. 1.

² *Topog. Dict. Ireland*, under "Kilcommon."

³ *Erris*, p. 323.

⁴ *O. S. Letters*, p. 164.

⁵ As in the "Stack Fort" near Ballybunnion, *supra*, vol. xl, p. 25.

rarely rises 2 or 3 feet over the fosse. There is a fine outlook up the creek to Rosport, and over Broadhaven and the Mullet to the mountains of Achill and Clare Island.

Rinroe point could have been fortified, though low, but there are no traces; the coastguard station, where Lieut. Henri (to whose notes, through his friend Otway, we owe so much in Mayo legends) resided for over nineteen years, is now a ruin. The waves in westerly gales rush over the sandy neck with great force. In 1841 they are described as rising 20 to 30 feet high, and being called "Straffoda Con," the long rough stream of Con.¹ In this stream the Swan-children of Lir were condemned to wander till the church-bell rang in Inisglora and released them from their ages of weary struggle with the waves and storms.

SANDHILL SETTLEMENT—CURRAUNBOY (O. S. 4).—Far earlier and more interesting than the castle, or the fort, are the hut-sites and middens in the sandhills up the creek on its north side. A large cairn, now included in the graveyard of Killgalligan, is first reached. The name one suspects to have been "church of the white pillar stone" (*liagán*), it appears as Kilbolig (*Kilholig*) in *Sanson's Atlas*, 1696, and Kilhalig in Honan's *Grossa Atlas*, 1731. O'Donovan, however, gives it as *Cill Uí Ghailleagain*; a legend, in 1841, told how a friar, Gallighan, when blind from age, used to walk across the hills to Beldearg, every Friday, to meet another ascetic from Ballycastle. Otway imagined that the mound was formed into "a pyramidal cemetery" by accumulated burials,² but it was probably an early cairn, or mound, covered by a sandhill like the *Leacht air Iorruis*, near Binghamstown. The cairn is 13 feet high, 48 feet across at the base, and 10 feet on top; long slabs project near its summit, the only signs suggesting later burial. The church has entirely disappeared, and there are no old tombstones.

The settlement lies a mile farther eastward. Patrick Doherty, of Portacloy, tells me that old people said it had been uncovered by a storm about seventy years ago (probably the Great Gale of 1839). The sand covered the huts again till they were disclosed by the great gale of 1903. They lie about 200 yards to the north-west of the pier opposite Rosport, south-west from the little red-roofed chapel in the sandhills. At the west end is a circular foundation partly covered; it is a wall of dry stones, large sandstone and other blocks, carefully laid, and is about 4 feet thick. The enclosure is 34 feet east and west (42 feet over all), and, perhaps, 50 feet north and south. A concentric, curved band of small stones and shells lies to the south-east; the site lies S.S.E. from the stack-rock at the end of Dunanierin. The midden consists mainly

¹ *Erris*, p. 324.

² *Erris*, p. 147. Mr. R. Lloyd Praeger has noted (*Irish Naturalist*, xx, p. 193), at Templedoonmore, on the west coast of Murrisk, a mound 20 feet high and 30 feet across, which evidently is the Dunmore (*Dumhach Mór*) of the name, and was evidently preserved from denudation by the large gravestones on top.

of periwinkles and cockles, but mussels, oysters, and a very few whelks occur. A second oval hut-ring lies 50 yards to the E.N.E; it is also of fine, red stones, 3 feet thick, and well preserved; it is 29 feet east and west by 24 feet north and south inside. Near it is a low cairn, 9 feet across. At 36 yards to the north is a square heap of stones, carefully built, 9 feet each way, and an oblong heap 9 feet by 6 feet. All these remains are clear, with but few stones lying about, so probably only the foundations were of stone, the rest of sod and heather, or twigs and bog deal. Dr. Fogerty found a polished stone implement at about 30 feet to the north-east of the last hut.¹ By the kindness of Miss Knowles I give an illustration. There are scattered heaps of stones 60 yards east from

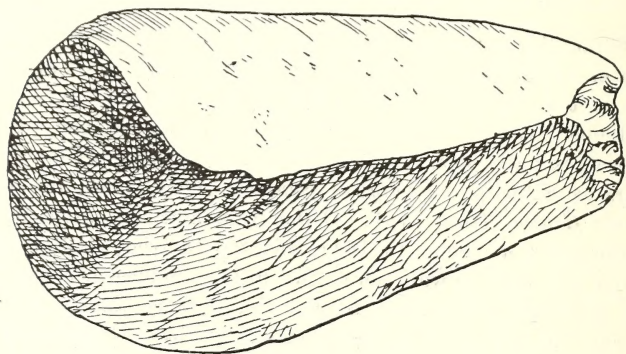


FIG. 16.—IMPLEMENT FOUND IN SANDHILL SETTLEMENT,
CURRANBOY, ROSPORT.

the same hut, with no signs of foundations. Some 40 yards eastward is a patch, 30 feet across; and 30 yards farther to the east is a defaced hut-ring 15 feet across, and surrounded by a concentric semicircle of wall to the south, 15 feet away. It may also exist under the sand to the north; the walls are 4 feet thick, and much of the face remains. Several slabs lie in a hollow to the south, and a half covered heap, 21 feet across, lies 50 yards from it to the south-east. The latter is about 170 feet from the shore, a little to the east of the pier. It is much to be desired that these sites should be more carefully examined and excavated. I am not aware of other visible remains, but our two days' visits hardly sufficed to explore so difficult a tract of sand. We saw no middens or black layers in the parts we were able to explore between it and Kilgalligan.

GLENGAD, GIANT'S GRAVES (O. S. 4).—On the mountain side, in Glengad, opposite to the settlement, are several early remains. We had not time to visit the circle of stones near Rosport, nor could we hear of them, or see them from the ferry, or the opposite shore, as we

¹ He has since given it to the Royal Irish Academy.

crossed in the somewhat leaking and unmanageable boat from Rosport.¹ The Glengad remains were first explored by Otway from Dunkeeghan. I examined a small circle and a slab enclosure. The former is called locally "the Giant's Grave," and Otway calls it a "Druidical circle of

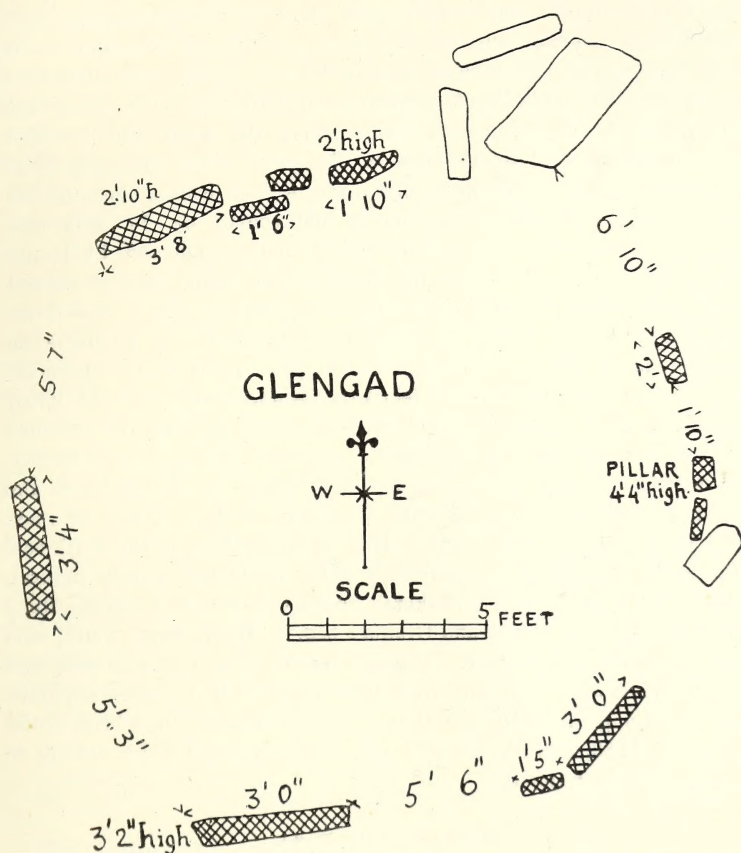


FIG. 17.—GLENGAD.

small dimensions," and tells how his friends, Henri and Crampton, had unintentionally led to its defacement. They pretended to find half

¹ Rosduagh (*dumhach*), sandhill point. Sir Theobald Burke (Grania Uaile's son), in 1616, held Rosetwohy (Inq. Chancery, addit. No. 2). The *Book of Distribution*, p. 295, gives John oge Barratt and Edmond Bourke as owning Ros-duagh, 59 acres and 22 acres. The quit-rent returns of 1687 call it Rosdowagh; it is "Rosedow" about 1710 (*Halley's Atlas*), along with Sargaltagh, Enuer (Inver), and Knockerton (Duncarton); Rosedowca (*Homan's Atlas*), 1731. Rosduagh, 1841. Otway found a far worse ferry, the boat "a mere tub," the Charon, "a red-haired, blear-eyed, big-mouthed barbarian" (*Erriis*, p. 152). Sargaltagh was probably the mountain of Sralagagh, in Glanmoy" (*Book of Distribution*, p. 234).

crowns in it to "mystify the natives." A few days later, when they brought Otway to see it, the whole was dug up, and some of the slabs overthrown¹. The character of the enclosure seems to mark it as not sepulchral, for the rock is close under the surface. The fact of the tallest stone (though small and thin) being to the east suggests a religious or ceremonial purpose, but it is equally possible that it is a mere hut-ring of slabs, being so slightly set in the soil, and, in a sense, flimsy, that it is hard to accredit it with any such great age as has marked the Cabintown circle, with its worn and rounded blocks, nearly covered by the rise of the peat. The Glengad circle has now some ten standing stones, and a few others, forming an irregular ring, 16 feet across, north and south, by 17 feet east and west. The eastern stone is 4 feet 4 inches high and 11 inches square; the others (as may be seen in the plan) rarely exceed 3 feet 6 inches high. The second monument lies near the houses down the slope to the north-west. It has double rows of stones, 10 inches to 15 inches apart, and rarely over a foot high; the enclosure measures 15 feet east and west by about 22 feet 4 inches north and south. If Otway wrote "4 inches" where "4 feet" is printed, this may be the "Giant's Grave" shown him about this position. I hesitate to assert its character, as it resembles some enclosures and house-sites in county Clare and elsewhere, quite unconnected with dolmens. A large block of rock, with a joint across it, like a cover, lies up the hillside to the south-east of the circle, and closely resembles a dolmen, though merely natural. Otway and Henri describe and sketch another dolmen and rocking-stone in Glengad, called "Darby and Grania's bed." Darby was a giant, who left finger-marks on its cover. It was 9 feet 8 inches east and west, and 8 feet 2 inches wide, standing in a potato-garden in the then populous village of Glengad. Men said that a "pot of money" had been found in it about 1758,² which story, I presume, encouraged the natives to overturn other monuments.

DUNCARTON (O. S. 4).

A very interesting cliff-fort lies south of the creek, nearly opposite to Rinroe and Dookeeghan. It is Duncartane (*Dun cartain*), and Downcartane of the 1585 composition of the Mayo gentry with the Government of Queen Elizabeth under Sir John Perrott. As usual its early history does not seem accessible. Its owner, William Bourke mac John mac Porast, was attainted of treason in 1592. He was found to have held in fee various lands, "de domo fortilegio in Downkearteane de duo quarteriis et medietate quarterii eid. adjacent." It will be noted that the place is described as a fortified house, not a castle or "bawn,"

¹ *Erris*, p. 236.

² *Erris*, pp. 324-7; view on p. 326.

and no trace of a peel-tower is apparent. John King granted to Michael Cormick (June, 1606) the "foundation" (? fortification) of Downe-keartirne, late property of William Bourke, attainted. It was confirmed by the Crown in 1618.¹ In April, 1612, John Browne, late of Neile, died, holding under a writ of 28th November, 1608, the vill and castle of Carney, with 4 quarters, Dencertain half a quarter, and Glanmoy, all in Irrisse. It is perhaps the D . . . hane which Edmund Barrett had held at his death, 9th September, 1623, which passed to William Barrett, and on his death, 8th November, 1607, to his son, Richard, if the word be not Duncneaghane. It is the Downekeartane of a later Inquisition, and in 1641 and 1655 Michael Cormucke held Doonekertane with a half quarter of land, Glenturke, and other places.² It is generally named with Inver Castle, the Innvyre³ of 1585. Knockerton and Enver appear in *Halley's Atlas* of about 1710. The place was evidently a residence of some importance down to the seventeenth century. Otway describes Duncarton as "a sorry sort of fortification, consisting of a dry ditch and a stone wall thrown across a narrow neck leading to a promontory of less than an acre, on which are the foundations of a few rude buildings."⁴

It stands on a rather low, grassy cliff, between narrow creeks, in which the peregrine (locally "paragon") falcon nests.⁵ The fort has a lovely view of the embossed shores of Dunanierin and the mouth of Broadhaven to Erris Head.

The fort-makers, with their usual judgment, utilized a natural hollow by deepening it into a fosse 12 feet wide below, 27 feet above, and 5 feet to 6 feet deep, curving round to the east creek. They shaped and scarped the hillock, leaving a gangway 6 feet wide on the edge of the west slope.⁶ On the summit they built a rampart, 25 feet thick at the base, and 21 feet at the garth, ending in a wall of large blocks, 6 feet

¹ Patent Rolls Ireland, James I, Anno. iv, xcvi, Anno. xvi, No. lxxiii.

² Inq. Exchequer No. 5, 1605; Inq. Chancery No. 19, 1612; *Book of Distribution*, p. 294.

³ Inver Castle was a Barrett possession. In 1589 the owners of Enver (*alias* Enverran) Richard Oge Barrett and others of the name, rebelled, and all were slain (Inq. Exch. 5 of James I). In 1607 the half part of a castle called "Inver et le bawne cum portu, anglice havin, ejusdem" belonged to Pierce Barrett of Ballesekerry (Inq. Chanc. 5). It had passed to Michael Cormucke in 1655 (*Book of Distribution*, p. 294).

⁴ *Erris*, pp. 335-6.

⁵ As to Mayo hawks I may note from the Chancery Inquisition (No. 24), December 1619. William Mac Evilly owned "tertia parte congressi, sive nidi, acceptitum magnorum, anglice, an ayery of Gosshawks."

⁶ These lopsided defences with gangways to one side are found also in France and Scotland. In the first at Couzon, Clédar, and Le Barban (see *Bulletin Préhist. Soc. de France*, 1908, p. 73; 1909, p. 302, and *Compte rendu du premier Congrès Préhist. de France*, p. 44. In Scotland at Raebury Castle, Kirkcudbright (*Early Fortifications in Scotland*, Dr Christison, p. 205, and Lud Castle on Castlesea Bay, Forfar, where the path like Dun Carton's is on the edge of steep slope to one side of the neck (*Proc. Soc. Antiq. of Scotland*, xxxiv, p. 59).

thick, and still 4 feet above the garth, and 18 feet to 20 feet over the fosse.

The enclosure is about 170 feet long north-west and south-east, but is very irregular. I planned the south-eastern part in which the buildings remain. There are several houses of stone and mortar, but all are reduced to a few feet in height by road- and fence-makers. There seem no traces of a peel-tower, or even a gate-house, like those of Dookeeghan and the Dangan.¹ Commencing at the south wall, and going westward, we see a hollow to the west, probably the site of a porter's lodge at the gateway. At 15 feet we pass between two buildings, about 21 feet

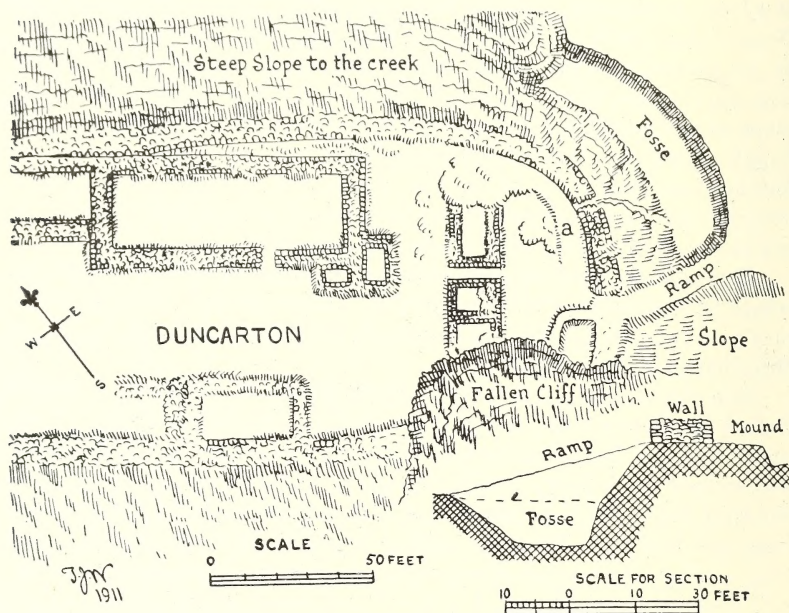


FIG. 17.—DUNCARTON.

wide, by a narrow passage, perhaps once arched. At 24 feet farther on is a large house to the east with two very small cells at its south-west corner, 6 feet by 9 feet and 6 feet by 3 feet. The main house is 47 feet north-west and south-east by 30 feet wide over all, the walls 6 feet thick, like the enclosing wall of the garth, those of the other houses being 3 feet thick. At 9 feet from the north-west corner another long building adjoins the last, it runs towards the north-west, being greatly levelled and 15 feet wide. Opposite the large hall, 33 feet away, on the south-west cliff, is a very defaced building, 24 feet wide and apparently over 30 feet long over all. The rampart and cliff have fallen

¹ In Dun Kilmore, Achillbeg.

between this and the "porter's lodge." Another small house foundation remains outside the fort at the end of the eastern creek.

LEGENDS.—Though O'Donovan reckoned Dun Carton with Dunvinealla as of antiquarian interest, he did not describe it, but only says that it bears the name of "a Damnonian giant, Kirtaan." The latter (like his brethren of Dunbriste, Dun Kilmore, and Dundonnell) met an untimely, if unlamented, death by being slain by a local "giant queller," and buried in the strand of Tra Kirtaan, on the creek between his castle and Belmullet.¹ It is fortunate that a fuller legend is preserved in a torn scrawl pasted into the *Ordnance Survey Letters*.

About the beginning of our era,² the hero "Fergus" plundered Erris, which was then owned by the giant Donell Doolwee,³ whose wife was "in collusion with him." Fergus came to his castle where the faithless wife "Munchin" gave him Donell's enchanted sword. When Donell found he was betrayed, he went to his neighbour "Carton," of Duncarton, for aid, and found he was out in a boat. He shouted to him, and receiving a refusal, hurled a rock, sunk the boat, and killed, or drowned, Carton, who was buried at Gort Malle, near Tra Kirtaan, where an oblong enclosure of stones, with taller ones at the end, mark his grave and give the strand its name.

Donell,⁴ grown desperate, returned to Dundonnell and was slain by Fergus, who, with Munchin, set off for his home. They reached the stream from Carrowmore Lake, and were crossing on a foot-stick when he pushed his accomplice into the river, and she was drowned. Free from his undesired lover, he marched gaily round Corrsliabh⁵ to the east of Bangor-Erris, where he was set upon by another giant, "the Amadán Barroosky,"⁶ who slew him and all his followers, burying him in "Fanny leach Feargois" at Sheskin.⁷

Another version was taken down by Miss Knight in 1836 and used by her brother.⁸ Donald Doolwee, of Dundonald, held the peninsula against an enemy, who had surprised and taken his shore forts of Doonkeeghan and Dooncarton, driving the invaders in hundreds into Broadhaven, the remainder falling back on Duncarton. They rallied,

¹ *O. S. Letters*, vol. i, pp. 170, 171.

² If O'Donovan be right in regarding the invader as Fergus Mac Roigh with whom no other version identifies him.

³ Domhnall Dual-bhuidhe, *Hy Fiachrach*, p. 97, and note same page. O'Donovan regards him as one of the Gamanraidhe Firbolgs, and his slayer as Fergus Mac Roigh.

⁴ Domhnall dual buidhe, "yellow-haired," *Letters*, p. 157.

⁵ There is a view of this mountain in the *Memoirs of the Geological Survey*, sheets 39, 40, 51 and 52, "Country around Belmullet," and frontispiece.

⁶ Otway mentions a nickname of an Erris sheepstealer "Borrowsky" (*Erris*, p. 317).

⁷ *O. S. Letters*, vol. i, pp. 13, 14, and vol. ii, p. 271.

⁸ P. Knight, *Erris and the Irish Highlands* (Dublin, 1836), pp. 108-166; Otway, *Erris*, pp. 36-39. Knight gives a list of forts, none of them, he adds, "being a Danish fort or circular earthen mound." The list includes Doon Donel, Doon a moa, Doon Carton, Doon keeghan, and Doon vinalla: he describes none.

and he again defeated them, thanks to a magic knot on his sword-belt, made of the hair and under the spells of "Norna," the sorceress of Iniskea. His wife, "the Daughter of the Reeks" (of Ballyeroy), however, saw and fell madly in love with the hostile chief, who was as handsome and attractive as Donald was uncouth and gigantic. She persuaded her husband to make terms, reserving all land within Tra Kirtaan, the peninsula, with Doonamoa, his summer residence, and Doonaa. Meeting her lover in a lonely glen, he persuaded her to find the secret of Donald's might. The husband, like Samson, yielded to her guile. He summoned "Norna," who swore the lady on a skull,² an hourglass, and scythe, crossed keys, and a piece of silver, and made her invoke as her doom, if faithless, that all the sins of the soul once dwelling in the skull should be added to her own at the Last Day. Thus obligated, she was shown the knot. Swift followed the tragedy; she sent for her lover, who made Donald drunk, and cut off the knot and his rival's head,³ hurling the body over the wall of the fort. Unseen hands buried it at the standing stones below Doondonnell. The traitress gained little by her crime, for (her lover having slain his other opponents, and starting for home) as she crossed the Munchin river, it rose and swept her away, she becoming a "stork" to dree her weird till the Day of Doom, and her lover went on his way rejoicing at being free.

The Biblical, Ossianic, and pseudo-Masonic elements are easily recognized and detached, but the main tale is evidently real. I give it as a warning to folk-lore students how far to trust or distrust collections of the period 1820-50.

O'Donovan,⁴ "after hearing *all* the legends of *Domhnall Dual Bhuidhe* and *Munchaoín*, his wife," decides that the lover was "*Fergus mac Sroighh*." We may regard the giant as a mythic form of Domhnall Irruis who (as we noted) was expelled in 1273 by the Normans and Welsh from Irros and Umhall. I cannot recognize (as O'Donovan does) that the lady was Grania Uaile, merely because of her residence at the Reeks, near Doona. Indeed it is very doubtful whether Grania ever owned or resided at the latter place.⁵

¹ Ballyeroy, Baile Cruaiche, *i.e.* Ricktown. Mac Firbis writes *Baile fiodh cruiche*, "town of the forest of the Reeks"; the Ulster settlers use the other form (*Letters*, vol. i, pp. 397-8), the Connacht men *Baille i cruiche*.

² Swearing on a skull was used on exceptionally solemn occasions at Ballyeroy, see Otway's *Tour in Connaught*, p. 337, and Dr. Browne, *Proc. R.I.A.*, vol. iv, Ser. III, p. 105. The oath on a skull and bunch of keys was of even greater force, iron adding to the solemnity, see W. Maxwell, *Wild Sports of the West*, vol. ii, pp. 64-66.

³ "The Tain bo Flidhisi" first alludes to Domhnall "while Fergus and Domhnall Dual-bhuidhe were engaged in single combat—in which combat Domhnall was slain—while the Gamanradii were in pursuit of the men of Erin here, after the cattle spoil" *Book of Lecan* (O'Donovan, *Hy Fiachrach*, p. 97), also mss. Trinity College, Dublin, H 2-16.

⁴ Who rejects Knight's story as a "mere invention," without being aware of the unvarnished local form being so nearly identical (*Letters*, vol. i, p. 161, and vol. ii, p. 271), but cites it in *Hy Fiachrach*, note on p. 97.

⁵ See my notes in the Clare Island Report (*Proc. R.I.A.*, vol. xxxi, Part II, pp. 39-42).

DUNDONNELL (O. S. 17.)

Dundonnell, in Glencashel, is so closely bound up in legend with the shore forts that, apart from its own interest, I briefly describe it here. The name, so late as 1386, was *Dún Domhnainn*, the fort of the Domhonn; it was then the residence of a Barrett, Robert MacWattin, who fell opposing a raid of the O'Dowds and O'Haras, when they felled the orchards of Caorthannán and Iniscua.¹ It was evidently regarded as the chief fort of the district, about 1540, when the English called Erris "Arrus Dundomhnaill."² Glannachassill belonged to Moyler Morrey Barrett who was slain in rebellion against Queen Elizabeth, 6th November, 1602. Glancashill was owned by Sir Theobald Bourk, afterwards Lord Mayo, in 1616. Michael Cormucke held it (Glancastle) 1618-1658.³ Dr. Pococke, in 1752, noted it as "a vale in which there runs a rivulet, and there are two or three natural mounts in it, one of which has been fortified."⁴ O'Donovan,⁵ in 1838, describes the tomb of Domhnall dual buidhe, and describes how he (Domnall) "used to close the Gates of Erris" at night, levying toll on the passers-by. The giant's tomb, "Corn stack" and "Turf rick," were then shown. Otway saw the two stones of the tomb, 40 feet apart, a few years before, but one had been removed before 1838, and the engineers, Bald and Knight, had unnecessarily destroyed a fine dolmen in the glen rather than divert the road a few feet to one side.⁶

It is a beautiful spot, especially after the dreary drive through barren moors from Crossmolina through Bangor. We suddenly dip into a stream runnel, and, without preparation, drop into a lovely wooded glen, at first so narrow that there is barely room for the road and the brook; we pass a regular brown dyke of volcanic rock and a thickly-wooded hillside, hovered over by hawks, and reach the more open valley, "the Gates of Erris." In its centre a grassy, mote-like mass of rock was upheaved by some remote eruption. The east face is covered with hazels and birch, the upper trees growing almost horizontally out of the side to keep under the shelter of the fort, and the rock rising over 90 feet above the stream. To the north, a great mountain swells up for 760 feet, fencing the Gate and its keeper. A second mound, like an overturned boat, lies further down the valley.

The middle knoll has been carved into a long regular oval fort, with

¹ *Annals of Four Masters*.

² A typical illustration of English nomenclature, the native name being taken from a tribe, the English barony usually from a castle.

³ Exchequer Inquis. No. 7, October 1605; Inquis. Chancery, No. 2 addit.; *Book of Distribution*, p. 294. Patent Rolls, James I, Anno. xvi, No. lxxvii.

⁴ *Dr. Pocock's Tour* (ed. Dr. G. Stokes), p. 81. The author next reaches Broadhaven, where oysters were a penny a hundred; "they pick 'em up, pickle 'em, and send them to Dublin."

⁵ *O. S. Letters*, vol. i, p. 157.

⁶ Knight states that he had destroyed it. *Erris in the Irish Highlands*, p. 110.

rather flat sides; below the scarping, to the east and west, are semi-circles of a fosse 20 feet below the summit. The wall of earth and stones is now only 3 or 4 feet high and 4 feet to 6 feet thick, save at the gateway to the east, where it is 19 feet thick. The platform, inside, is 90 feet east and west and 40 feet across the middle. There is a circular guardhouse beside the entrance to the south, 30 feet by 25 feet, and in the garth a low platform, 30 feet long and 10 feet wide, the base of a wooden house. A ramp, 12 feet long, leads across the eastern fosse up to the entrance, the fosses being 10 feet wide and 4 feet deep, 20 feet to 21 feet below the wall.

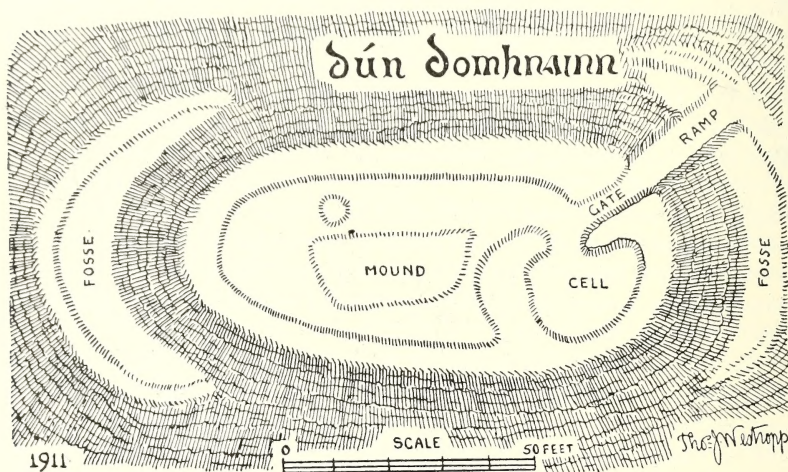


FIG. 18.—DUNDONNELL.

The fort commands a beautiful view down the stream and valley, and across the northern end of Blacksod Bay¹ to the sandhills near Leacht air Iorruis.

GIANTS.—As for the legends, we may note the other giants of the western coast. There is a "Giant's Grave" in Doon Eask promontory fort in Kerry.² Doonaunmore spur fort in county Clare was the residence of a giant who lost his "Druid-staff" and so fell in battle.³ In Galway we hear of Beola, the giant from whom the huge "Twelve pins of Bunnabeola" get their name; another is commemorated on Galway Bay at *Cuan an fhir mhoir*, Big Man's Bay.⁴ The latter monster seized all

¹ Locally *Cuan an fhuil duibh* (Letters, vol. i, p. 256).

² *Journal*, vol. xl, p. 283.

³ *Ibid.*, vol. xxxv, p. 346.

⁴ Hardiman's notes on *H Iar Connaught*, p. 63. The Irish name occurs in *Annals Four Masters*, at 1560.

ships that passed his lair, and used to boil whales whole for his dinner in his rock "cauldron" on *Brannradh an fhir mór* islet, and churn milk in the cleft of *Cuinneóg an fhir mór*, or Big Man's Churn. Fiachra of Dun Fiachrach in the Mullet could leap on his sea-horse over the creek beside the fort, and was probably conceived of as a giant. He may be identical with the great king of the district about A.D. 380, and with Fiachra the famous fairy king.¹ "Darrig," at a neighbouring fort (which I hope to describe subsequently) seems also to have been a giant, Geodruisge, Cirtann, and Domhnall dual bhuidhe, with the *Fir mór*, whose "leap" alone preserves his name on the cliffs of the Laggan, possibly complete the "coast giants" of county Mayo, while the promontory fort of "Balor's prison," on Torry Island in Donegal, bears the name of the demon—God and Giant—the slayer of the chief Kinealy, and robber of the "Glas" cow—Balor "of the baleful eye."

¹ For the latter, see *Ancient Cures, Charms, and Usages of Ireland* (Lady Wilde, 1890), p. 148. He was a special patron of the O'Haras. One of them in poverty wrote a letter to him and threw it into the sea; soon after a cask of wine came ashore. The family were very careful not to injure forts or old hawthorns. Fiachra ruled all along the west coast of Connacht. This, perhaps, implies that a deified ancestor or chief was adapted to Christian teaching as a mere tutelary fairy like Aibhill, the banshee of the Dalcassians, who appears to have been derived from the ancient "goddess of battle."

(To be continued.)

THE AFFINITIES OF IRISH ROMANESQUE ARCHITECTURE

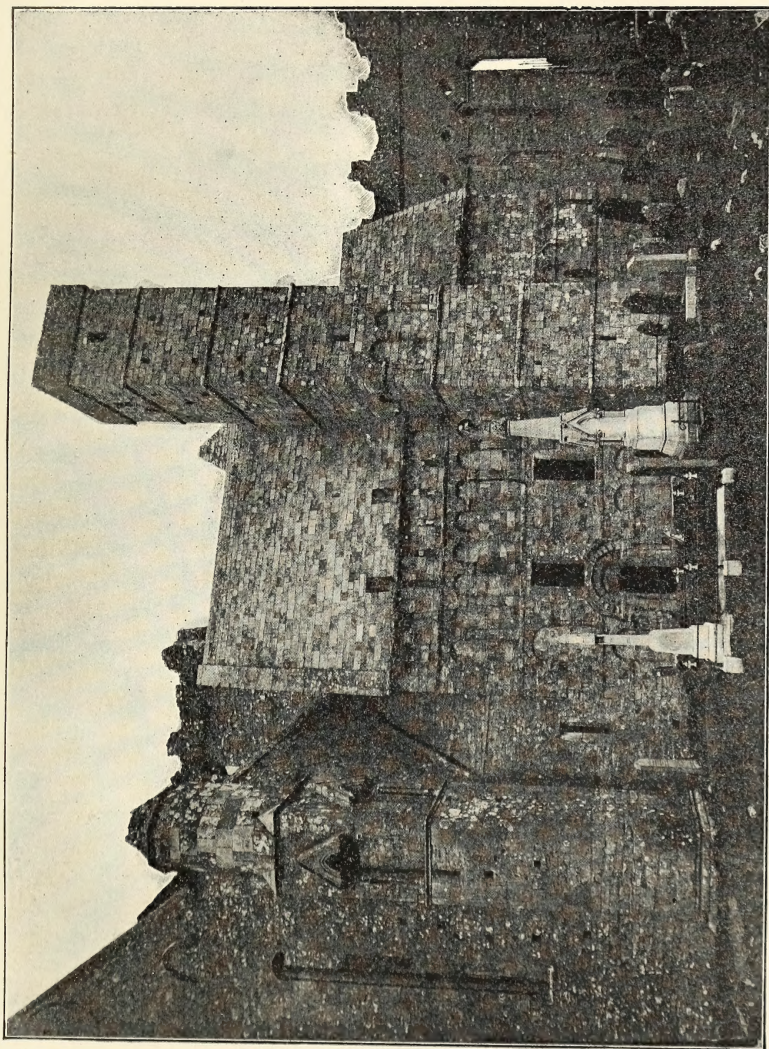
By CHARLES McNEILL, *Member*

[Read 26 MARCH 1912]

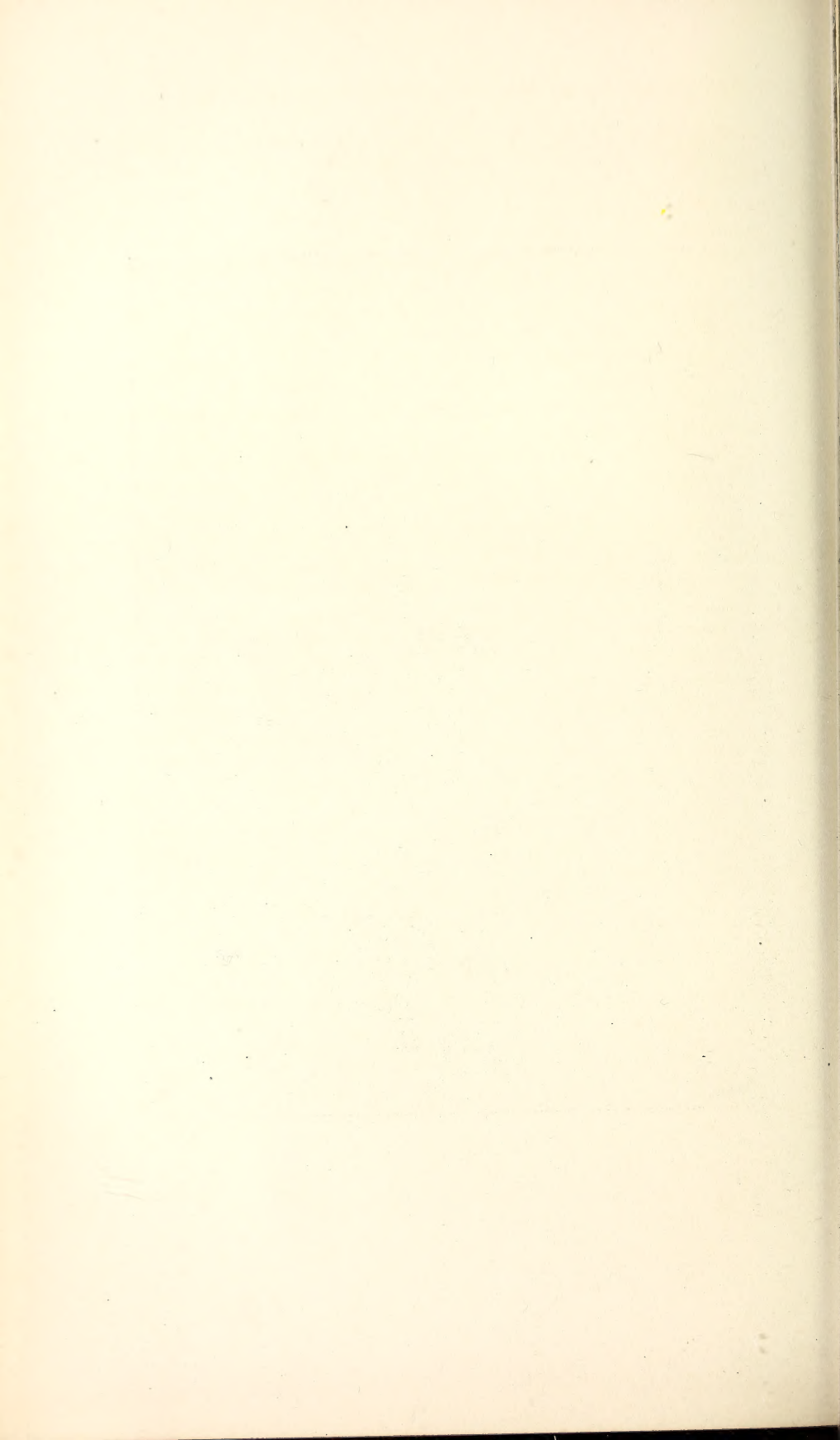
IN view of the appearance of Mr. Champneys' valuable work on Irish ecclesiastical architecture,¹ his re-examination of earlier theories, and some discussions that have resulted, a few historical considerations bearing upon Irish Romanesque may be found opportune. As France and England are our next neighbours geographically, the assumption is plausible that these countries were the source of such foreign influences as may have been at work in Ireland. In a matter of this kind, however, moral relationships count for more than those merely of position; and the purpose of this paper is to adduce evidence of written history to show that the time at which Irish Romanesque was being developed coincided with a close connexion in ecclesiastical concerns between this country and one other than either of those mentioned, that other country being then busily engaged in ecclesiastical architecture, and our own countrymen being there among the busiest. In these circumstances, unless we conclude that intercommunication was impossible (and it will be seen that, on the contrary, it was close and continuous), it was inevitable that the influences under which architecture was developing in that country should have an effect on contemporary buildings here. The writer does not undertake to interpret the record in stone; his part is only that of a historical inquirer; but the subject could not be discussed at all without some reference to architectural considerations. These are put forward as illustrations and confirmations of a view primarily adopted on the evidence of documents; but so much leaps even to the untrained eye, as to warrant a belief that large results, valuable both to social history and to art, would be attained by skilled investigation in this direction.

During the eleventh and twelfth centuries Ireland was sending a continuous stream of pilgrims, anchorites, and other religious men along the Rhine and into Central Germany. Pilgrims passed along, and anchorites sought no more than a place of distant isolation; but the case of the monks was different. They obtained a permanent settlement at Cologne in 975, at Metz in 992; their foundation at Erfurt is ascribed to 1036, and that at Ratisbon, mother and mistress of the Schottenklöster for nearly eight hundred years, to 1076; the new monastery of St. James

¹ Reviewed in *Journal*, 1910.



CORMAC'S CHAPEL, CASHEL.



at Ratisbon was being built from 1111 to 1122; among its daughters were Würzburg in 1134,¹ Nuremberg in 1140, Constance in 1142, and Vienna in 1159. All these houses were established to be perpetuated as Irish communities. Thus St. Martin's at Cologne was made over absolutely to the Irish for ever,² and it remained in Irish hands for a hundred and twenty-eight years; St. Symphorian's at Metz was endowed for an Irish Abbot, St. Finghen, on the express condition that he and his successor should have Irish monks there as long as they could be had from Ireland;³ and the imperial charters of the monastery at Ratisbon were granted in such form that the Gaedhil and no others should have the benefit of them.⁴ It was manifestly essential to the continued existence of these communities that regular intercourse should be maintained with Ireland.

Of the extent and nature of that intercourse no exact account, unfortunately, has yet come to light. From two papal documents of

¹ This was not the first Irish settlement at Würzburg; the relics of St. Kilian, apostle of Franconia, were translated there in 755; Giolla-na-naomh, who had been bishop of Glendaloch, died head of the monks of Würzburg in 1085 (F. M.). David, the head of the Cathedral School of Würzburg about that date, was also an Irishman.

² *Chronicle of Marianus*, quoted by Colgan, *Acta Sanctorum*, p. 107, n. 14. The death of one of its abbots, Ailill, in Latin Elias, is recorded by the Annals of Ulster and the Four Masters at 1042. He was originally a monk of Muenamb, a monastery, reputed Augustinian, at Muckno, Co. Monaghan; the Four Masters style him "head of the monks of the Gaedhil," that is, of Cologne, the omission of which words points to a Cologne authority. Elias was the confidant of St. Heribert, Archbishop of Cologne, and was Abbot both of St. Martin's and of St. Pantaleon's, where also there were an Irish community and a hospice. See *Miracula S. Heriberti* in Pertz, *Monumenta Germaniae Historica*, Scriptores xv, 1246. The *Chronicle of Marianus* is printed by Pertz, vol. v. A deposed and blinded King of Leinster, Braen, son of Maolmordha, spent his last days here in exile, died here in 1052, and was doubtless buried in St. Martin's. The last Irish Abbot died in 1103.

³ "Eidem abbatiæ S. Symphoriani omnia loca . . . donamus atque confirmamus ea videlicet ratione ut primus abbas, Fingenius nomine, Hiberniensis natione, sui que successores Hibernienses monachos habeant quamdiu sic esse poterit; et si defuerint ibi monachi de Hibernia de quibuscumque nationibus semper ibi monachi habeantur."—Foundation Charter, in Colgan, *A.S.S.*, p. 258.

⁴ *Monasterium Scotorum Ratisbon . . . in muntiburdium defensionis nostrae suscipimus eo scilicet tenore ut, sicut constitutum est a supradictis imperatoribus, idem monasterium ac Ecclesia S. Petri necnon ea bona sibi attinentia ac idem solummodo Scoti inhabitantes et nulli alii perpetuam habeant libertatem.*—Charter of 1212, recited in confirmation of 1422. Ward, *Acta S. Rumoldi*, p. 295. "Scotus," in these documents, it is scarcely necessary to say nowadays, primarily meant Irish. The term may have been thought ambiguous at the date of the confirmation, which uses the words "*monasterium Scotorum et Ibernorum de Maiore Scotia.*" Ward quotes a formal record of the National Congregation of the Scots Monks in Germany in 1479, which names David, Abbot of the monastery of St. James of the Irish Scots (*Hibernicorum Scoticorum*) at Würzburg, and certain monks of the monastery of St. James of the Irish or Scots at Ratisbon (*Hibernicorum seu Scotorum Ratisponensium*). The fourth constitution recites that young monks of their nation, after they were brought over sea, were treated so harshly by Superiors that they threw off the habit, and went back to Ireland (*ad partes Hiberniae redierunt*); from which it is clear that there is always question of *Scotia Vetus* or *Major*, that is Ireland. About the time of the Reformation, St. James's of Ratisbon passed into the hands of the Caledonian Scots, who held it down to 1860. Since 1862 the house has been a seminary for secular priests.

1248,¹ it is known that there were Benedictine monasteries and priories in Ireland subject to the Abbot of Ratisbon, but which they were, except one at Ross in Co. Cork, is not stated, and practically all our present available information on this subject of intercommunication is contained in two records, one called the *Chronicle of Ratisbon*,² and the other the *Life of Blessed Marianus Scotus*,³ who in Ireland was Muireadhach Mac Robhartaigh of Tir Conaill. These narratives contain some suggestive particulars. The first Abbots of Ratisbon, like their founder, came from Ulster; the seventh, Dionysius or Domnus, was a native of the south of Ireland. By his time—his Abbotship is dated from 1098 to 1121⁴—the community had so increased that it could not be housed in the original monastery, and as the ground available there did not permit the addition of new buildings, Abbot Domnus resolved to build a larger monastery on another site. As a preliminary he sent two representatives, Isaac and Gervase, Irishmen of good family and education, to seek contribution from the kings and princes of his native land, and with them he sent two other Irishmen of lower degree, Conrad the carpenter, and William.⁵ The sending of these two men into Ireland at this time is notable. They were probably laybrother craftsmen, such as the Benedictines formed and trained in regular companies, who went from town to town and country to country, wherever their services were in demand, to build monasteries and churches. Of Isaac and Gervase the chronicler says they were sent to collect money;⁶ for what purpose Conrad and William were sent, he does not specify, but it is reasonable to suppose that it had some relation to their craft. If the chronicle is right in stating that the money received on this occasion was used to buy the new site, the

¹ Bliss, *Calendar Papal Documents*, vol. i, p. 251.

² The celebrated Stephen White, s.j., made an abstract from this chronicle for Lynch, who published it in his *Cambrensis Eversus*. It is rather a traditional narrative than a sober chronicle. Statements are made regarding times and acts of Irish princes which cannot be brought into agreement with the authentic chronology. It is incident to tradition to confuse dates and persons, but when the author is dealing with personages and events immediately concerned with his monastery he is less likely to err than when he is glorifying the O'Briens. The text of Lynch with an English translation may be referred to in Kelly's edition, Dublin, 1850.

³ Published by the Bollandists in *Acta Sanctorum* at 9th February. There is nothing extravagant in this narrative; it was written about the year 1185, by a monk of Ratisbon who had information from a contemporary of Marianus.

⁴ Wattenbach, *Die Kongregation der Schottenklöster in Deutschland*, translated by Reeves in *Ulster Journal of Archaeology*, vol. vii (1859), pp. 227, *et seq.*

⁵ Lest the names of these two should give rise to misunderstanding, the chronicler emphatically calls them "Scotigenæ Hiberni," Irishborn Irishmen. They had probably been previously employed as craftsmen in Germany, and given German approximations to their Irish names which those they worked among could not readily master.

⁶ "Isaacus autem et Gervasius missi erant in Hiberniam tanquam legati a Dionisio Scoto Consecrati S. Petri Ratisbonæ Abbate petituri subsidium et elemosinam a regibus et principibus sui soli natalis." *Chronicle* in Lynch, *Cambrensis Eversus*, ed. Kelly, Dublin, 1850, vol. ii, p. 394, *et seq.*

date of this mission is some time about 1111, when the charter of the monastery of St. James was granted. Abbot Christian succeeded in 1133; he, too, was a Munster man, of the family of MacCarthaigh, according to the chronicler, and, if so, a near relative of that Cormac who built the Chapel on the Rock of Cashel. Some time after his accession he came to Ireland in person, it may have been for the consecration of the Chapel (1135), and was so well received that, in the words of the biographer of St. Marianus, he went back joyful with a sum equivalent to about £3000 of our money, which he prudently invested in land.¹ He came to Ireland again, at a later date, made another collection, and died here in the middle of his days;² his body was buried before the altar of St. Patrick, in the Metropolitan Church of Cashel,³ and the contributions which he had received were, according to the custom of the time, safeguarded in the church at Cashel until Abbot Gregory, who had received his consecration at Rome from Pope Adrian IV (1154-1159), came over and recovered them for the expenses of his magnificent restoration of St. James's.

The first mission from Ratisbon, if, as the chronicle asserts, it resulted in providing the money to buy the site of St. James's, should have been in Ireland, before 1111, at the latest before 1121, since the *Chronicle* and the *Life* agree in the statement that it was despatched by Abbot Domnus or Dionysius, whose abbacy, according to Wattenbach, ended in 1121. The envoys and their companions were, therefore, in Munster at the time when the religious who had obtained Cashel in 1101 from Muirheartach Ua Briain were settling themselves in their new possession, and when the erection of Cormac's Chapel was yet to be undertaken. In these circumstances no building in Ireland is more likely to show German influence than Cormac's Chapel. I am not competent to apply technical criteria to the examination of that question. I propose to do no more than offer a few remarks which occur to me as an ordinary unskilled observer, and lest any preconceptions of mine might colour the description, I will use the words of Dr. Petrie:—

"In its general plan . . . Cormac's Chapel exhibits many points of resemblance with the earlier stone-roofed churches of the Irish, as in its simple division into nave and chancel, and in the crofts or apartments placed over them; but in most other respects it is totally

¹ *Intantum erat acceptus ut collatissibi ducentis marcis lætus ad propria repedarit; Ex quibus talentis Pater idem Christianus non muros non ædificia claustru eleuauit t verum quod longe melius fuit, tanquam prouidens et præsciis futurorum, agros ei possessiones in usus tam præsentium quam futurorum fratrum per manus Henric Ratisbonensis Burchgrauui atque Ottonis Langrauii comparauit. Vita B. Mariani, c. iv, No. 19.*

² *Vita*, c. vi, No. 26.

³ "Ante altare S. Patricii Ecclesiae, Metropolitanae Cassellensis"—*Chronicle*, *ut supra*, p. 398. The words seem to indicate that there were several altars in the church, which would seem therefore to be a building other than Cormac's chapel, but obviously not the cathedral, erected first in 1169.

unlike them, and indeed, taken as a whole, it may be considered as unique in Ireland. . . . The most remarkable of these peculiarities is its having a square tower at each side of the termination of the nave, at its junction with the chancel, and thus giving the church a

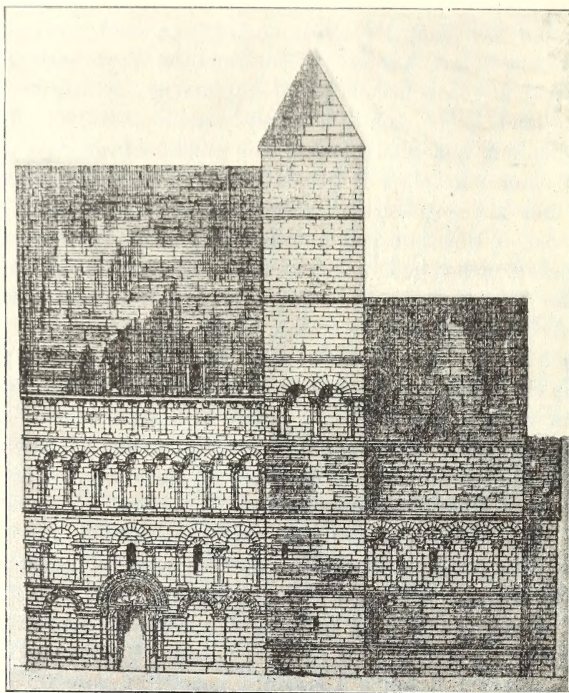


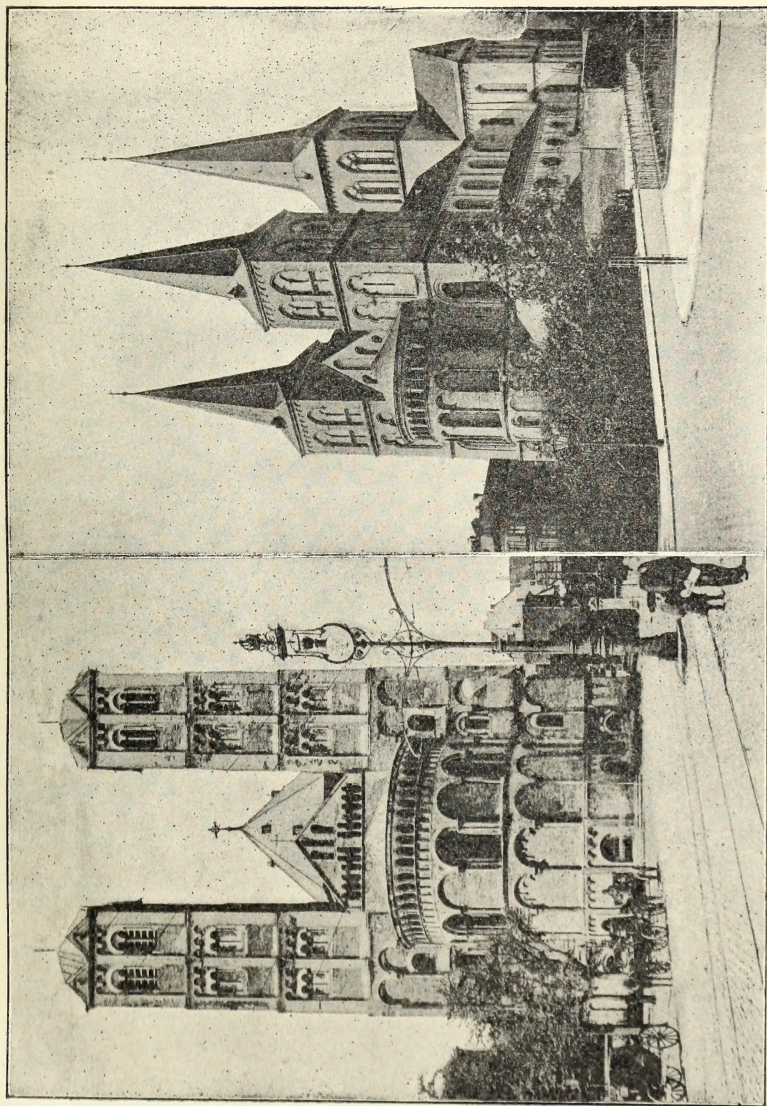
FIG. 1.—SOUTH ELEVATION, CORMAC'S CHAPEL.

(From Brash: top of tower restored.)

cruciform plan. . . . In the ornamental details of the building a similar peculiarity will be found to distinguish them from those in churches of earlier date. Externally the walls are decorated with blank arcades of semicircular arches . . . and the lower of these arcades is carried round the southern tower."¹

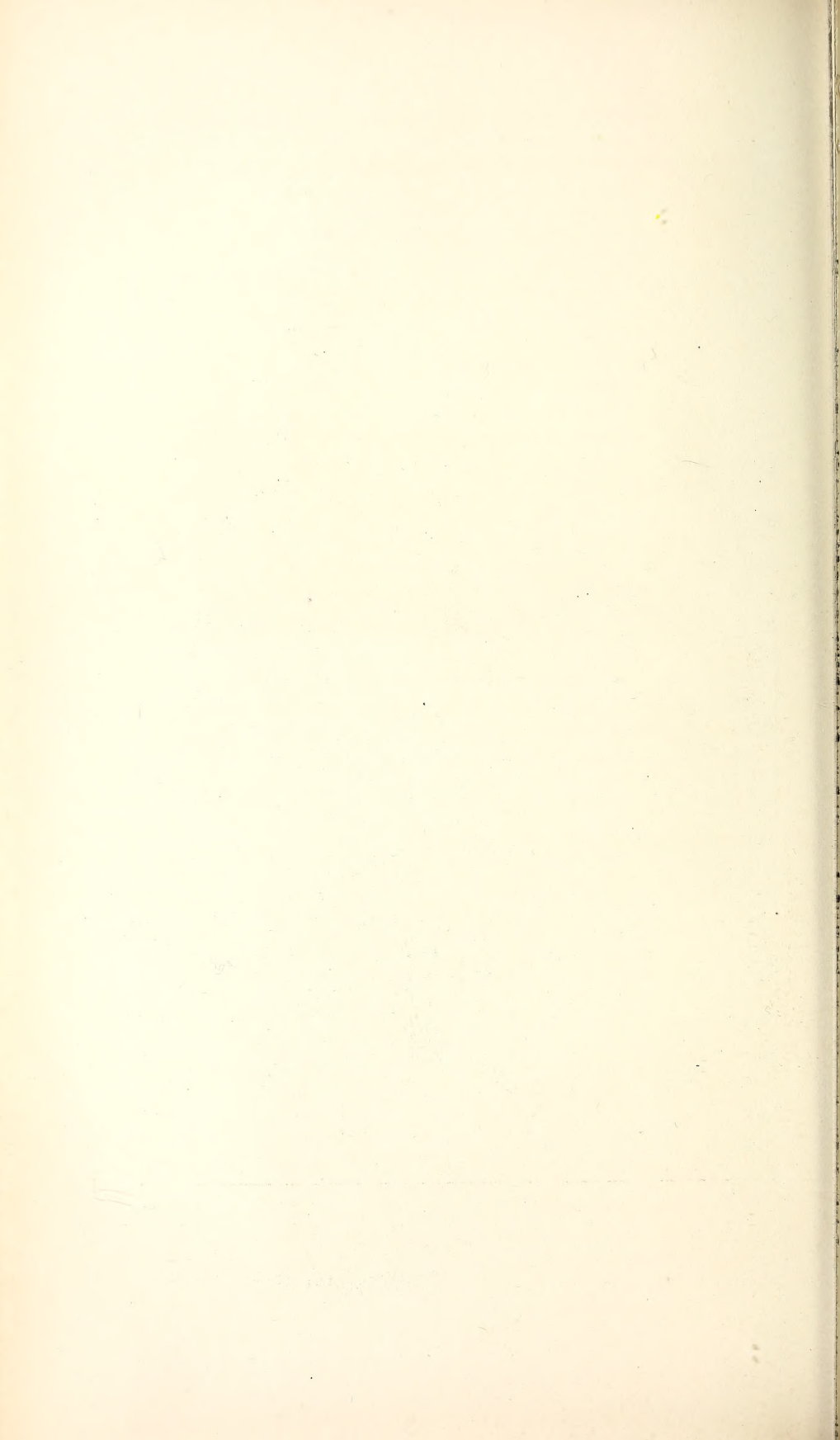
It so happens that the two features of Cormac's Chapel which Petrie singles out for particular notice are those which, with varying degrees of architectural splendour, are characteristics of the Romanesque churches of the Rhineland. They are seen at Cologne in two very impressive examples, St. Gereon's and St. Kunibert's, the first showing work of the

¹ Petrie, *Round Towers*, pp. 287, *et seq.*



ST. GEREON, COLOGNE.

ST. KUNIBERT, COLOGNE.



middle of the twelfth century, and the second being about a century later.

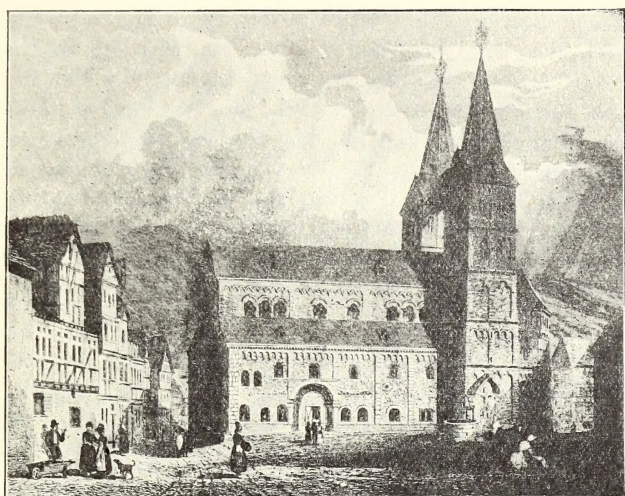


FIG. 2.—BOPFARD CHURCH.

Here are those square towers at the eastern end of the nave and the wall arcades which are the salient peculiarities of Cormac's Chapel, and

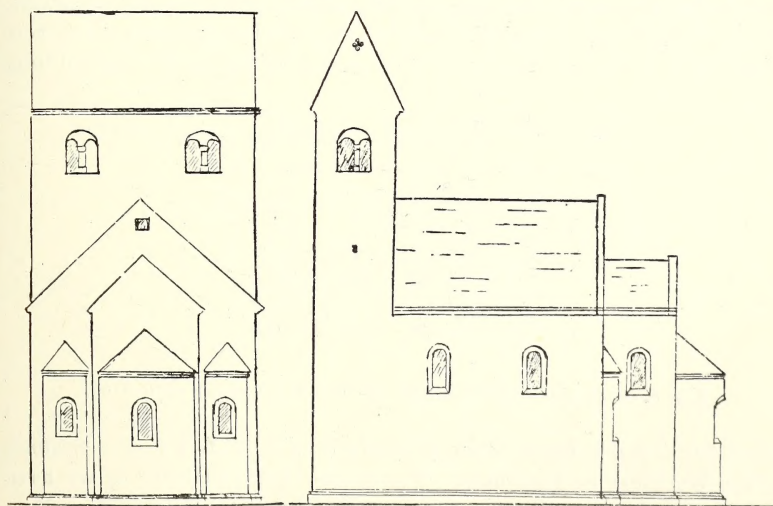


FIG. 3.—MELVERODE, NEAR BRUNSWICK, 1040-1050.

(From Kallenbach, *Die Baukunst des Deutschen Mittelalters*.)

notwithstanding that the noble proportions and more elaborate architecture of these Cologne churches raise them to a higher plane, I cannot

resist the thought that it was examples such as these, earlier and simpler, that inspired the designer of Cormac's Chapel.¹ A less splendid, but still a large and imposing, church at Boppard, a town on the Rhine between Coblenz and Bingen, might repay the study of our Irish architects. This church, it is said, was restored, or in great part rebuilt, at the end of the twelfth century. So far as one may infer from a view in an old guide-book² the nave appears to be of the later date and the aisle of the earlier construction, save the western end, where a difference in the level of the windows suggests that this part was added in a reconstruction of the west front. The general resemblance to Cormac's Chapel will be seen from the accompanying sketches (figs. 1, 2).

That German influences, if they may be discovered at Cashel, were not restricted to that single instance, will hardly be questioned. They

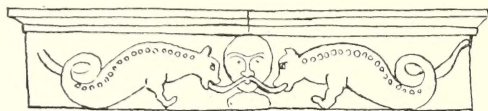


FIG. 4.—CAPITAL AT GLENDALOCH.

After Beranger (*Petrie*, p. 245).

may be traced, perhaps, if the architectural characteristics of other Irish buildings are carefully compared with those of the Rhenish style by persons who have the qualifications requisite; and it is to be hoped that a study so interesting and valuable may attract some capable inquirers. At the risk of outstepping the limits of an unskilled observer I set here beside each other Beranger's well-known representation of a capital from

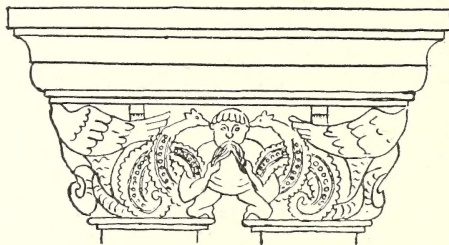


FIG. 5.—CAPITAL FROM SAALBAU OF THE WARTBURG, 1050-1100.

Glendaloch, and a figure from Kallenbach of a capital in the Saalbau of the Wartburg in Thuringia. The monks of Glendaloch, as we have seen, had connexions in this region at Würzburg before 1085. But,

¹ Fig. 3 shows a small German church presenting in its nave, chancel, and apse an arrangement analogous to that of Cormac's Chapel.

² Tombleson's *Views of the Rhine*.

perhaps, a more remarkable similarity of design is shown in the decoration of the choir of the Scots' Church at Ratisbon, figured by Kallenbach, and that of the back of the Shrine of St. Patrick's Bell (1091-1105), now in the Dublin Museum, and on the back of some other well-known reliquaries. But one must not lay too much stress on so obvious a *motif*.

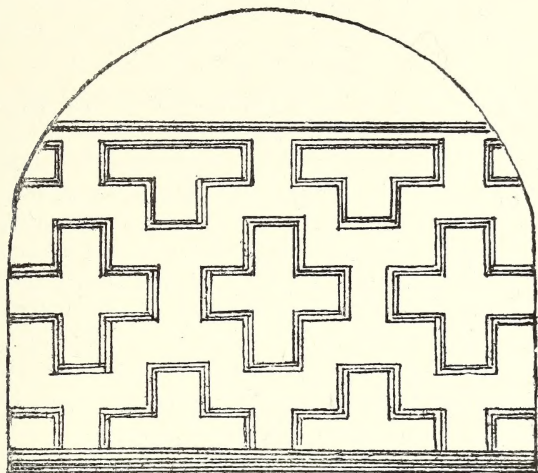


FIG. 6.—DECORATION OF CHOIR, ST. JAMES'S, RATISBON.

CARVINGS AT THE ROCK OF CASHEL

BY P. J. LYNCH, M.R.I.A., *Fellow*

[Read 26 MARCH 1912]

IN the north transept of the ruined cathedral on the Rock of Cashel there is a collection of carved stones, found during the repairs to the structure, and shown on the accompanying photograph, kindly taken by Dr. George Fogerty. The carving on one of these stones is particularly interesting, as it is intended to represent an elephant with a howdah, and a griffin on top. The form of this elephant was probably derived from the description found in some of the old mediaeval bestiaries.

The elephant, though frequently referred to in the later mediaeval MSS., does not appear in Norman sculpture,¹ the earliest example in church work being on a misericord of the thirteenth century in Exeter Cathedral. I am not aware of any representation of an elephant on church carving in Ireland, except this one at Cashel.

This stone measures 2 feet $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches high, $11\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide, and averages 6 inches thick. It is rough at the back, as if it had been built into other work, forming a panel, or portion of a frieze, as no doubt there were other carvings in the church of the same character. It now rests on a carved stone, which was at one time portion of a corbel supporting an arch rib; this carving represents two griffins very artistically arranged as a decorative motive. The stone measures 20 inches in length, $13\frac{1}{2}$ inches high, and about 4 inches thick.

These representations of animals where introduced into the decoration of mediaeval churches were generally symbolical. Symbolism may be said to be coeval with religion itself. Christian symbolism commenced in the catacombs, and continued on, even to the present day. It was derived from various sources, mainly the Scriptures; but we now know that much of the decorative work of a zoomorphic character, executed by mediaeval artists, was suggested by the treatise on natural history, written probably about the fifth century, and known as the *Physiologus*. In this book the descriptions of the animals referred to in the Bible are in most cases taken from Pliny, while to these are added marvellous tales of fancy and folk lore; and from the whole a moral is drawn, for the edification of the reader. The different editions of *Physiologus*, continuing up to the fourteenth century, were known as Bestiaries.

¹ *Christian Symbolism*, Romilly Allen, p. 378.



STONE CARVINGS AT CASHEL.

The elephant is referred to in 1 Machabees, c. vi, vv. 30, 37, as follows:—

“30. And the number of his army was an hundred thousand footmen, and twenty thousand horsemen, and thirty-two elephants, trained to battle.

“37. And upon the beast there were strong wooden towers, which covered every one of them : and engines upon them, and upon every one thirty-two valiant men, who fought from above : and an Indian to rule the beast.”

The elephant is described in the *Physiologus*¹ as a large beast, and so strong that it can easily carry a wooden tower full of armed men, once it is firmly fixed on his back, being thus made use of in battle by the Indians and Persians. The elephant lives 300 years, and the female requires two years to bring forth her young. When the time comes for the elephants to pair, the male takes the female to the river of Paradise in the East, where the mandragora grows. The female gives the herb to her mate to eat. When the mother is about to bring forth she goes into the water until it comes up to her breasts. The father guards the mother while the young are being born, because of the dragon, which is the elephants' enemy. If the elephant discovers the dragon he kills him by stamping on him with his feet.

The male and female elephants are like Adam and Eve, who received the knowledge of good and evil by eating of the fruit of the tree in the midst of the Garden of Eden ; and after they had been driven out of Paradise “Adam knew Eve his wife, and she conceived and bare Cain” (Genesis iv. 1).

The apple was likened to the mandragora or mandrake (see Genesis xxx. 14). From this reference to the mandragora the elephant became the symbol not only of Adam but also of priestly chastity, and was often embroidered on chasubles.²

The elephant carved on the misericord at Exeter (which I have seen) is fairly true to life,³ except that the tusks are turned up too much, and the feet have hoofs like a horse ; it has no howdah. In some of the English examples with a howdah the animal is perfect ; in others there is room for improvement ; one is described as “having the head of a hog, and being muzzled like a bear.” The first time an elephant was seen in England was in 1255, when one was sent to Henry III by Louis IX of France.

¹ Cahier and Martin's *Mélanges d'Archéologie*, vol. iv, p. 55.

² *Misericords*, Francis Bond, p. 31.

³ These carvings are said to have been executed in the time of Bishop Bruere, who had been to the East, and wished to have reproduced in the carvings some of the wonders he had seen.

It is clear the Cashel artist never saw an elephant, nor any of the English representations of one. The idea is probably derived from biblical description, and some edition of the Bestiaries. The head somewhat resembles that of a boar, with a curious hood over the ear; the

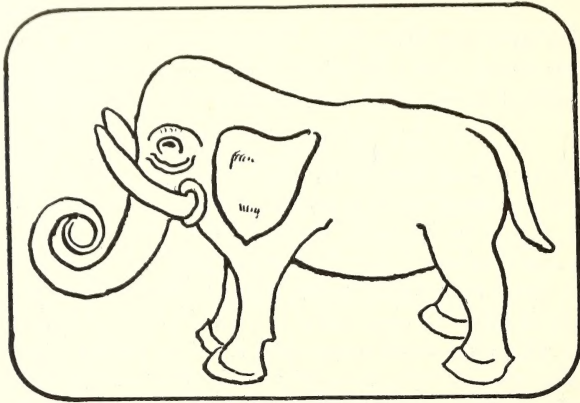


FIGURE OF AN ELEPHANT IN EXETER CATHEDRAL (THIRTEENTH CENTURY).

howdah or tower has battlements: it is said that about the end of the fourteenth century extensive alterations were made at Cashel, and embattled parapets were constructed. It is probable this carving was executed about that time, or soon after.

The griffin is a chimerical creature; it combines the head, neck, wings, and talons of the eagle, with the hinder parts of the lion. This is shown in the carving on the lower stone. The treatment of the animal over the howdah is different, and it has no wings; in heraldry this is known as a male griffin, but the necessary spikes which take the place of wings and horns are omitted in this case.

The form of the griffin was well known, and it was met with in ancient art. In Scythia they were supposed to guard the gold mines from the Arimaspians,¹ hence the griffin is a symbol of strength and vigilance.

As a symbol of strength the griffins on the lower stone form a very appropriate finish for the corbel. The style of carving closely resembles the griffin on one of the misericords in St. Mary's Cathedral, Limerick, illustrated by Mr. T. J. Westropp in our *Journal* for 1892, p. 74.

It is interesting to note that Petrie, in an essay on the seals of Irish chiefs, read before the Royal Irish Academy, December 9, 1839, illustrates the seal of Brian O'Brien, Prince of Thomond, A.D. 1343-1350; having in the field the figure of a griffin, *passant*, with the inscription *Sigillum Brian I Brian*.

¹ Milton's *Paradise Lost*, ii.

THE BARNEWALL WAYSIDE CROSS AT SARSFIELDSTOWN,
COUNTY MEATH

BY LORD WALTER FITZGERALD

[Read 30 APRIL 1912]

THE remains of this Cross stand out in a field close to the public road leading from Drogheda to Balbriggan, and 4 miles from the former place. As will be mentioned further on, its date is probably the commencement of the sixteenth century.



In its present condition, the Cross consists of a portion of the shaft, inserted in a square base, or slab, which rests on a three-stepped platform of rough mason-work.

The Shaft, in its present fractured state, stands $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet high, with sides measuring 19 inches and 15 inches across. The lower portion of all four sides are taken up with inscriptions, in three lines on the broader sides and four lines on the narrower sides; the latter face south and north. Over the inscription on the east side, cut in relief, is a female figure; on the opposite side is a male figure; as neither them are intended for a saint or an ecclesiastic, they probably represent Sir Christopher Barnewall, Kt., of Trimlestown, and Elizabeth Plunkett, his wife, by whom, or to whose memory, the cross was erected; though why this commemoration cross should have been erected here, out of the Barnewall country, is a matter of doubt. A saint is sculptured above the inscriptions on the south and north sides.

The base, or slab, through which the shaft penetrates (and which at present is its sole support), measures 34 inches one way by 29 inches the other; it is 8 inches in thickness. It has a bevelled edge all round, on which is cut a continuation of the inscription on the shaft.

The inscriptions are cut in deeply incised Gothic characters, otherwise known as the "black letter." Contractions throughout are plentiful. The commencement of the inscription is cut on the west face of the shaft, and continues on to the south, east, and north sides in order; it then starts afresh on the west side of the base and follows on round, and is apparently then complete.

The north-west angle of the shaft is bevelled, and on this portion there are traces of letters; but the inscription is quite illegible. During the months of April in 1904 and 1905, I paid several visits to the Cross to complete "rubblings" of the inscriptions, which wind and rain had greatly retarded on previous occasions. By the aid of these "rubblings," and with the assistance of Canon W. Carrigan, P.P., and Mr. J. R. Garstin, the reading of the inscriptions can be made out; this is all the more satisfactory, as a man living in the forge near the Cross said that many a one had tried to decipher the lettering, but all had given it up in despair.

Starting with the west face of the Cross-shaft, the inscription reads:—

Octavian'	}	On the west side of the shaft.
archiepis:		
cop' toci'		
bibñi	}	On the south side.
e pms		
conces:		
sit uni		
cuiq penitē	}	On the east side.
ti devore dicē		
ti p āiabus		

Cristo	}	On the north side.
fori		
barne :		
wale		

militis et Elizabeth Plunket et om̄i
 fideliū defūcto+ Pat : nr
 et Ave m̄ tociēs quociēs XXX dies
 indulgēcie imp̄petuum.

Expanding the contractions, the full Latin reads :—

Octavianus archiepiscopus tocius hibernie primas, concessit unicuique penitenti devote dicenti pro animabus Cristofori Barnewale militis et Elizabethe Plunket, et omnium fidelium defunctorum, Pater Noster et Ave Maria tociens quociens 30 dies indulgentie imperpetuum.

Translation :—

Archbishop Octavian, Primate of All Ireland, has granted an indulgence of thirty days, in perpetuity, to every one truly contrite, as often as they shall devoutly say an Our Father, and a Hail Mary, for the souls of Sir Christopher Barnewall, Kt., and Elizabeth Plunket, and of all the faithful departed.

The Archbishop here mentioned was Octavian de Palatio, a native of Florence, who became Archbishop of Armagh in 1480, and continued so till his death, at a very advanced age, in June 1513. During that period he held many Provincial Synods, six of which took place in Drogheda, which, with Termonfeekin, were his principal places of abode. Sir James Ware, in his *Annals of Ireland* (p. 91), states that the Archbishop was buried in the Parish Church at Termonfeekin, County Louth. A memoir of this prelate by Dr. William Reeves, Dean of Armagh, appears in the *Journal* of the R. S. A., Ire., for the year 1875 (consecutive volume, xiii).

We will now proceed to identify the Sir Christopher Barnewall and Elizabeth Plunket by whom the Cross was erected.

Sir Christopher, according to Archdall's Edition of Lodge's *Peerage of Ireland* (vol. v, p. 35), was the second Baron of Trimlestown; his father, Robert, second son of Sir Christopher Barnewall of Crickstown, in the County Meath, was created Baron of Trimlestown in 1461; by his first wife, Anne le Brune, he had two sons—Sir Christopher and Thomas.

Sir Christopher is styled Lord Trimlestown in 1488, showing that his father was then dead, though when he died is not known. He

received a pardon in that year for conspiring against the King in support of Lambert Simnel the pretender to the throne. In 1504 Sir Christopher was present, under the Earl of Kildare, when the latter gained such a decisive victory over the De Burghs of Clanricard, in the month of August, at Knockdoe, 9 miles north-east of the town of Galway. The date of Sir Christopher's death is not recorded; but it must have occurred previous to the year 1513, as his eldest son is styled Baron of Trimlestown in that year.

Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Thomas Plunkett of Rathmore, in the County Meath, was Sir Christopher's wife, by whom he had a son, Sir John, Lord Chancellor of Ireland, who succeeded him, and died on the 25th of July 1538. Another son was named Robert, ancestor of the Barnewalls of Roestown, County Meath; there were also three daughters, whose marriages are given by Archdall (vol. v, p. 35).

From the evidence given above we can conclude that the Cross was erected before the year 1513, and possibly much earlier, as Sir Christopher's title of "Baron of Trimlestown" does not occur on it; hence it may have been erected before 1488, the first occasion on which we have evidence that he then bore the title.

A short distance away, on the road leading to Moorechurch, in a garden of a house occupied by a man named O'Brien, close to where the chapel of Keenoge formerly stood, there lies a part of the upper portion of the Cross. It is richly ornamented with foliage designs in bold relief. On one face is carved the Crucifixion, with the Blessed Virgin Mary and St. John beside it; on another face is the Blessed Virgin Mary and Child. On one of the sides is St. Lawrence holding a gridiron; and on the opposite side is a saint bearing a staff, with a satchel slung over his shoulder, representing St. Matthew, the Tax-gatherer.

DUBLIN CATHEDRAL BELLS, 1670

BY THE REV. JOHN L. ROBINSON, B.A., *Member*

[Read 30 MARCH 1912]

THE ancient peal of bells was a peal of three, as the "ding-dong-dell" of the nursery rhyme reminds us. Such were the peals that the two Dublin cathedrals possessed at the middle of the seventeenth century. Christ Church Cathedral had in its tower a peal of three bells, known as the Great Bells, which had originally been cast by John Kyrcham,¹ probably about the year 1420. They had been cracked and broken by the accidental explosion of 144 barrels of gunpowder in Winetavern Street in 1597, and had been recast when the shattered tower was rebuilt in 1610. There were also two other bells, known as the "Little Bells," in the choir. St. Patrick's Cathedral had the same number of bells, to wit, a peal of three in the Great Belfry in Bishop Minot's Tower, and two small bells in the Little Belfry in the choir.

The period which began in 1660 with the Restoration of Charles II saw a great revival of interest in the care and beautifying of the churches. Much work was being done in both the Dublin cathedrals, and it was thought advisable to procure new peals of bells, "those at present being not musical."²

There was one man who took an especial interest in this matter, the Very Rev. John Parry, D.D. He had an interest in both the cathedrals, for he was Dean of the Cathedral of the Holy Trinity, commonly called Christ Church, and Precentor of St. Patrick's. It was probably by his advice that the two Deans and Chapters decided to act in this matter as one body, giving a joint contract for the whole work.

The first step taken by Dean Parry was to draw up, in 1668, the following agreement:—

"**Whereas** at present there is (as in many other parts of this Kingdome of Ireland, soe particularly) in this ancient City of Dublin a great want of a good Ring of Bells (that reputed great ornament of cities), And whereas it would conduce very much, as to the

¹ Book of Obits of Christ Church, 12th August. "*Ob. Johannes Kyrcham frater nostre congregacionis artifex campanarum nostrarum.*"

² *Ancient Records of Dublin*, Gilbert, vol. iv, p. 446.

good example of others, soe to the particular credit & benefit of this place, that the two cathedralls of the Holy Trinity & St. Patrick's, Dublin, be furnished wth an handsome tunable ring of six Bells, together wth a large audible clock & chimes, for the benefit of all the inhabitants of this city and suburbs,

“**And** whereas there are some able Bellfounders now in England who (so we are informed) may be easily induced to come over & undertake the effecting of this publike worke, in case they may be encouraged and employed therein,

“**We** therefore (who have hereunto subscribed our names) being desirouse to promote soe publike a designe, and to contribute towards the compleating thereof, doe hereby oblige our selves for the paym^t of those severall sums of money to our names particularly annexed, into the hands of those whom his Grace the Lord Archbishop of Dublin &c and the honourable the Lord Maior and Sheriffs of this said city for the time being shall appoint to receive the same and to oversee the said worke. The one moyty of which sum soe subscribed to be payd by us or our assigns within the space of fourteene days after that the said Artist or Bellfounder shall arrive heere and be agreed with to begin the worke, and the other moyty to be payd at the end of three months then next ensuing.

“**Provided** alwayes that in case the sums soe subscribed & payd in doe exceed the charge of defraying the said worke, that then the Remainder thereof be deposited in publike & faithfull hands towards the keeping of the Clocks and Chimes aforesaid in due order and repaire.”¹

No names, however, are attached to this document, for, as will be seen, the work of collecting contributions was taken out of the hands of the two cathedral bodies.

About the same time that the above agreement was drawn up, the two Deans and Chapters presented a petition to the Lord Deputy asking his permission to solicit contributions towards the bells throughout the city of Dublin. By him the matter was referred to the Lord Mayor and Corporation. Their reply sets forth that “the deanes of the Cathedral Churches of the Holy Trinity & St. Patrick's, Dublin, lately preferred a petition unto his excellency the lord deputy & councell concerneing tuneable rings of large bells, and two faire audible clocks & chimes which they desired might be put up in those cathedralls.” He had entrusted the matter to the Lord Mayor and Corporation. “A bellfounder now being come from the citty of Bristoll to agree for the doeing of the same,

¹ A copy of this agreement is found in Dean Parry's writing in the *Vellum Book of Benevolences* of Christ Church Cathedral.

whoe, together with his fellowes hath set up a ring of bells in the citty of Waterford," the city officials offer themselves to undertake the work of raising subscriptions throughout Dublin, "provided that the deane and chapter of Christ Church doe take effectuall care for the ringing of the great bell of the said church every day at four of the clock in the morning and nine of the clock at night as formerly hath been accustomed, without any charge of the Lord Maior, Sherriiffs, comons and cittyzens of this citty, or their successors, for the same."¹

This condition imposed by the city needs some explanation. For many generations before the Reformation the people of Dublin had been accustomed to begin their day when the Angelus rang out from the tower of Christ Church at 4 a.m.,² and to go to bed when the curfew rang at 9 p.m. This nine o'clock bell they called "Bow Bell." The reason of the name seems to be as follows:—Originally the hour of curfew was 8 p.m., but in 1469 the privilege was granted to London of having the curfew rung from the great bell of St. Mary's, Bow, at 9 p.m., so that shops and taverns might be kept open an hour later.³ When this privilege was granted to other cities, they called it, by the name of the bell from which it had first rung out, "Bow Bell."⁴

So anxious were Dublin people that this custom should be continued that after the Reformation it was decided to pay the sexton of Christ Church for ringing the 4 o'clock bell and "Bow Bell" out of the City Funds.

Unfortunately this payment was usually in arrears. From 1618 to 1658 there appear in the City Records constant appeals from successive sextons of Christ Church, and sometimes, after their death, from their widows, for the arrears of this payment, and so in 1668 the Lord Mayor and Corporation made it a condition of their collecting subscriptions towards the bells that this custom should be continued without any charge upon the City Funds.

It only remains to say that though the morning bell was soon given up by common consent, the ringing of "Bow Bell" can be traced down to the beginning of the nineteenth century by means of the payments to the sexton in the Cathedral Proctor's Accounts. About 1800 the payment is merged with other payments in a fixed salary to the sexton, and

¹ *Ancient Records of Dublin*, Gilbert, vol. iv, pp. 446, 447.

² The Angelus bell was rung at 4 a.m. in Melton Mowbray down to the year 1708, at St. Mary's, Stamford, down to 1825, and at Brinworth, Northamptonshire, down to the present day. *English Bells and Bell Lore*, North, pp. 103, 104.

³ *Stow's Survey of London* (Thoms' Edition), p. 96.

⁴ The name seems to have been applied, not as a nickname to the bell itself, as suggested by Gilbert, *Ancient Records of Dublin*, vol. iii, p. x, but only to the ringing of the bell at 9 p.m. The 9 p.m. ringing was called "Bow Bell" at St. Martin's, Leicester; at Blakesley, Northamptonshire; at St. Peter Mancroft, Norwich; at St. Helen's, Worcester; and in Chester: *English Bells and Bell Lore*, North, p. 106.

so it cannot be decided when this interesting old Dublin custom was allowed to drop.

The bell-founder already mentioned as having come from the city of Bristol in 1668 to make agreement for casting the bells was probably Roger Purdue, a member of a family who for fifty years previously had been doing much bell-founding in England. So early as 1624 he is mentioned in the Wells records as "of the cyttie of Brystoll, bell-founder."¹ He worked sometimes alone, sometimes in company with one or both of his brothers, William Purdue, of Salisbury, and Thomas Purdue, possibly of Taunton. The latter principally worked by himself, but Roger and William are usually found together, and about 1663 they took into partnership one William Covey. Another member of the Covey family, Tobias Covey, joined them about 1667.

The agreement with the bell-founders cannot now be found, but it was to the effect that they were to come to Dublin, and there cast a peal of six bells for Christ Church, and a peal of eight bells for St. Patrick's, for a sum of £176, receiving about an additional £100 for hanging the bells,² all metal and other requirements for the work being supplied to them.

The work could not be put in hand at once. Possibly some English engagements had first to be fulfilled. It was not until the beginning of March 1670, that William and Roger Purdue, and William and Tobias Covey, arrived in Dublin. On the 8th of March the Dean and Chapter of Christ Church passed the following resolution:—"The fifty pounds ster. formerly subscribed to be given to the Deane and Chapter towards the Bells, &c., of the two Cathedralls of Christ Church and St. Patrick's, Dublin, is by the Deane and Chapt^r ratified, confirmed and allowed, and soe much more as hereafter shal be thought fit, and that the Bell-founders (being now come) have liberty to take downe the Bells belonging to this Cathedr^l to be cast anew, soe soone as they shall thinke requisite soe to doe."

On the following day, 9th March, the Dean and Chapter of St. Patrick's passed their resolution—"Whereas there are Bell: found^{rs} come to this citie to new-cast the Bells of this cathedrall and Christ Church; It is ord^{red} by the Deane and Chapter that the Bells of this cathedrall be taken downe and left in verger's hands in ord^r to have them new-cast." On the 15th of June they passed another order, giving £70 towards the work, and also "the two small bells in the Quire" as extra metal, and paying a compliment to Dean Parry, "whose care and paines in this work hitherto has been great."

¹ Ellacombe, *Church Bells of Devon*, p. 276.

² "The charge being computed to be about two hundred and eightie pounds ster." Chapter Records, St. Patrick's, 15th June, 1670.

³ Wrongly quoted in *Journal, R.S.A.I.*, vol. xviii, p. 37. "Whereas Edward Bellfound^r."

Dean Parry's care had seen a way of saving the cathedrals some expense in the purchase of metal. At his suggestion the two Deans and Chapters presented a petition to the king to the following effect :—The petitioners are setting up two rings of bells in their churches ("those at present being not musical"), and have contracted with bell-founders accordingly: their want of metal, however, is so great that they cannot purchase half of what is requisite for them; there are now in the king's storehouse in Dublin, as they hear, "some useless pieces of guns called Rabnetts and brasses,"¹ about six in number, consisting of about 400 lbs. weight each: they pray that these may be given to them.²

These guns were handed over by the Lord Deputy, under a bond signed by the Dean and Chapter promising to pay for them if the king's letter should not be obtained.

Meanwhile a bell-house had been erected, probably in the vicinity of St. Patrick's Cathedral. The work went on apace, and the new bells were soon cast and hung. The Christ Church peal was rung for the first time on the 30th July, about five months after the bellfounders' arrival, and the St. Patrick's peal two months later, on the 23rd September.

The bellfounders stayed on in Dublin for some months. They cast a bell for St. Werburgh's Church, and possibly received other small orders. By February they were ready to leave Dublin, and on the 18th of that month a grand settling up of accounts took place. Dean Parry had prepared a large volume of vellum, and in it had written out in his own hand an account of all the money received, and receipts to be signed and sealed by all who had taken part in the work. This volume, now known as "The Vellum Book of Benevolences," is in the keeping of the Dean and Chapter of Christ Church. An abbreviated account of the items may here be given :—

RECEIPTS.

	£	s.	d.
Given by the Dean and Chapter of Christ's Church, . . .	190	8	10
Given by the Dean and Chapter of St. Patrick's, . . .	98	0	0
Given by the old Farmers of His Majestie's customs (1665), S ^r Alexander Bens, S ^r Richard Gethin, &c., . . .	63	0	0
Given by the new Farmers (1669), . . .	100	0	0
Rec ^d in subscriptions, ³ . . .	276	0	0
More from S ^r G. Lane and y ^e Earl of Dunegall, . . .	20	0	0
Rec ^d from M ^r Brady for y ^e timber and other materialls of the Bell-house sold to him, . . .	20	0	0
Rec ^d from y ^e Bellfounders for some metal w ^{ch} was left, . . .	25	0	0
	792	8	10

¹ Rabnett (rabinet) = "a little raven," cf. falconet.

² *State Papers relating to Ireland*, vol. 1660-2, pp. 606, 607.

³ I.e., the collection made by the city officials, *vide supra*.

PAYMENTS.

Payd to the Belfounders in full for casting and all the other
works about the Bells, 176 0 0

(Here follows a receipt signed and sealed by the four bellfounders.)

Payd to W^m Covey and Tobias Covey for carpenter-work and
hanging both Rings of Bells, 148 5 11

(Here follows their receipt signed and sealed.)

To M^r Cross, Timber Merchant, for above 52 Tunn of Timber
for ye two Frames for the bells, 103 5 3

(Here follows his signature, Thomas Cross.)

To John Knight, smith, in full for all the clappers and other
iron worke about the Bells. (Signed, John Knight.), . . . 72 12 3

Payd to y^e overseers of the Bells at several times to buy Block
Tinn, copper, and other old metal, as appears by vouchers
produced, &c., 166 8 7

Various expenses (viz^t) for Clay, Bricke, Sand, &c., for the Molds
and Furnace; for Boards, Tyles, &c., and for building up
the house to Cast the Bells in; for breaking of the guns,
and to under officers of the store; for refining of metall for
casting of Brasses; for half-inch Boards, to sawyers, &c.,
for Ropes, and to severall labourers during the whole time,
as did app^e by vouchers to Jo: Parry. 80 2 11

Payd to M^r Brady for five Tunn of Timber, to Brant for carriage
of the same, for caudles and sparrs and weights, and for
some journeys about the Bells, and for several other trivial
expenses, as also in money, &c., 40 11 0

To pay off y^e collectors, and other trivial expenses, &c., . . . 25 0 0

812 5 11

On the above account, as Dean Parry adds, "there remains due to the Accompt^t D^r. Jo: Parry, Deane of X^t Church, to balance 019: 17: 1." But that was near enough. No doubt, being very liberal, he paid the deficit out of his own pocket, and so balanced the account; and then, having completed the work about which he had been so keen, he signs the last page of the accounts "Laus Deo. Jo: Parry."

But though the bells had been hung and rung, it still remained to get the King's letter for the gun-metal, and so Dean Parry set off in the following month to London, and, on May 23rd, obtained the letter, in which King Charles II ordered the Lord Deputy to deliver up the Bond entered into by the Dean and Chapter for "a parcel of useless & unserviceable metal towards the making & setting up of a ring of bells."

There appear, however, to have been heavy expenses in getting the letter; but these were paid by Christ Church Cathedral alone, as they

were mixed up with other matters relating to that cathedral. In the Christ Church Proctor's Accounts for 1671 these two items appear:—

Paid & returned to London about y ^e Church's concerns, both in procuring his Maties letter for the arrears, for y ^e Liberties of this Church, & for y ^e Bell Mettall	£ s. d. 275 0 0
---	--------------------

To fees, gratuities, & incidental charges expended about y ^e King's letters for y ^e Mettall, & getting up y ^e engagement by bond under y ^e Chapter Seale for the same, and for the Arrears, besides wh ^l was formerly expended	58 5 9
--	--------

Of the fourteen bells thus obtained by Dean Parry for the two Dublin cathedrals only five remain. Four of them are unhung, and stand silent in St. Patrick's Cathedral. One, the tenor bell of the St. Patrick's eight, is still rung for the daily services, and bears a Latin inscription to the effect that when the Very Rev. Father in God Michael was Archbishop of Dublin, the Rev. Thomas Seale, D.D., Dean of St. Patrick's, and the Rev. John Parry, Precentor and Proctor of the same, William Purdue and his partners founded these bells. All the remaining nine have been recast, and, except in one instance, no record of their original inscriptions has been preserved.¹

The bellfounders then went on to cast bells in Limerick, where William Purdue died, and thence to Kilkenny, where they met once more with Dr. John Parry, by that time Bishop of Ossory. They then returned to England; but, in 1682, Tobias Covey came back to Ireland by himself, and cast bells in many parts of the country. In 1686 he was again called to Dublin to recast the tenor bell of Christ Church Cathedral, which had cracked under the daily ringing of "four o'clock bell and boe-bell." His letter on that subject may fitly be included in this paper as giving some ideas upon the methods (to say nothing of the spelling!) of seventeenth-century bellfounders:—

"To m^r gilbert nicholson² at christchurch in dublin.
galway decemb^r 30th 1686.

"Sir

yours I received dated december the 18. the contence of which doth concerne the casting of the tenner bell at Christ Church, which for the casting: hanging and tuneing of the sayd bell I shall bee Redy and wiling to serve you at your comand at as Reasonable A price as possible I Cane Afford. for the casting the sayd bell I will doe it for twenty shillings per hundred: you being at the charge of all materials and conveniencis necessary for the affecting the work. otherwise I will doe it for thurty

¹ For a full account of the inscriptions on the bells see Bernard's *St. Patrick's Cathedral, Dublin*, p. 77.

² The Chapter Clerk.

shillings per hundred, I finding all meterialls wanting excepting metell and a convenient place to make the mould and bild the furnis in, which I beelieve you may feind in some corner or other in the prosinks [*precincts*] of your Church. as for the taking downe and seting up the sayd bell I cannot give you the exact charg untell I see what meterialls is wanting for the afecting of it, but you shall find that I will bee very Reasonable in the doeing of that woork.

“from your servant Tobias Covey.”

“Sir I beelive you ar senceble that I aske much Les per hundred then what wase formerly given for the casting of the same bells. it is to cheap but I hope you will bee my friend in advancing som thing more per hundred if I am implied [*employed*]. as for the time of yere doing the woork it shall be as you please, for it is all as one to mee in the Acomplishing ether in winter or sumer. I pray if you make youse of mee or not Let me heare from you: that I may not undertake elce wher. if this bee not to your satisfactision if you please to contribut towards my Jerney to dublin I will come and descose the matter with you.”

It only remains to say that he was employed, and cast the bell, and received, over and above the price agreed upon, the “som thing more” for which his letter asks.

Miscellanea

Early date-marked Church Plate in Dublin.—The earliest known specimens of Dublin date-marked silver plate which have been placed on record are, as is well known, a flagon in Trinity College, Dublin, marked A (1638–9), chalices in St. Fin Barre's, Cork, and in Fethard, marked B (1639–40), a paten in Fethard marked C (1640–41), and a chalice in Derry Cathedral marked D (1641–2).

But it does not seem to have been recorded that Dublin possesses two other interesting specimens of its early date-marked plate. They are a chalice and paten, made for the old City Church of St. John the Evangelist, and now preserved in St. Werburgh's Church.

Both of these pieces of plate bear the Dublin hall-mark, the date-letter C (1640–41), and the "maker's mark" of William Cooke, the first Master of the Dublin Goldsmiths' Company. William Cooke was closely connected with St. John's Church, for he lived at Lower Blind Quay in the parish, was churchwarden in 1639 and 1640, and was buried in the church on 17 September 1642.

The paten bears no inscription; but the chalice is inscribed "St. John the Evangelist Dublin," and bears also, on the underside of the foot, the inscription "William Cooke &". Possibly the maker's intention was to add to his own name that of his fellow-churchwarden for 1640, Clement Martyn, brewer; but for some unknown reason the inscription was never completed.

The only other recorded specimen of date-marked plate by William Cooke is the chalice in Derry Cathedral mentioned above. It was made a year later than the St. John's chalice and paten.

From an entry in the vestry-book of St. John's during the year beginning at Easter 1639, it appears that this chalice and paten were made out of older chalices, probably pre-Reformation vessels. The entry in question runs:—

"for changinge the Communion cups into one, and	li.	s.	d.
for the case, .. .. .	..	07	14 00."

The giving of the cup to the laity necessitated chalices larger in the bowl than were in use prior to the Reformation.

It is interesting to know that Dublin possesses these specimens of the work of the first Master of the Dublin Goldsmiths' Company.—
JOHN L. ROBINSON.

Removal of an Ogham Stone in Co. Kerry.—The Ogham Stone at Ballyeightragh, Co. Kerry, described by Professor R. A. S. Macalister in his *Studies in Irish Epigraphy*, Part I, p. 47, and said to be in the possession of a man named Murphy, living near Kildrum graveyard, has been removed from its neglected position and dangerous surroundings, by the Rev. George O'Callaghan, P.P. of Killeentierna, Farranfore, and it is now in a secure position in the Presbytery grounds, where it may be examined by students.

Until such time as the County Councils, or other authorities, take charge of these inscribed stones, it is better to have them removed from positions of danger; but it is desirable that all such removals should be recorded—P. J. LYNCH, *Fellow, Hon. Prov. Sec.*

Dublin Street Names.—I recently came across an old building lease, made in the year 1764. The premises demised are described as “All that Field or piece of ground situate on the East side of the Lane commonly called the Glass house Lane near Dublin contg. by estimation one acre & 11 perches meared as follows, i.e. on the north to a street leading from the Folly to Mark's Church on the south to a Lane called Hansard's Lane on the east partly by two houses and a garden belonging to Susanna & Adriana Brown, and partly by the Folly aforesaid and on the west to Glass house Lane aforesaid.” The map attached to the lease is “of a small field lying at the Folly near Lazars hill in the parish of St. Mark, Dublin,” and also shows “the Folly formerly the Strand.” It also shows that, on the western boundary, “the Main shore runs along this wall.” Whether this was the line the Main Drainage of the city took in those days I do not know.

Rocque's map (1765) shows that this part of Dublin then consisted of more or less open country. In the little book, *Dublin Street Names*, by the Rev. C. T. M'Cready, none of the names mentioned appear. A sub-lease of the same premises, made in the year 1857, shows the Kingstown Railway in place of Hansard's Lane, Cumberland Street in place of Glasshouse Lane, Great Brunswick Street in place of the street leading from the Folly to Mark's Church, and Sandwith Street in place of “the Folly, formerly the Strand.”

E. J. FRENCH.

The FitzGerald's of Glenane, Co. Cork.—Since that indefatigable genealogist and antiquary, Miss Mary Hickson, compiled her revised pedigree of the FitzGerald's of Imokilly (which appeared in the *Journal* for 1876, p. 159), no attempt seems to have been made to place on record any further information relating to this once famous branch of the Desmond

Geraldines, with the exception of a brief article on "The FitzGerald of Rostellane," contributed by the present writer in 1895.¹

In that article I referred to the sale of Coolegorragh, and other lands, in the barony of Imokilly and county of Cork, to Captain James Uniacke, by James FitzGerald of Glenane, son and heir of Sir William FitzGerald of the same place, in 1704. Who were these FitzGerald of Coolegorragh and Glenane, and is anything known of their ancestors or descendants?

From family papers in my possession, and other contemporary documents, it seems quite clear that they belonged to the Imokilly Geraldines, and that they were closely connected with the Uniackes of Youghal. But whether they hailed from Cloyne and Ballymaloe, from Ballymartyr and Glaunagere, or from Lisquinlan and Cork Beg (to mention only three of the main offshoots from that prolific stem) is a problem which has hitherto baffled solution. It is in the hope that some fellow-antiquary may be able to supply the missing links that I submit the following brief *résumé* of the information I have collected from various sources.

From the Elizabethan Fiants we learn that "Edmond Oge m^c Edmond fitzJames fitzGerrald of Clone" (son of Edmond fitzJames Gerald, Dean of Cloyne, by his third wife "da. to Skiddie of Corke") received a pardon in 1577. He was presumably identical with the "Edmond oge Gerald of Culogorie in the Countie of Corcke gent.," whose will, dated 25 April 1618, was proved in the Diocesan Registry 11 December following. He commends his soul "to Almighty God, to the most Blessed Virgin Marie, St. Michael the Archangell, to my holy Patrons Sainet Collman & St. fferacis, and all the Blessed Company of heaven," and his body to be buried "in the Cathedral Church of St. Collman." He appoints "my sonn James to be my Lawfull heire in all and singuler my Lands of Inheritances, fearmes, and other pourchases of Lands & tenements what soever, and also my Lawfull executor"; and mentions his granddaughters "Onore fz Richard Gerald" and Elline Roche.

In the *Diary of the Great Earl of Cork*,² under date 28 October 1616, "Edmond oge of Coolegery" is mentioned as acting on behalf of his nephew "Mr. Thomas ffitzJohn," on "a mearing between Kynatalloon and Condons Lands." And, on 29 October 1617, "Mr. Edmonde oge of Coolegerry, and Mr. James ffitz Edmond gerald of Ballymshenyck his son," were witnesses to the payment by Sir John Fitz Edmond Gerald of certain chief rents, due to Sir Richard Boyle, as Lord of the Manor of Inchiquin, near Youghal.

A further reference to Coolegorragh occurs in the will of James FitzGerald, of Rostellane, dated 17 August 1635:—"Allsoe I doe testifie uppon my last will that I was present when Sir John [*i.e.*, "my

¹ *Journal*, vol. xxv, p. 163.

² *The Lismore Papers*, edited by Rev. A. B. Grosart, vol. i.

couzen German Sir John fzGerald Knight,"] past a lease in reversion, unto his cuzen James fzEdmond of Culeogory, of the lands of Culeogora and others cont. foure ploughlands." This James fzEdmond was evidently the son of Edmond Oge, and father of "Edm. fzJames Gerrald of Cooley-gorraghe gent.," whose name occurs in the Council Book of Youghal, under date 21 October 1648.

From (Sir) William FitzGerald's "Certificate," as one of the *Forty-nine Officers*, we learn that the lands of Coologarragh had been mortgaged by Sir John FitzGerald of Ballymaloe, 10 December 1638, to Ellin Ronan (*i.e.*, Ronayne) als Coppinger, relict of Edward Coppinger, of Youghal, whose son, Patrick Coppinger, "an Innocent Papist," by deed dated 26 May 1666, "did convey the premises unto the said William FitzGerald and his heires."

So much for Coolegorragh. Let us now see whether the following references to Glenane afford any clue to Sir William's progenitors. A "James ffitzWm. Gerrald de Glennane" became surety, with "Edmond ffitzGerrald de Ballymollowe" and others, to Edmond Roch (fitzEdward) of Cork, merchant, for a bond of £1000, dated 29 May 1641;¹ and, among the Title Deeds of the Mount Uniacke estate, there is a lease of "the Towne and ploweland of Coulecapp," by "James fzWilliam Gerrald of Glinneane and James fzThomas Gerrald of Coolecapp gentlemen, to Thomas fzWilliam Gerrald of Glinneane aforesaid gentleman," dated . . . 1638. (A portion of the date has been torn off). The original deed is now in my possession. Unfortunately there is nothing in the deed to indicate the relationship between the lessors and the lessee, and there is no reference to William FitzGerald of Glenane, the subsequent Patentee of the property. It should, however, be noted, in this connexion, that Sir William mentions his uncle Thomas FitzGerald in his will, one of the witnesses to which was "James fzTho : Gerald."

William FitzGerald of Glenane, as appears by his "Certificate" enrolled in the Irish Exchequer, dated 17 Nov. 1666, was "one of the Commissioned Officers who Served his Majestie or his royall ffather of blessed memorie in the warrs of Ireland, before the fifth day of June 1649." From another source, *i.e.*, "A List of the Commissioned Officers of Horse in Ireland, 27th May 1661," we learn that he was a Lieutenant in the Regiment commanded by His Grace the Duke of Ormond.² That gallant veteran, Sir Henry Tichborne, "Marshal of the Army in Ireland," with his son Sir William Tichborne of Beaulieu, and his son-in-law (Major) Roger West of Ballydugan, were among the officers of this *corps d'élite*; as were also the Earl of Meath, Lord Viscount Moore, Arthur Earl of Anglesea, and Lord Robarts of Truro.

The "Certificate" further states that "James ffitzGerrald" [who is

¹ Add. MS. 19,843, B. Mus. "Statutes Staple," f. 193.

² "Irish Army Lists," 1661-1685; By Charles Dalton.

evidently identical with the "James fzThomas Gerrald of Coolecapp" above mentioned] and Thomas fitzGerrald his Sonn and heire apparent, being seised of some Estate of Inheritance of and in the lands of Coole Capp . . ., by their Seu^r all Deeds dated 20 Nov. 1636 and 20 March 1637-8," mortgaged the same to Sir John fitzGerald [of Ballymaloe], who conveyed his interest to Sir Robert Tynte in 1639, from whose grandson, Sir Henry Tynte, it was purchased by the said William FitzGerald of Glenane, with other lands, on 1 March 1657-8.

The will of Sir William FitzGerald, Knight,¹ dated 28 Sept. 1670, was proved in the Prerogative Court, 6 Dec. 1673, by "Rosa FitzGerald a^{ls} Taafe," his widow; and from his Funeral Entry in Ulster's Office it appears that he died on 1 Dec. 1670, and was buried in St. Peter's Church, Drogheda, on the 13th of the same month. No genealogical details are given in this entry. The Arms therewith depicted are:—*Ermine on a saltire gules a crescent between four annulets of silver*; impaling LAMBERT, *Gules three silver narcissi*. It should be noted, however, that the armorial seal on his will has a crescent on the saltire, but no annulets; while the crest is the *Knight on Horseback*, as borne by the Knight of Kerry, the FitzGeralds of Castle Ishin, and the Uniacke FitzGeralds of Lisquinlan and Cork Beg. Other branches of the Imokilly FitzGeralds appear to have assumed the *Boar* crest, as Seneschals to the Earls of Desmond.

A similar seal, but without the crescent, is affixed to a bond dated 18 July 1649, signed by Margaret Uniacke, widow of Maurice Uniacke of Youghal (whose mother is said to have been one of the FitzGeralds of Glenane), on being granted admōn. of her late husband's estate. By a codicil to his will, dated 19 Feb. 1648-9, Maurice Uniacke appointed "my well beloved Cussen Richard FzGerald Esquire of Rostelane," to be one of the overseers of his wife and children. This Richard was the son and heir of Edmond FitzGerald of Ballymartyr, and grandson of John FitzEdmond, the Earl of Desmond's last Seneschal of Imokilly; he was a Colonel in the Royalist army, and regained the greater part of his estates at the Restoration.² Captain James Uniacke, who purchased Coolegorragh in 1704, was the grandson of Maurice Uniacke of Youghal.

Mr. Burtchaell informs me that Sir William FitzGerald of Glenane is believed to be the same person to whom, and his son James, the office of Surveyor General of the Excise was granted, in December 1660,³ and who was M.P. for Lismore 1661-66. If this be so, James would appear to have obtained the above appointment when only three years old! Presumably it was intended to secure for him the reversion of this lucrative office after his father's death.

¹ He was Knighted in 1668 or 1669; the exact date is not on record.

² See *Journal*, 1895, p. 169.

³ *Calendar of State Papers, Ireland*.

Sir William FitzGerald's first wife (whose Christian name is not stated) was a daughter of William Supple of Aghadoe, Co. Cork, Esquire, by Katherine his wife, daughter of Sir Richard Smyth of Ballynatray, Co. Waterford; which Katherine married, as her second husband, Richard Boyle of Glenane Supple, Gent., who was living in 1670.¹ By this marriage Sir William had issue a son-and-heir, James FitzGerald ("a minor about thirteen years of age"² at his father's death), and four daughters, Katharine, Isabella, Margaret, and Elizabeth, all of whom were unmarried in 1670. In a codicil to his will he directs that the children are to be sent to Munster on horseback, "seeing the journey is too great for a coach."

Sir William married, secondly, 17 September 1667, Lady Rose Lambert, third daughter of Charles, first Earl of Cavan (by Jane his wife, daughter of Sir John Robarts, Lord Truro), and widow of Edward Brabazon. She was subsequently married to Major the Hon. John Taaffe (sixth son of Theobald, first Earl of Carlingford), who "was killed before Derry in April 1689)."³ By this second marriage Sir William had two sons, Charles and Robbarts, both of whom died before 8 August 1672.⁴ To his son Charles he bequeathed "all arrears due from the king." He also mentions "my brother Maurice FitzGerald of Ballyquirk."

An important clue to his provenance is provided by an Admōn-grant, dated 23 August 1663, to "William FitzGerald of Glenan," as "nepos" and next-of-kin to Maurice FitzGerald of Glenan, M.D., deceased. [NOTE.—Sir William mentions "the daughter supposed to be daughter of *my uncle the Doctor*," in his will.] His name was added to the Commission of the Peace for the county of Cork, 1 March 1666; and "James FitzGerald of Glenane," his son, appears in the list of Justices under date 1 July 1680. The Council Book of Youghal records the admission of "James FitzGerald, Esq.," as a freeman of that Corporation, 13 May 1685; and "James FitzGerald, Gent.," occurs as one of the twenty-four Burgesses of the new Corporation, established by James II in 1688.

James FitzGerald of Glenane married Elizabeth, daughter of Redmond Barry, of Lisnegar and Rathcormack, Co. Cork, Esq., J.P.⁵ Dr. H. F. Berry informs me that "James FitzGerald of Ballydonogh, barony of Barrymore, Co. Cork, entered into a Bond for marriage of James FitzGerald of Glenan, Co. Cork, with Elizth., daughter of Redmond Barry of Lisnegar, Esq. Dated 8 Nov. 1677." The townland of

¹ They are both mentioned in the will of Sir Wm. FitzGerald.

² Chancery Bill, *FitzGerald v. Supple*; entered 9 May 1679.

³ *Archdall's Lodge*, vol. iv, p. 297.

⁴ Information supplied by Mr. G. D. Burtchaell.

⁵ In his will, dated 3 March 1681-2, he mentions "my son-in-law James FitzGerald Esq."

Ballydonagh is situated four miles due west of Coolegorragh (now called Mount Uniacke), and about the same distance north-west of Glenane, which adjoins Castletown (originally part of the Mount Uniacke estate) on the south. An entry in Ulster's Office,¹ taken in conjunction with this reference to Ballydonagh, seems to indicate an alternative derivation for the FitzGerald's of Glenane. This is an Admōn-grant, dated 2 April, 1672, to "Thomas FitzGerald of Ballindonna, Esq.," of the goods of Maurice FitzGerald of Ballintemple, Co. Cork, M.D., his brother, who died intestate, son of William FitzGerald of the same place. The FitzGerald's of Ballintemple traced their descent from Garrett fitz Richard, fourth son of "Richard fitz Morris, sonne to the Knight of Kerry," the patriarch of the Imokilly Geraldines. The FitzGerald's of Cloyne and Ballymartyr, the FitzGerald's of Rostellane and Coolegorragh, and the FitzGerald's of Lisquinlan (now represented by Sir Robert Uniacke-Penrose-FitzGerald, of Cork Beg, Bart.), are all derived from William fitz Richard of Incheney-Crenagh, the sixth son of Richard fz Morris. (See the interesting narrative pedigree of the FitzGerald's of Imokilly, from an ancient parchment Roll, published in the introduction to Caulfield's *Annals of Youghal*).

James and Elizabeth FitzGerald of Glenane had issue:—(i.) William, son-and-heir, who, with Frances his wife, joined in the conveyance of "Coolegorragh, Ballenknock, Ballengrowne, Knockgorrum, Ballintosig, Ballynahilly, Minoughter, . . . Old Castletown, and Coolecap," to Captain James Uniacke. Dated 22 March 1703-4.² (ii.) John; will dated 17th May 1720, proved 20 April 1721, in which he is styled "John ffz Gerald of Glinane in the County of Cork and Barony of Imokilleugh, Gentl^a"; he mentions Mary his wife, and requests her to follow "all such directions as she shall receive from my esteemed father M^r. James ffz Gerald and M^r. W^m. Supple of Aghadagh."

Any further information relating to the parentage of Sir William FitzGerald of Glenane, or likely to assist in tracing the descendants of his grandchildren, William and John FitzGerald, would be of much interest to the writer, and might pave the way for a more detailed account of this branch of the Geraldines, and of the other descendants of the Earl of Desmond's faithful but ill-fated henchmen, the celebrated Seneschals of Imokilly.—R. G. FITZGERALD-UNIACKE, *Fellow*.

A Note on an early Interment near Macroom.—Some time ago Dr. O'Donoghue, a former student of this College, was good enough to send me some fragments of pottery and some bones which had been found by a farmer, Mr. Dan McSweeney, when looking after a rabbit

¹ *Wills*, Old Series; vol. i, f. 248.

² From a contemporary parchment draft, or counterpart, of the original Deed of Conveyance; now in my possession.

which he had shot, and which had disappeared into a hole in a bank. As these were evidently part of an early interment, I went over, and Dr. O'Donoghue was kind enough to take me to the place where the objects had been found. Mr. McSweeney very obligingly dug out the interment, and I recovered a good deal of the pottery and a fair number of pieces of bone. From the account given to me it is clear that the burnt bones had been placed in the smaller urn, and that the larger urn had been inverted over it. Both of these were broken into fragments in the search for the rabbit. The urns had been laid in a small cist without stone floor, and about 2 feet 6 inches in height. This consisted, so far as could be made out, of two flat stones, laid on their edges, which supported a single slab about 2 feet in width, and I should judge about the same or perhaps a little more in depth. The cist itself now forms part of the bank, on which grows a hedge, dividing one field from another. Hence the difficulty in obtaining absolutely exact measurements. Those which I have given are sufficiently near.

I brought home a large number of fragments of pottery, and placed them in the hands of our very skilful Museum attendant, Mr. J. J. Lalor, who has pieced them together so far as the large urn is concerned. Unfortunately I managed to secure a few fragments only of the smaller urn. What became of the rest I do not know. The following are notes of the objects discovered:—

(i.) *The larger urn.*—This is of very rude hand-made pottery, 11in. in height, and from 10½in. to 11in. in diameter at the mouth, which is the widest portion. It has slight traces of what might be called a neck, and here there were several small bosses, not perforated, but surrounded by radiating lines of ornament. The diameter of the foot is 4½in. Most of the ornament consists of incisions made with a pointed stick or other sharp implement, and from the fragmentary character of the urn and the difficulty of piecing it together it is hard to say whether it involves any kind of plan. But one side of the urn was fairly complete, and the sketch of this, made by my daughter, shows what appears to be meant for a tree. The stem and branches are formed by raised ridges, “welts” I might call them, along which are incisions more or less at right angles to the ridges. Altogether this is an unusual form of ornament in my experience of such pottery.

(ii.) *The smaller urn.*—I obtained only a few fragments of this. It is made of a much finer pottery than the larger urn, the paste having consisted entirely of a rather good clay, without the admixture of coarse granules which the larger urn has. It had not a contracted mouth, but it had a distinct neck and lip. At this point, externally, there is an attempt at ornament in the shape of incised lines drawn obliquely at an angle to the circular axis of the neck.

(iii.) *The bones.*—I secured all of these which I could find, but it is obvious that those which I got were only a small part of an entire

skeleton. They have evidently been burnt and much broken up. Still a certain number of the fragments are quite recognizable. There are a number of bits of long bones, a patella, the odontoid process and contiguous part of the axis vertebra, the central part of the inferior maxilla with the genial tubercles and the mastoid process of the temporal bone on the right side. Though I sought carefully amongst the earth in the cist, I could not find a single tooth. The bones are evidently those of a small person, yet, I should certainly say, an adult. I conclude, therefore, that the interment was that of a female.



THE LARGER URN.

I ought to say that, though I made most careful search for them, I found no trace of anything in the shape of an implement, stone or metal, or indeed of anything in the way of "accompanying gifts," in connexion with this interment.

I may add that the townland is called Bealick, and it gets its name from a very fine dolmen, some half-mile away from the interment. There is a figure of this dolmen in Borlase (i. 22, fig. 19) from a drawing by

John Windele. It is most misleading, as it gives the idea of a capstone of great thickness, whereas this portion of the dolmen is quite tabular.

However, of that and some other neighbouring antiquities, I may treat on another occasion.—BERTRAM C. A. WINDLE, F.R.S., F.S.A., University College, Cork.

The Arms of Ireland.—The harp as the device or flag of Ireland has been supposed to date from the reign of Henry VIII, and to be derived from the “harp of Brian Boru” presented, it is alleged, to that Monarch by the Pope.

It is interesting to note, however, that the flag of Ireland on Behaim’s Globe in 1492 displays quarterly 1 and 4 Three fleurs de lys and 2nd and 3rd a harp like the Irish one.—T. J. WESTROPP.

Notices of Books

The Fairy-faith in Celtic Countries. By W. Y. Evans Wentz, M.A., Stanford University, U. S. A.; Docteur-ès-lettres, University of Rennes; B.Sc., Jesus College, Oxon. $8\frac{1}{2} \times 5\frac{1}{2}$; pp. xxviii + 524. (Henry Frowde: Oxford University Press, 1911. Price 12s. 6d.)

THIS strange book is the expansion of a thesis that has earned for its author degrees from two important European universities; a fact which compels a reviewer to take it more seriously than he otherwise would.

Mr. Wentz came from America to study what he calls the Fairy-faith. He first, very wisely, sat at the feet of Sir John Rhys and of Dr. Douglas Hyde, and absorbed something from the vast stores of knowledge possessed by those masters of Celtic folklore. Then he set about collecting material for himself, and the industry he displayed is certainly commendable. He travelled through the six "Celtic" countries, interviewed a large number of peasants, and filled his notebooks with what they told him.

At an early stage of his researches, he found himself dissatisfied with the current scientific explanations of the "Fairy-faith"—for which we cannot blame him—and formulated an explanation of his own, to the effect that the belief in fairies can be accounted for only on the hypothesis that such beings actually exist—either as separate entities, or as abnormal experiences of the consciousness of specially privileged percipients. It is to uphold this theory that the book before us is written.

A little less than half the book consists of abstracts of the writer's collections in the various "Celtic" countries. Each country is given a section to itself, introduced by some preliminary remarks written by an accepted authority on its folk-lore. Thus Ireland, which is the longest section, is treated of in a contribution from the pen of Dr. Douglas Hyde; Wales by Sir John Rhys; and so on. Everything these writers produce is worth reading, and the prefaces that they have contributed to Mr. Wentz's collections, short though they be, are no exception.

Of the material collected, much is already familiar, not to say commonplace. Some details are new, but they are set forth in so bald an abstract that they are very little use. Here is an example, the testimony of a gentleman whom the author describes in the picturesque

phraseology of his native land as "one of the most reliable citizens of Upper Rosces Point"—

"In olden times the *gentry* were very numerous about *forts*, and here on the Greenlands, but rarely seen. They appeared to be the same as any living man. When people died it was said the *gentry* took them, for they would afterwards appear among the *gentry*" [p. 68]. (The italics are as in the original.)

There are pages and pages like this, which remind one of nothing so much as the interesting but unsatisfying biographical details about A. B., and C. D., in the reports of charitable institutions. The fullest particulars vouchsafed are those of a "very rare and very important" dialogue with a "mystic"—it recalls Mr. Joseph Finsbury and the Dutch Courier—in which the seer described "opalescent bodies" and other uncomfortable creatures, with which he lived on familiar terms. Mr. Wentz collected a number of stories of this kind from people who said they had seen all sorts of things. In some of these cases we suspect that the gentle art of "cruritractation" was being practised: in others Mr. Wentz would have been far kinder if, instead of taking down and publishing the bosh his informants talked, he had presented them with a few tabloids of calomel.

The rest of the book is devoted to a theoretical discussion of this unsatisfactory material, together with evidence collected from other sources. Thus we have "an anthropological examination of the evidence" with examples of analogous beliefs collected from savages all over the world. We have noticed nothing specially novel in this section, except perhaps the statement that the *Grotte des Enfants* skeletons were "probably the earliest men who dwelt on the present land-surface of Europe" [p. 234], which is wrong. Then we come to a study of the "Fairy-faith" as crystallized in early Celtic literature, and here again we are disappointed; the myths of Étaín, of Arthur, of Bran, of Mongán, of Tír na n-Og, and the rest, all these have been discussed already by Sir John Rhys, Prof. Kuno Meyer, Mr. Nutt, and other authorities. The book before us adds little to their work.

Then we come to the "testimony of archaeology." But our author's archaeology is prehistoric in more senses than one. How the shades of Stukeley and of Vallancey must have chortled when he penned, under his frontispiece, "Carnac, the mystic centre of the Celtic world"! In explanation of this, we are informed, on p. 13, that "it is believed by Celtic mystics" that Ireland and Brittany are two of "the psychic centres" of the Celtic world, "with Tara and Carnac as two respective points of focus [*sic*] from which the Celtic influence of each country radiates"—the magnetic poles of spookishness, in fact. But why Tara and Carnac? Why not Stonehenge and Stennis? Or Avebury and Deerpark? Or, for the matter of that, why not Easter Island and

Yucatan? The author apparently had passing qualms that some of the megalithic monuments belonged to non-Celtic races, but consoled himself by reflecting that, even if so, the Celts had entered on the inheritance, with the spookishness still in working order.

Again, on p. 59, we find the following rhapsody:—"Of all European lands I venture to say that Ireland is the most mystical, and, in the eyes of true Irishmen, as much the Magic Island of Gods and Initiates now as it was when the Sacred Fire flashed from its purple, heather-covered mountain-tops and mysterious round-towers and the Greater Mysteries [what were these?] drew to its hallowed shrines neophytes from the West as well as from the East, from India and Egypt [with the Ark of the Covenant?] as well as from Atlantis [!]; and Erin's mystic-seeing sons still watch and wait for the relighting of the Fires and the restoration of the old Druidic Mysteries. Herein I but imperfectly echo the mystic message Ireland's seers gave me, a pilgrim to their sacred isle. [We suppose we must take Mr. Wentz's word for it that there really are some cranks among us who look forward to the time when human beings will once more be burnt alive in wicker crates.] And, until this mystic message is interpreted, men cannot discover the secret of Gaelic myth and song in olden and in modern times; they cannot drink at the ever-flowing fountain of Gaelic genius, the perennial source of inspiration which lies behind the new revival of literature and art in Ireland, nor understand the seeming reality of the fairy races." *C'est magnifique; mais ce n'est pas la—science!* When all this fervour of words boils away, the residuum is to the effect that the Round Towers antedate the fabled submergence of Atlantis!

Of Stonehenge he accepts the old, and in the last degree improbable, identification with the Hyperborean temple of Apollo, which he tells us was described in the journal of Pytheas' travels! When we had perused as far as this, we were ready to wager a gold lunula against a Camac halfpenny that we should find the usual nonsense about the astronomical orientation of rude stone monuments, and we were not disappointed. We also expected the Great Pyramid to put in an appearance sooner or later, and it duly presented itself, coffer and all. We were not, however, prepared to learn that Dún Aengusa is a solar temple (p. 416). Our leading authority on forts, Mr. Westropp, would do well to note this, as we feel quite sure it would never otherwise occur to him.

The author's linguistic equipment for the work he undertook may be inferred from his speaking of Aengus as "the Tuatha De Danaan" (p. 414), and from his inability to detect the identity of "Cinen Moul" in a story about the Fenian heroes. "Finn Mac Coul" and "Queen Meave" we are accustomed to, but "Bridgit" and "Moneen an Damhsa" are new to us. The ancient Irish did not *habitually* call the happy other-world "the Land of Living Heart." This phrase occurs just *once* in an obscure fragment, quoted, in a treatise on metres, from some

unknown poem, and it is not at all obvious from the context that *Tír na n-Óg* is referred to at all.

The last chapter of the book is a study of the "evidence from psychical research," and is full of "x-quantities," "intelligences," "the subliminal self," and all the rest of the nightmare menagerie dealt in by those who find time to spare for such matters. If we do the author an injustice in supposing that he prides himself on possessing an intellect too "superior" for any form of Christianity, we are sorry, but it seems a legitimate deduction to draw from the irritating attitude of patronage which he uniformly adopts towards the Christian faith and its Founder. It was a true word that one of his countrymen spoke when he said: "There's some mighty clever folks as 'll take up with any fool notion, s' long as it ain't inside the kivers of a Bible!"

The book may be dismissed with these remarks. Not so its subject, however, which is of great importance, not merely historically, but in its practical bearing on the life of the Gael. In approaching the study it is absolutely necessary to get rid at the very beginning of a number of preconceptions regarding Gaelic psychology, both Highland Scottish and Irish, which certain recent popular writers have fostered. The incoherent ravings of "Fiona Macleod" and Co. bear about as close a resemblance to genuine Gaelic literature as does the Book of Mormon. The glamorous mooncalf which these apostles of hysteria love to depict is about as rare among the people of both countries as the Natterjack toad. The dreamy visionary is as great a libel on the Gaelic peasant as is the happy-go-lucky rowdy. The true Gael is a practical—if anything a too practical—man of affairs, with plenty of imagination and poetic feeling, but apt to conceal it under a prosaic over-elaboration. The infinite toil of the artist of the Book of Kells, working out interlacements to the last degree of accuracy; the meticulous investigations of minute legal points, with every conceivable and inconceivable attendant circumstance, which form a leading characteristic of the Brehon law tracts; the persistence with which Irish verse-forms became overlaid with ever-increasing complexities, till at last true poetic expression became swamped in mathematical juggleries with alliterations and assonances; the patient plodding of the Four Masters through mountains of dry lists of names and dates; these considerations, taken in connexion with the notorious fact that a Gael from Scotland or Ireland is to be found at the head of most "Anglo-Saxon" enterprises, surely tell against the "visionary" conception of the Gaelic character.

Moreover, it has never, we think, been sufficiently emphasized that there is a complete break in continuity between the supernatural beings of the old Irish romances and those spoken of by the modern peasant. The modern fairies in manners, customs, garb, appearance, and names, are as different as possible from the *Aes Sidhe* and the other beings of whom tales are told in the MSS. We cannot give space to elaborate

this point here, but we feel confident that any unprejudiced person reading Mr. Wentz's collection of modern stories and the ancient tales which he quotes, will feel that, in passing from one to another, he is passing from one cycle of beliefs—we might almost say from one world—to another, totally different. Take one single instance. The *Puca* is a being which looms large in modern belief, and whose name is written in place-names over the whole map of Ireland. But the delvers in ancient Irish literature have not yet unearthed the faintest trace of such a being, or anything like him.

This fact can have only one explanation. The modern fairies are not the survival of ancient tradition, but are a foreign importation which has overlaid and almost smothered the true Gaelic mythology. The *Puca*, just referred to, blares his foreign origin in our faces, for if he were a true-born Irish spook he would not have an initial *p* to his name. And there can be but one source from which the modern Irish fairies have been derived. They much more closely resemble the English sprites which Shakspeare has etherialized than they do the *Aes Sidhe* of Ancient Ireland; and we have little doubt that the expulsion of the *Aes Sidhe*, and the substitution of the spurious modern imitations, are to be counted among the by-products of the Anglo-Norman invasion.¹ Though we, as archaeologists, cannot be too grateful to the fairies for having preserved the ancient remains of the country till our time, it must be admitted that these imported fairy superstitions have proved a heavy drag on the economic development of Ireland, and perhaps, on the whole, it is as well that belief in them is dying fast.

This foreign origin of the modern fairies explains at once what otherwise would be inexplicable—the fact that certain *ring-forts* are the local habitations of these beings. For these haunted steadings are not as a rule ancient. They frequently have Ogham stones used up as building material in their construction, and we must allow time for a number of stages of historical development before the forts could be ready for their supernatural occupants. First we must assume the representatives of the owner of the monument to have become extinct, before the stone could be appropriated. Then we must allow time for the family of the occupant of the fort to become extinct. Then we must allow further time for the fort to lie derelict and finally to fall into ruin; and we need then a further space for all recollection that it and places like it were once centres of human habitation, to be effaced from local popular memory. If we start with a monument of the sixth or seventh century, we will arrive at a date not very far off the Anglo-Norman conquest by the time all this has happened.

¹ So when the Normans broke camp in a panic at the old fort by the river Burren (as related in Mr. Orpen's *Ireland under the Normans*, vol. i, p. 163), it was not because they were influenced by the superstitions of their ignorant Irish camp-followers: it was due to their own terrors, which they brought with them and implanted when they came.

This theory further explains why the modern mythology cannot be used to illustrate or explain the ancient beliefs. The modern fairies have nothing whatever to do with the Tuatha De Danann.—R.A.S.M.

The Correspondence of Jonathan Swift, D.D. Edited by F. Elrington Ball, Hon. Litt.D., Dublin. With an Introduction by the Right Rev. J. H. Bernard, D.D., Bishop of Ossory, Ferns, and Leighlin. Vols. II, III. 8 $\frac{3}{4}$ x 5 $\frac{1}{2}$. Pp. xvii, 424; xix [xxi], 468. Four and eight illustrations. (London: G. Bell & Sons, 1911, 1912.)

IN noticing (*Journal*, June, 1911) the first volume of Dr. Ball's beautiful and elaborate work—beautiful in method and typography, elaborate in all the resources of a wide and accurate bibliographical apparatus—we thought we had left nothing unsaid in admiration of the editor's laborious research and scrupulous verification, or in gratitude for the wealth of important historical material he has given us in his careful and broadly illustrative notes. But in enumerating Dr. Ball's exceptional qualifications for his delightful but toilsome task, we omitted to mention one gracious virtue which is becoming rare among men of letters; his eagerness to give credit to previous workers in a part of the same field, and to express his indebtedness to everybody who has been of the smallest service to him. The present writer, for one, feels that he gets more credit than he deserves for the very trifling additions he contributed to the literature that has grown up about Swift. Otherwise there is nothing to be added to or withdrawn from the opinion already expressed in this *Journal* in regard to the first volume. The second and third only confirm our judgement that this edition of Swift's correspondence is a masterpiece of exact scholarly editing, a work which will never require to be done again, and one which places Dr. Ball in the front rank among editors of English historical and biographical classics.

For it is, of course, as history and biography that Swift's letters are important. We should be the last to disparage their sustained literary excellence, often rising to real charm, or the vigour, directness, and sincerity which are their constant merits. But their matter is even more important than their style, and Dr. Ball has rightly confined his annotation to the matters of history and biography to which they refer. In this field his previous work had prepared him for the complicated researches which a commentator on Swift's letters must face, and the result is such an illumination of eighteenth-century politics and persons in England, and yet more in Ireland, that no one who studies that century henceforth can afford to neglect this abundant source. How often have we longed for the comprehensive Index which in due time must come! Even those who are fairly well acquainted with the Ireland

of Swift's day, which was indeed a somewhat limited and exclusive society, but one of great interest, and not without a dignity and grandeur of its own, will find in these notes much that their own studies have not discovered. The biographical notes on the various people mentioned by Swift are especially valuable, though we could wish that the editor had avoided references to references; it is annoying to look up p. —, note —, in vol. iii, and find only a further reference to p. —, note —, in vol. ii, with possibly a further reference back to vol. i. In the final index we hope Dr. Ball will indicate by special type the chief note in which a biography is condensed, without omitting the other occurrences of the same name.

In an appendix to vol. iii the serious question, How much of Swift's Correspondence has survived? is discussed, and Dr. Ball comes to the conclusion that with certain exceptions, due to political risks or to the personal peculiarities of one or two friends, most of the letters to and from the Dean have come down to us. The gaps are chiefly in relation with Erasmus Lewis and Charles Ford, both conveyers of political news, and with Arbuthnot, Pope, and Bolingbroke. If this be the fact, that we really possess the mass of the correspondence, both important and comparatively trivial, Swift was by no means a frequent writer. He would seem to have written on the average about one letter a week from January 1712-13, to 24 August 1717, and one a fortnight from January 1717-18, to 28 December 1727. There is a complete gap from 24 August 1717, to the following January, on which the editor makes no comment, probably because Swift was irregular in his correspondence, as his friends often complained. Yet one could not gather from the tone of his letters that he disliked writing to his special friends, but the contrary; nor did his attacks of deafness and giddiness always delay his replies. The care, however, with which Dr. Ball has examined the frequency with which letters and replies occur leaves no doubt of the accuracy of his conclusion.

Another appendix (to vol. ii) deals with the seizure by the Lord Justices of some letters addressed to the Dean, on suspicion of Jacobite intrigue—a proceeding in which Archbishop King, as Lord Justice, appears once more in a double-faced attitude, which further diminishes one's respect for that great prelate. We must also refer to the very valuable appendix to vol. iii on the Vanhomrigh family and Swift's relations with Vanessa. Dr. Ball is too cautious a critic to venture upon speculation (except in one improbable surmise), and though he has collected a great deal of information about Lord Mayor Vanhomrigh and his family, he has nothing to tell us about Swift's relations with Vanessa that we did not know before, at least when we had read the curious letters printed in vol. i. We said enough on this subject in noticing that volume, and the only remark that is now suggested is in reference to "Governor Huff." If this was a name for Vanessa in her tantrums

(vol. iii, p. 56), as seems clear, how does the editor explain the words:—"The Governor was with me at six o'clock this morning, but did not stay two minutes, and deserves a chiding, which you must give when you drink your coffee next." Here "the Governor" was certainly not Vanessa.—STANLEY LANE-POOLE.

The Neighbourhood of Dublin. By Weston St. John Joyce, F.R.S.A.I., with Introduction by P. W. Joyce, LL.D., T.C.D., and Illustrations, pp. 448 + xix. M. H. Gill & Son, Ltd., Dublin.

ONE advantage of foreign travel is that the traveller is usually anxious to seek information about the objects which meet his view, while he is content to be ignorant about the scenes which lie within easy reach of his home. To many a resident in Co. Dublin, his neighbourhood, so full of natural scenery and historical associations, has, except in a few cases, been a sealed book. The excuse that the material is difficult of access can no longer be pleaded since the appearance of Mr. Joyce's volume. Acting as a gossiping guide, he takes the reader, in the course of several daily excursions from Dublin as a centre, through the various parts of the neighbourhood, pointing out the natural beauties and recalling the historical events connected with the different places. To the cyclist, and especially to the pedestrian, careful directions are given to enable him to reach the most interesting points. He has made diligent search amongst histories, antiquarian journals, itineraries, and newspapers for any matter connected with the county, and tells his story in a pleasant way, and without encumbering his narrative with too much historical detail. The volume is illustrated with many excellent photographs taken by him, and he is happy in communicating to the reader the fascination which the subject has exercised over him. Mr. Joyce has given us so much that one hardly likes to point out omissions; but the old Atmospheric Railway from Kingstown to Dalkey should certainly have been noticed, while the mere passing references to the Martello Towers and the Poddle, which was so useful to Dublin as a water-supply, might well have been amplified. A map of the district would have been an important addition to the reader's enjoyment. In perusing the book, one is struck with the correctness of Mr. Joyce's information, but on p. 266 he makes the common mistake of stating that Addison had a residence at Glasnevin. There is not a particle of evidence for such a statement, nor for the assertion that Addison came to Ireland as secretary to the Earl of Sutherland in 1714. He came to Ireland as secretary to the Earl of Wharton in 1709, and though he was secretary to the Earl of Sutherland in 1714, the latter did not come to Ireland or take the oath as Lord Lieutenant, and there is no evidence that Addison came to Ireland in

that year. Also, Tickell did not succeed Addison in his offices, which were those of secretary to the Lords Lieutenants Wharton and Sutherland, and keeper of the Birmingham Tower, but was Clerk to the Council. The volume is well printed, and the proofs have been carefully revised, except on p. 159, where "Borcus de Colonia" should read "Boscus de Colonia." Mr. Joyce has done a useful work in presenting the public with the mass of information he has accumulated about the neighbourhood of Dublin, which should prove valuable to those who take an interest in the county.

Proceedings

A Quarterly General Meeting of the Society was held in the Club House Hotel, Kilkenny, on Tuesday, 30 April, 1912, at 8.30 o'clock, p.m.

ROBERT COCHRANE, LL.D., I.S.O., F.S.A., *Past President*, in the Chair.

The following Fellows and Members were present at the Meetings and Excursion :—

E. C. R. Armstrong, *Hon. Gen. Sec.*; John Commins; Major J. H. Connellan, D.L.; Philip C. Creaghe, R.M.; Miss Cunningham; Miss S. C. Cunningham; Henry Dixon; Francis Guilbride, J.P.; Mrs. E. L. Gould; Rev. Canon A. V. Hogg, M.A.; Richard Langrish, J.P.; Miss Sara Mulligan; M. M. Murphy, M.R.I.A.; Walter Murphy; James J. Perceval, J.P.; Miss M. Seigne; The Hon. Mrs. Shore; Lieutenant-Colonel P. B. Villiers-Tuthill; Mrs. Villiers-Tuthill; Miss E. Warren; H. Bantry White, M.A.; W. J. Wilkinson.

The Minutes of last Meeting were read and confirmed.

The following six Members were elected :—

Dagg, T. S. C., B.A., 86, Lower Baggot-street, Dublin: proposed by John Cooke, M.A., M.R.I.A., *Fellow*.
Douglas, John, 12, South Parade, Waterford: proposed by John Newsom White, M.R.I.A., *Fellow*.
MacCaffrey, Rev. James, D.P.H., S.T.L., B.C.L., Professor of Ecclesiastical History, St. Patrick's College, Maynooth: proposed by M. J. M'Enery, *Hon. Gen. Sec.*
Murphy, Walter, Gracepark House, Richmond-road, Drumcondra, Dublin: proposed by Patrick J. O'Reilly, *Fellow*.
Seigne, Miss Margery, Grenane House, Thomastown: proposed by M. M. Murphy, M.R.I.A., *Fellow*.
Toppin, Aubrey John, Assistant-Keeper, Art Department, National Museum, Rocklands, Dalkey: proposed by Count Plunkett, *President*.

The Auditor's Report on the Hon. Treasurer's Statement of Accounts for 1911 was adopted. See p. 184.

The following paper was read, and referred to the Council for publication :—

"The Barnewall Wayside Cross at Sarsfieldstown, County Meath." By Lord Walter FitzGerald, M.R.I.A., J.P.

The following excursions, arranged by the Hon. Local Secretary, were successfully carried out :—

TUESDAY, 30 APRIL, 1912.

At 2 o'clock Members met on the Parade to visit Kilkenny Castle (by kind permission of the Most Noble The Marquis of Ormonde); they

then visited Shee's Almshouse, St. John's Church, St. Mary's Parish Church, Black Abbey, and St. Canice's Cathedral, under the guidance of Richard Langrishe, Esq., *Vice-President*. The Very Rev. Dean Winder showed the visitors the Ancient Church Plate, also the Red Book of Ossory and the White Book of Ossory.

The Right Rev. Dr. Bernard, Bishop of Ossory, and Mrs. Bernard kindly entertained the Members to afternoon tea at the Palace at 4.30 o'clock.

Members dined together at the Club House Hotel at 7 o'clock, when the paper was read and discussed, and the Sword and Mace of the Ancient Corporation of Kilkenny were exhibited by permission of the Mayor.

WEDNESDAY, 1 MAY, 1912.

Members left Kilkenny by the 8 o'clock train for Carlow.

Vehicles were provided at the railway station in Carlow, and the party proceeded to Brown's Hill and inspected, by kind permission of Major Brown-Clayton, one of the most perfect dolmens known. From thence the party proceeded to Acaun Bridge and examined the fine dolmen.

The party then went to Rathgall and saw the great stone fort with its circular ramparts, probably the most important fortress in South Leinster (*Journal*, vol. xli, p. 138). The stone circle adjoining it was also inspected. Luncheon was provided at the Hotel at Tullow. After luncheon the party proceeded to Ballon to see the prehistoric burial-ground, where a number of cists and cinerary urns have been found. From thence the party proceeded to Ballykealy to see, by kind permission of Mr. Lecky, a number of these urns which are preserved there. The party then returned to Carlow, and left by rail either for Dublin or Kilkenny.

THE JOURNAL
OF
THE ROYAL SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES
OF IRELAND
FOR THE YEAR 1912

PAPERS AND PROCEEDINGS—PART III, VOL. XLII

Papers

THE PROMONTORY FORTS AND EARLY REMAINS OF THE
COASTS OF COUNTY MAYO

PART 2.—THE MULLET

By THOMAS JOHNSON WESTROPP, M.A.

[Read FEBRUARY 27th, 1912]

FROM Dookeeghan and the heights near Benwee Head we enjoyed wide views over the next field to be examined.¹ In strong contrast with the high mountains and bold cliffs of Erris and Achill, the peninsula of the Mullet lies low and flat to the seaward. Only near its northern end are the cliffs of sufficient height and projection to have tempted the early dwellers to fortify them against landward attack; while, though the splendid creeks and beaches of Broadhaven and Blacksod Bay were most suitable for ancient shipping, it is only at the rather exposed bay of Portnafrankagh that any fortification suitable for an invading force is to be found. The great rampart at Porth has, like the fortified headland in Anneville, on Inchiquin Lake, county Clare,² the quality of extreme lowness of site, barely 6 feet to 10 feet above the

¹ Part 1, see pp. 51 and 101–139, *supra*; see also *R.I.A. Proc.* xxix (c), p. 11.

² *Journal*, xxxv, p. 35.

beach. How little there was to tempt foreign traders to this coast and that of Donegal is clear from the early "portolan maps," from 1339 to about 1500.¹ A crowd of names appear on the coast from Antrim round the east and south to Bofin, then Clew Bay, "the lake of the 368 islands;"² Ardeill or Achill; cap d'Aquilla or Achil Head; cap d'Eres, or Erris Head³ are found; thence few names occur till we reach the Bann, Portrush, and Dunseverick, showing how rarely foreign ships sailed north from Galway or west from Rathlin.

From Erris Head down to St. Derivla's church,⁴ half lost in the pure white sands of the Bay at Fallmore, opposite Achill, the great peninsula extends for fifteen miles with the boundless sea to the west, only broken by Eagle Island, the sacred isle of Inisglora, and the loftier Iniskeas. The Mullet is now isolated by a canal, near the earlier "Shane's cut," between the bays at Belmullet.⁵ The latter is a comfortable town with excellent hotels, but devoid of beauty in itself and its surroundings, save when the peaks of Achill and Mulranny are not hidden by mist or truncated by banks of cloud. Behind lie the great bays with their endless creeks, for the barony of Erris,⁶ though in extreme measurement only twenty miles wide and twenty-five miles long, has a seaboard of 336 miles, of which 216 bound its harbours. Knight gives the Mullet an extent of 18,000 acres, 2,800 being sandhills

¹ See the "Periplus" of Nordenskiöld, his *Faësimile Atlas* and other reproductions of maps of the period. Diagrams of some of these maps may be found in a recent paper on "Brasil and the Legendary Islands of the North Atlantic" in *Proc. R.I.A.*, vol. xxx (6), No. 5.

² In 1467, Benincasa thus describes it, "Lachus fortunatus ubi sunt insule (dicuntur insule fortun), cccxlviii." This has been identified with Galway Bay, but is given at Burglas-Omallos, Burrishoole, and Achill, above Bofin, in the maps, e.g., of Dulcert, 1339; Gaddiano, 1351; down to the Atlas of Calapoda, 1552; and far above Galuei in the maps of Homen, 1569, and Olivez of 1567.

³ C. d'Eres on map of Juan de la Cosa, 1500 (Periplus, xliii). Hed of Ires, Hardiman's map 68, circa 1590, and Canyrras Head in Petty's "Hibernia Delineata," 1683, No. 33. The latter gives also Clonyne, Craderrig, Corcorrey and Emlogh, in the peninsula.

⁴ For it, see Lord Dunraven's *Notes on Irish Architecture*, vol. i, p. 107; Petrie, *Round Towers and Ancient Architecture*, p. 320; *Handbook R.S.A.I.*, No. 6, p. 32. For the sainted lady Derbhile of Erris, or Darbile of Achill, of the race of Fiachra (seventh century), see O'Donovan's *Hy Fiachrach*, p. 498. The *Martyrology of Donegal*, under August 5th, commemorated Derbhiledh of the race of Uí Fiachra, Colgan (in *Acta SS. Hib.*, p. 337a), February 27th, "Derbilia de Irras." Some have supposed that there were two saints of the same name and race. Her pattern at Fallmore was suppressed by Rev. Dr. Lyons, p.p. In 1284, Muirceartach ÓDubhdha (O'Dowd), Lord of the country from Cill Dairbhile to Tragh (Bothuille, county Sligo), was slain.

⁵ Beal muileat, "pass into the Mullet" (O'Donovan), Ballmollitt in Petty's *Hibernia Delineata* 1683, No. 33. A plan of the town is given in Knight's *Erris in the Irish Highlands, and the Atlantic Railway*, 1834, p. 145. The new cut was proposed in 1824.

⁶ Called Iorrus Iarthair (*Hy Fiachrach*, p. 72): there were several other peninsulas of the same name along the coast—Iorrus Aintheach, mór and beag, in county Galway; Iorrus of Corcabbaiscinn, in county Clare; and Iorrus, the Corcaiguiny peninsula, in Kerry, whence the tribal name Aes Iorruis, the Norman Osurruis.

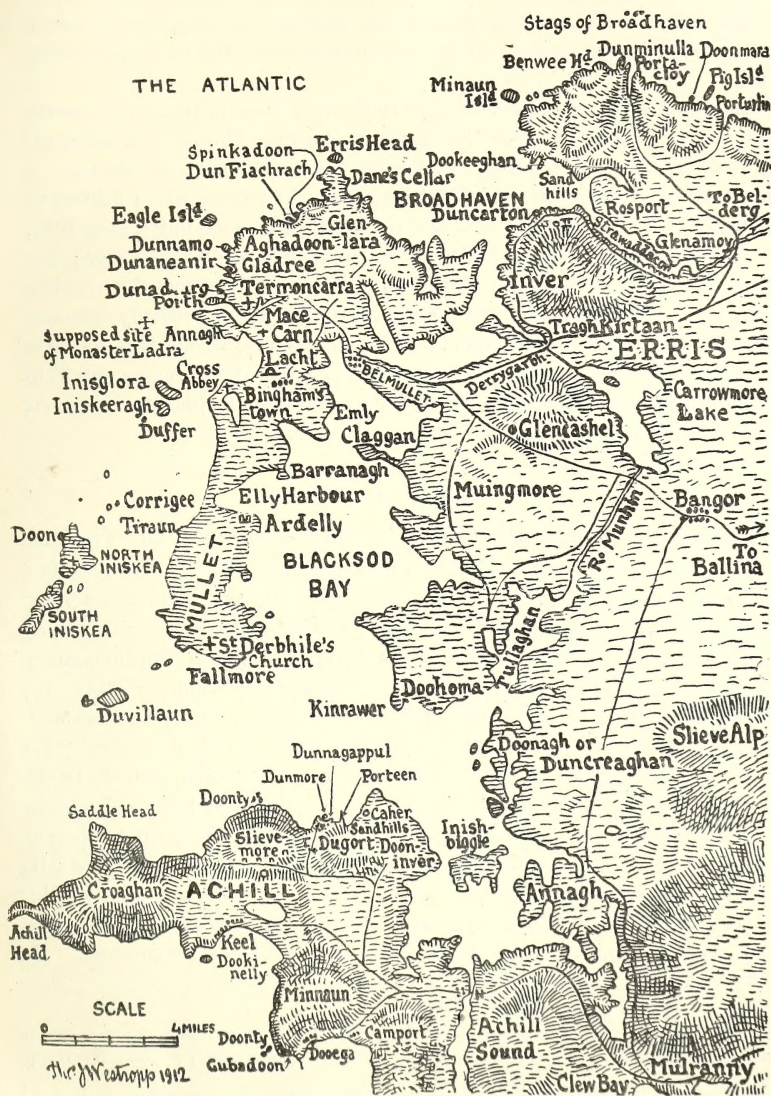


FIG. 1.—PROMONTORY FORTS OF THE MULLET

and only 5678 taxable land. Erris has about 230,000 acres¹ and only two parishes, Kilcommon on the mainland, and Kilmore in the Mullet and the Islands. The great size of the parishes is (as always) a sure indication of the sparseness of the population from the twelfth century down.

The cliff forts are crowded into little over four miles of the north-west coast; ring-forts hardly occur. Besides these, the sandhill monuments, tumuli, mounds, cists, circles, and middens deserve a paper to themselves. Of later remains, there is little—sites of destroyed castles are found at Burke's Castle in Corclough, Barranagh near Elly, and Termoncarra Castle. Little of Termoncarra church remains; the parish church of Kilmore, in Macecrump, is levelled; other church-sites are in the sandhills of Ardaven, and in Emlaghbeg, respectively, about a mile and two miles from Termon. Of far more interest are the oratories and huts of Inisglora,² the church of St. Derivla at Fallmore, and that of St. Columba, on Iniskea.² Cross Abbey, on a point opposite Inisglora, is nearly destroyed.³

HISTORY OF THE MULLET.

History has ignored the Mullet in the remoter past, but Tradition asserts that ages ago an invasion, under a Munster king, was repelled, with vast slaughter, in "the battle of Cross," and that the monarch was among the slain. Archaeology so far corroborates the tale in finding the vast stratum of bones under the sandhills, between Binghamstown and the sea, and the single skeleton (upright say some, sitting say others) in the mound of the King of Munster, the "Reemooni" tumulus. A hillock, with no trace of a fort, is called Anàar, "the cathair," near Elly.⁴ It is possibly the fort of Oileach, which Giolla Iosa Mac Firbis, before 1417,⁵ sings of as on Blacksod Bay. The same poet tells us of many forts, but chiefly those inland; the great Dunnamo, Dun Fiachrach and Dunminulla are not named. Dookeeghan and Elly appear. There were wattled fences round the mounds near Balla; white, wattled houses in Dunfloinn, whilst other forts, like the cottages in the Dingle peninsula and elsewhere, had lime-washed doorways. He

¹ *An account of Erris in the Irish Highlands*, p. 45.

² For these churches, Dunraven, *loc. cit.*, vol. i, p. 107; Miss Stokes, *Early Christian Architecture of Ireland*, plate viii; Petrie, *loc. cit.*, p. 127; T. J. Westropp, *R.S.A.I. Handbook*, vol. vi, pp. 26, 32.

³ It was a cell of Ballintubber Abbey, and was dedicated to the Blessed Virgin: it paid £1 10s. 4d. to the Mother Abbey. In 1585 it owned three quarters of land, with the tithes. In 1695, it is described as "Monaster de Crosse in barronia de Irish et mediet. vill" (*Inquisition Exchequer*, No. 7). It was repaired for Protestant worship by Sir Arthur Shane's colonists (*Pococke's Journal*, p. 90). A belfry remained till 1840, the sea cutting its base.

⁴ *Hy Fiachrach*, p. 281. *Ordnance Survey Letters* (MSS. R.I. Acad, 14 E. 18), p. 250. Oileach was "west of the waves" on the second *inbhir* (Blacksod Bay).

⁵ *Hy Fiachrach*, pp. 265, 285, 195, 255. For the *Táin Bó Flidais* see *infra*.

tells of many a rath, dun, cathair, fossa, liss, forrach, caiseal, dumha, and dangan, and names some of their founders, unfortunately giving no means of fixing the dates to our present knowledge. The extinct MacConcathrachs, for example, derive from one Cu-cathrach, "Hound of the Ring-wall."¹ O Sbealain made a great rath (probably Rath-macorkey) at Cullen; Niall, son of Culbuidhe (ancestor of the Ui Conbuidhe, or Conway), and his brother Cuaman, gave their names to two raths, and Brandubh his to Rathbraindubh, or Rafran. King Eogan Bel, slain in the battle of Sligo (A.D. 537-546), was buried in his fort of Rath Ui Fiachrach. If tradition err not, Dunnamo was "built" (i.e., as usual, *rebuilt*) by the Burkes, and then further (re)built in Elizabeth's reign.² Dookeeghan and Duncarton, as we saw, were inhabited down to the seventeenth century, and Dundonnell at least to 1386. Since this paper was written Mr. Hubert T. Knox has added to our indebtedness in his fine survey of the inland forts of the county,³ but the settlers in farther Erris did not excel in earthworks, and nothing of late type is found on the coast. That the place was peopled in early times the tumuli and sandhill settlements attest, but these and the fort names tell us very little.

As for the forts of the Mayo coast we have no records (even of Tudor or Stuart times) to show us the ancient names of Dunminulla, Duncarton, and Dunallia, hence we cannot settle (as others have done) whether the first alludes to swans,⁴ whether "Kirtaan" is a personal name, or whether the last means "fort of the cliff," "of the sea," or "of the O'Malleys." *Darrig*,⁵ the supposed owner of Dunadearg, is only the *red* rock of the site; *Eanir* originated, most probably, from the tiny fort and *single* grave at Dunaneanir; *Modh*, from the cattle penned in Dunnamo, legend says, during the battle of Cross.⁶ Dungrania, Dunnahineena, Dundonnell, and Dookeeghan embody the names Grainne, Finguine, the Domnonians, and the MacCaochain; Dunkeen (or Dunmore in Bofin) recalls the beautiful site, Duntraneen and Duneenapisha the plants on their platforms; Dunbriste,⁷ the great rent chasm. Other

¹ The hound names deserve a monograph; the tales in the early Irish literature should also be given. That such an essay is needed is shown by a recent attempt to make Cuchullin a "cuckoo hero" or "cuckoo dragon"! (See *Folk Lore*, xxi, p. 230).

² Pococke's *Tour* (1752), p. 91. He says that "they" also built two barracks, at Carn and Leam, to keep off privateers, but they became useless on "Queen Anne's peace." There is still a place called "Barrack."

³ *Journal*, xli.

⁴ See *supra*, p. 124.

⁵ *Sketches in Erris and Tyrawly*, anonymous, but by Rev. Caesar Otway, 1841.

⁶ *Letters of Owen Heenaghan*, 1821, in R.I.A. Library.

⁷ With all reserve I may point out that a place "boraili," "boraist," or "brafca" (brasta), is in the Portolano Maps (Laurenziano Gaddiano), 1351 (Pinelli Waleknaer), 1384. It may represent this great seamark, otherwise unrecorded before late Tudor times. The position corresponds to Downpatrick, so far as the crudeness of the map allows us to judge. The "Abasia" of Juan de la Cosa (1500) is not

names like Dunnagappul arose from some casual fact, such as a horse being penned in the fort or falling over its cliff. The name Duncloak is possibly corrupt, and the only fort name of real interest is that of Dun Fiachrach, suggesting the first historic king of the district and his great fairy representative.

The forts themselves were, in nearly every case, evidently intended for temporary refuge for the inhabitants and cattle of the Mullet during raids. A few caretakers may have dwelt in them at other times, as the huts imply at Dunnamo, Dunaneanir, and Porth in the Mullet, and Dunnaglas, Dunkilmore, Dunallia, Dunooghaniska, Dunahineena, and Dungrania in the Islands. The records of invaders before the Norse wars hardly exist for Ireland. During the period from A.D. 400 to 780 some Annals¹ only note a Saxon invasion in 435. Whether subsequent effort of that nation was diverted to England, or whether the Annalists were right as to the nationality of the raiders, does not concern our subject. Porth, Dunnaglas, the *Duns* in Inishturk, and Dungrania in Bofin were suitable as bases for small bands of invaders, and the same may be said of Dookeeghan. To those who in their ignorance call on us to give them a history of early invaders we can only confess our own ignorance while hoping for more light. The raids, mythically shadowed in the tales of the Fine Fomoraigh, and Daire Donn, may have had counterparts on the coasts round Inbher Domnann in Christian times.

The Mullet probably followed the fortunes of the rest of Iorrus Domnann. The Clann Ughmor, the Fir Domnann, the Ui mhic Caochain (certainly the last) ruled the peninsula, and, when the latter race yielded to the Anglo-Normans and Welsh, the Burkes and Barretts were its lords from 1280 onwards. Eventually the Mac Baitin, the Mac Padin, or Mac Wattin Barretts predominated. The Burkes are commemorated on the maps by Burke's Castle, and the Barrets by Redmond Barrett's Castle and Barrett's plot. The account by Duald Mac Firbis² (*circa* 1670) is almost certainly wrong in stating that the Barretts and other foreigners settled in Tirawley at the beginning of the Norman conquest in 1170. He, however, gives another tradition which squares with early history and annals, that William mór Breathnach (the Welshman), when he built Caislen na Circe (Castle Kirk, not Hen's Castle), divided the country among kinsmen. This probably took place on the collapse of the Irish resistance, after the death of Fergal Ua Caithniadh, Lord of Iorrus, at Ui mic Caochain, 1274, and before the death of William mór Barrett in 1282. Little connected history, save the Mac Wattin pedigree, remains, and it gives practically no details or places. The patches of Bourke lands

far east from Erris Head and the Stacks; however, this may be *Abartra* (Bartragh), the great sand spit near Killala.

¹ *Annals of Ulster* and of *Innisfallen*. Of course many small raids may have escaped their notice.

² *Hy Fiachrach*, p. 327.

recall the legend told by MacFirbis¹ (on which Sir Samuel Ferguson founded his vigorous poem on "The Vengeance of the Welshmen of Tirawley"), where the vengeful, blinded Lynott apportions the *eric* for the murdered Tibbot maol Bourke, so "that the Bourkes might be stationed in every part as plagues to the Barretts, and to draw the country from them." It is only under the strong rule of Perrot and Bingham that particulars become abundant in the reign of Elizabeth. The powerlessness of the Crown to support the loyalists in 1588, and the holding of Ballycroy Castle (? Doonagh or Duncrighan) by some escaped Spaniards, from two wrecked Armada ships,² probably led to this. An order under the privy seal, 20 January 1590, resulted in a Commission to Sir Richard Bingham and others³ to inquire into the Barretts' titles. On 25 May 1593 Edmond Barrett of Orruss barony, and his son, Edmond, undertook to surrender their lands for a re-grant to hold under English tenure. Among the estates appear Innever (Inver on Broadhaven), Toray (Tiraun), Leam, Corraghry (Curragh), Twiscart, Inniskey, Ballencarne, Balleglangho, Dukighan, Ballighrohy, Ballevonnell, and Dukceghan.⁴ The last is probably Duncrighan, a place and castle adjoining Doohoma and Tullaghan, and so possibly the Castle of Doona, the legendary residence of the famous "lady sea captain," Grania Uaile.⁵ The next year, 1594, under a commission of February, 1588, we find that John Rawson and Henry Deane got a lease of forfeited lands of the Bourkes (John, mac Moyler, John boy Mac Philip, and Shane Mac Hubbert), namely, the ruined castles and the lands of Leame and Barranaghies, with the land of Ellagh, Imlevegger, Inver, and Glanturke.⁶ In March 1595,⁷ Edmond Barrett held the *baunnes* of Irrus and lands there and in Tyrauly; he died, and his son Edmond succeeded, who was confirmed in his estates ten years later (10 March 1605.⁸ These covered all Irrus, including Inver Castle and Manor, Dukighan, Curragh, Toeskard, Iniskea, Ballicarna, Dowghoma, Donkrighan Castle, &c., with Kilbride and Rathlackan, not far from Downpatrick, in Tirawley. They were entailed on Edmond's three sons, William, Richard, and Edmond, with reversions to Peter (son of Eremon), and Matthew Barrett.

Another local family now first appears, for John King, of Dublin, granted to Michael Cormick the lands confiscated from William

¹ *Ibid.*, p. 339.

² *Cal. State Papers, Ireland.*

³ *Fiants*, Elizabeth, No. 5817.

⁴ Land of Tibbot (Theobald) Bourke MacThomas Duff, attainted, granted (under Letter of 18 July 1589), 8 July 1595, to Edmond Barrett. *Fiant* No. 5933.

⁵ Not borne out by history. Maxwell's novel *The Dark Lady of Doona* has given it wide acceptance. I have collected much of her history and legend in *Proc. R.I.A.*, xxxi, Part 2, pp. 26, 39-42.

⁶ *Fiants*, No. 5865.

⁷ Inquisition, Chancery, 1595, No. 2, Elizabeth.

⁸ Patent Rolls, James I, an. iv, No. lxxiv.

(mac John mac Porosty) Bourke portions of Inver, Termoncarheagh, and Downkeartane, in 9 June 1606.¹ In July 1607, Pierce Barrett is recorded as holding the *bawne* of Ennishroe, Innisky (Iniskea), Annaghbeg Castle, half Inver Castle, and "the *bawn* with the port or haven adjoining." Edmond oge Barrett held Termon Carragh, Imelaghvogher, and Ackill (Nakill), with a share of Enniskey, as held by his ancestors, the Mac Padin, who had chief rents paid them.² In January, "1617" (1618), Sir Theobald Bourke (son of Grania Uaile), and the Barretts—Redmond oge Edmond Sallagh, William Duff, and Erevan, with Michael Cormick, are given as owners of Inver, Doomore, Imlaghcaisse,³ Cloonane, Mace, Imlaghbegg, Ballenearrehwan, Crosse, Dromreagh, Bearanegh, Leam, Kilconan, Tullaghanchla, Owleagh (Elly), Tarmoncarragh, and Glanmoy.⁴ The Crown granted (or confirmed) to Michael Cormick, on 19 May 1618, what seems the bulk of the Barretts' land—all the last group, Downkehan, Glancastle, Downekartane, Cross, and Naghell. The nature of some of these grants is hard to understand, as the places remained in the hands of their old owners. We have a mortgage (26 July 1621) of William Barrett, of Dooncreighane, in Irish, to Jennett, daughter of Marcus oge French, of Galway, on his lands of Duhomae,⁵ Dugaske, Tullaghan, Duncrieghan, with Rathe, Kearhownagknockane, and Duhumae Toge, with all edifices, moors, pastures, heaths, bogs, turbaries, fishing weirs, mills, &c. He engages to repay the sum of £108 in Galway in "currant, lawful money of and in England all in fine pure cleane and unmixt silver"—an interesting monument of distrust of local currency.⁶ In February 1623, Richard boy Barrett, of Akehill, *alias* Nakill, in Kilmoy parish, died, holding Aghadowne⁷ (at Dun Fiachragh); his son John succeeded him.⁸ From this mass of deeds the successive owners of most of the Mullet can be traced.

The Civil Wars, with the legend of the Priest's Leap, were over when the Book of Distribution and Survey was drawn up, about 1655, under the protectorate of Oliver Cromwell. It contains the last record of the

¹ Patent Rolls, James I, an. iv, No. xcvii.

² Inquisition Chancery, James I, No. 5. It is interesting to find the Mac Padin Barretts in Irros and Iniskea, for Duaid Mac Firis only locates them in Tirawley. Ros mac Padin preserves their name in that barony. He gives the Clan Toimin Barretts as of Irros.

³ "Emloghrush" in Halley's *Atlas*, "Emloghrash" in *Atlas Maritimus et Commercialis* (Edm. Halles, 1728), and that of Herman Moll in the same year. It is "Emlokrash" in Pococke's *Tour*, p. 91.

⁴ Pat. R. an. xvi, Part I, No. lxxviii.

⁵ The name is given "Dunmoe" and "Duhnmoë" in the old Calendar, deceptively like Dunnamo. The original, though stained and defaced, gives "Duumae" and "Duhumae," i.e. Doohoma.

⁶ See Cal. of Deeds and Wills, *P.R.O.I.*, Co. Mayo. It is also embodied in Inquis. No. 38 of James I, an. xix.

⁷ Aghadoon, as in *Hibernia Dilineata*, 1683; and the *Quit Rent Return*, 1687.

⁸ Inq. Chancery, No. 33, James I.

ancient owners. As Mac Firbis says a little later¹—"The Saxon heretics of Oliver Cromwell took it from them all, in the year of our Lord 1652, so that now there is neither Barrett nor Bourke, not to mention Clann Fiachrach, in possession of any lands there." Michael Cormick held Nakill, Ellagh, Leame, and Barrynagh; Richard Barrett held Letterbeg and Termonheere (Termon West). Cormick owned, outside the Mullet, Enver, Glancastle, Carrowmorelittery, Glanturke, Monge, Glanculline, Kilcomen, Doonkertane, Mongeneboe, and Glanmoy. Richard Barrett held Patent Lands—Glanchoe, Carrowmore, Ballymonelly (at the great lake beyond Glencashel), Dromreagh, Emlaghbege Mount, and Emlaghveger in the Mullet. The Patent lands were Towskert, Dowlaghy, Trusty, Dowghome (near Doonagh), and Adderdagh. Barrett also owned Towerglass, Dowereaghane, Dowryarke, and Newtown and Clogher. The Abbey land of Crosse (2 quarters, 400 acres, and 88 acres) is named. Everane Barrett was of Shanchy, &c.; Edmond Bourke, mac John, of Grenagh and Porturlan; John oge Barrett and Edmond Bourke, Rosduagh; John Oge Barrett and others, Torane. Lastly, two Barretts—Everoge mac Philip and Edmond Bo mac John—held Omerereagh and Lachtinahy.² Even the Restoration seems to have done nothing for the victims of this great confiscation. A map of the Cromwellian period in the Hardiman collection³ shows "The Mull" and "Breadhaven." I am not aware of earlier record. Belmullet also appears on Petty's map in 1683.

Charles II granted the whole half barony of Erris, with Dunfeeny, in Tirawly and Termonroe, in Roscommon, to Sir James Shaen,⁴ the Surveyor-General in Ireland, on 8 April 1676. The grantee was son of Sir Francis Shaen, who was connected with Mayo from the reign of Elizabeth and before whom the first preserved Elizabethan Inquisition on county Mayo was taken in 1587. James had been appointed Lessor Collector, in 1660, and Surveyor-General seven years later. He had married a daughter of George, the 16th Earl of Kildare, and died in 1695, leaving an only son Sir Arthur Shaen. The latter, unlike his father, took personal interest in his western estates, and determined to colonize them. Michael Cormick alone held his own among the new planters, Higginbotham, Maxwell, Denistoun, Linney, Langford, Tollett, Houston, Parker, Gamble, Calwell, and Lon. The quit-rent return of 1687, given by John Price, the Receiver-General, is too important to topographers to be omitted here.

¹ *Hy Fiachrach*, p. 339.

² *Book of Distribution and Survey*, Mayo (Erris), P.R.O.I., pp. 292-295.

³ Trinity College, Dublin.

⁴ Books relating to the Act of Settlement. Repertory Lib. D., p. 75. Draft of proviso concerning Sir James Shaen; the forfeited lands in Erris Barony were held in trust by Sir T. Veyner and others in satisfaction for £8000.

The lands given¹ are—Carne, Emloghcash, and Mayo, Aghadune, Clarane, Knockanbany, Aghaloshino, Murrageha, Moyraha, Tullaghanbuy, Emloghnogher, montan de eadem, Cross, Dumreagh, Barnagh (Barra-nagh), Leame, Ellanshankee (*decima in controvers.*), Forane (Firaun),² Newtown, Clogharnakill, Letterbeg, Carongilbert, Emaver, *alias* Inver, Morigo, Allhughconanny, Glankesko, Dunaaghan (viz., Killicloghan, Mungonboy, Lecarrowneglogh, Lecarrowmactiegue, Carranbane, Groonagh (? Greenagh), Rosdowagh, Owenreagh, and Lachtmoghee), Glanmoy, Cartronreagh, Carrowmore, Ballymonelly, Glanchoe (six quarters, viz., Glancullan, Glantachell, Glanchoe Edergener *alias* Aghawakine, Dowlogh *et* Trusso), Dowhomagh, Glancashil, Carrowmore, Bilberry, Kilheryduffe, Island Tovernaglosse, Doweereaghan *et* Dowryaske in the Barony (Erris).³

Trouble soon began in the new colony, the natives stole cattle, sheep, and corn without detection. The settlers petitioned Sir Henry Bingham not to bail the accused, “not doubting but Sir Arthur Shaen will make a grateful acknowledgement of all your honour’s good offices.”⁴ In the end the usual fate overtook the colony, the English had to allow the natives to share the soil, then hostility died out, marriages took place, and the strangers were absorbed into the life, language, and religion of the majority; head-rents and renewal fines were unpaid, and at last only two of the English families remained Protestant in 1836.

While Sir Arthur Shane lived he continued to visit and take interest in the Mullet. He was High Sheriff in 1708, had the “Shaen’s Cut” dug between the bays at Belmullet, and built smelting works beside a little stream north from that village. He died 24 June 1725, leaving issue (besides a daughter Elizabeth, who died young) two daughters, his heiresses. Frances, the elder, married in 1738 John Bingham, of Newport, county Mayo, M.P. for Tuam; Susanna, the younger daughter, married first James Wynne, M.P. for Sligo, and then Henry Boyle Carter, of Castlemartin, county Kildare. Major Bingham settled at Elly in 1796, building the “Castle” and the new “town” of Binghamstown at Ballymacsheron. His share passed to the families of Everard, Knox, MacDonnell, Kirkwood, and Nash. The Martins had an only

¹ It has been published, but in the little-known “Erris,” by Knight, pp. 67–70.

² Where a ship of the Armada was wrecked, 1588, the crew (like the Spaniards at Clare Island and Ballycroy) were taken off by another ship. The name is now Tiraun; it is (as we see) Forane, 1590, and Torane, 1655, and Forane, 1687.

³ O’Donovan gives the Irish forms as follows:—Cuan inbhir mhoir (Broad Haven), Dunnambo, Correhloch, Cnoc na liona, Beal muileat, Termoinn Carrach, Cill mór, Leacht air iorruis, Manistir na Croise, Bearránach, Turan, Oileach, Cill bheg, Termonn Dairbhle, and Cuan an fhoid (Blacksod Bay), in the maps in Hy Fiachrach. The Hardiman map 68, circa 1590, gives fforran, Leame, Newtowne, Abb. Cross, Carra, Voe, Hed of Ires.

⁴ Knight publishes the petition in facsimile.

daughter, Susanna, who married John Kirwan of Castlehackett, and left, with other children a son, Thomas Kirwan, of Castlemartin.¹

The rest of the short and simple history of the Mullet is easily told. But few strangers visited so inaccessible a spot; of these the most noteworthy was Dr. Pococke² (soon afterwards consecrated Bishop of Meath), who reached it after several days' riding through the trackless hills and bogs. He examined the Mullet as far as Termoncarra and Dunnamo in 1752. Then, in 1766, Mackay made the first correct chart of the coast, and in 1778 Taylor mapped the interior of Erris. In 1792 Dr. David Argentine Beauford writes that the Mullet was "said to be fertile, pleasant, and well inhabited"; but "the season was unfortunately too much advanced" for him "to venture so far into this difficult country."³

In the first year of the new century Dr. MacParlan published his *Statistical Survey*, it is said with little personal acquaintance with the wilder part of county Mayo. In 1812 Griffith made a report and partial surveys; Mr. Greenough, the geologist, and Messrs. Nimmo, Knight, and Bald, the engineers, followed him. The two latter completed the first correct map of the north-west portion, and Major Bingham in 1813 persuaded the grand jury to employ them to make a road to open up the district. It was commenced in 1817, and the first vehicle reached the Mullet (where no shop or inn existed) in 1823. Mr. W. Carter then visited the place, to the great delight of his tenantry, the gentry of whom, ten to twenty in number, constantly escorted him on horseback. The road from Castlebar was completed next year, and Bingham got a patent to hold fairs and markets at Binghamstown;⁴ this place, however, could not compete with the natural advantages of Belmullet, which steadily grew into a small town, while its rival only subsists as a village. Belmullet is a comfortable and convenient centre for the beautiful coast and bays, and the interesting natural history and early remains of the Mullet. The only drawback is the long and dreary drive from Ballina. Should (as is much to be hoped) the design of joining it by a railway to Achill be effected in our time, it is probable that the latter place will have a rival, as widely popular as itself, in this remote corner of Ireland.

THE CLIFF FORTS

If we drive from Ballina⁵ to the Mullet, we first pass through a pleasant, fresh, wooded country, with glimpses of the grey shimmer of

¹ See G. E. C.'s *Complete Peerage and Baronetage*; also Knight's *Erris*.

² *Tour in Ireland*, ed. Rev. Dr. George Stokes, pp. 90, 91.

³ *Memoir of Map of Ireland*, Co. Mayo, 1792, pp. 71, 74.

⁴ Knight, *Erris*.

⁵ See *Ancient and Modern History of the Maritime Ports of Ireland*, by Anthony Marmion, 1850, Ballina, p. 234, Broadhaven and Blacksod Bay, p. 439.

Lough Conn, and ever-finer views of the great dome of Nephin, towering up for 2646 feet above the sea. From Crossmolina onward we get into a dreary moorland, with distant views of the hills of Mayo, and, far away to the north, the long, flat-topped ridge of Benbulbin, in Co. Sligo. We pass the curious bridge of Bellacorick, each of its limestone coping blocks giving a different clear note when struck. Then through stream, valleys, and scrub to Bangor Erris, we pass over an upland whence Achill is seen, and through the wooded Glencashel, under the rock-fort of Dundonnell, till we see Dunanierin, down Broadhaven, and reach Belmullet.

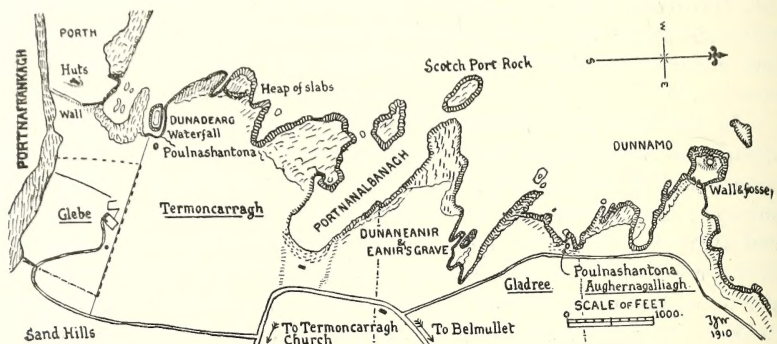


FIG. 2.—THE COAST SOUTH OF DUNNAMO.

The best way to see the farther forts is to drive northward past Shaen's smelting works, to Glenlara. Then we go (preparing for a rough, roadless walk of some 8 miles) along the cliffs to the "Dane's cellar"¹ to see the noble view of Minnaun, Benwee, and the Stags.² If we do not go on to Erris Head, we can turn due west, and soon reach the cliffs near Leimataggart, "a land that is lonelier than ruin." At Glenlara there is a fairly suitable fort-site between two gullies, but the slight ditch, fence, and heaps of stone there can hardly be early.

Beyond the treacherous marsh, westward, we reach Leimataggart on the opposite shore, a chasm in a great pale-pink headland, the detached part leaning over.³ This is one of the three sites to which is attached the legend of how the Priest of Termoncarra, barely escaping with the altar vessels from "Cromwell" (who nearly surprised him at Mass), was beset in the headland. At his prayer the rock not only split away but sheltered him, as it bent, from the bullets of the Puritans. How he escaped from his high "chair" after the seekers for blood left is not told. We shall note two other sites at Dunnamo and Dunadearg, where the tale has been also located. It is not impossible that soldiers from

¹ "Danish Cellar," marked on James Wilde's large map of Ireland, circa 1836.

² Dr. Pococke in 1752 visited the north end "chiefly high, heathy ground, from which I saw the Stags, as they call 'em, of Broadhaven." *Tour*, p. 90.

³ The name "Leimataggart" is given only at this spot on Wilde's map.

Bofin or Westport may have raided the Mullet, and that the priest hid in some cleft inaccessible to them.

South from this a horrible pit down a cave is called the Poulashantana;¹ near it is a straight-sided chasm, with a fine view of reefs, stacks, and cliffs. Then through "rocks, caves, lakes, fens, bogs," we cross a low hill and look down on two fortified headlands and Eagle Island, a sea-crag with a crown of white buildings, and a light-house, far beyond.²

SPINKADOON (Ordnance Survey Map of 6 inches to the mile, No. 2).—From the grey, craggy hill-top we see a narrow headland, in the townland of Gortbrack, called Spinkadoon, *Spinc an duin*, Fort Point,³ Dr. Charles R. Browne, in 1894, first noted it as a fort.⁴ Neither it nor the better-preserved Dun Fiachrach near it, appears on the maps. When Dr. Browne first saw it the wall was only a few feet high;⁵ it is now nearly gone. There is first an earthwork almost levelled, 8 feet thick and 28 feet long, of doubtful age. At 63 feet westward is a stone-faced rampart hardly a foot high, 8 or 9 feet thick across the neck. Only seven or eight of the foundation blocks remain set in the edge of the mound;⁶ the two largest are 4 feet 3 inches long, and 1 foot 4 inches wide, and 2 feet 6 inches long by 2 feet wide. The headland is fairly level for 46 feet beyond; then it rises in a steep knoll, sloping southward, and with a tremendous overhanging precipice, and a gloomy gully to the north (a long-collapsed cave, ending in little wedge-shaped clefts), where the sea is still eating on into the hill. Only for the name and Dr. Browne's notes, it might be easily passed by without observing it.

DUNFIACHRACH (O.S. No. 2).—In the townland of Aughadoon a fortified rock lies not far to the south of the last. It is a high headland with narrow gullies to either side, and a low neck rising from a grassy basin, evidently a little lake till the sea cut the gullies into its reservoir and drained it. Two streams, which once fed the lakelet, still run to the sea at the head; one in a gauzy fall over a cliff. The fort is not marked, even on the new map, but was first noted by Dr. Browne.⁷ I

¹ "Pulnashanthanna" on Wilde's map.

² For the history of the lighthouse see *Erris in the Irish Highlands* (P. Knight, 1836), p. 171. The island was purchased by the Ballast Office from Major Bingham and W. F. Carter; it contains 11 acres. As for the eagles, see *Wild Sports of the West* (W. Maxwell, 1832), vol. i, pp. 43, 185, and 291, also (with a view of a man attacked by an eagle at Iniskea), p. 193 for ospreys; *Erris and Tyrrawly*, pp. 306, 312, Pococke's *Tour*, p. 94, and *supra*, p. 121, for golden eagles.

³ The name is to distinguish the headland from the other Spinc (*Spink an ulra*) on the east side of the peninsula.

⁴ *Proc. R. I. Acad.*, vol. iii, ser. iii, p. 641.

⁵ So in a letter to me, 1902.

⁶ The vanishing of small slab walls by the same means that even removed the massive blocks at Dun Aengusa and Downpatrick is common all down the coast. Idlers love to throw stones down the cliffs, and as I recently found at the fine unmarked promontory fort of Dunruadh, in Valentia, most of the drystone wall had been "thrown at the seagulls" in human memory.

⁷ *Proc. R. I. Acad.*, vol. iii, ser. iii, p. 637. For an early reference see p. 216, *infra*.

published a description recently of its remains, so only briefly describe it here for completeness of my survey.

The outer defence, low down the neck, is a nearly levelled wall, 6 feet thick. At 58 yards westward and up the slope is another 8 feet thick, the lower part a mound, faced by large blocks, the upper part (as so often) of dry stonework, nearly removed. We reach a fosse 18 feet away; it is 12 feet wide in the bottom and 21 feet at the top, and is 7 feet deep. It is crossed by a gangway, 8 feet wide, beside which is a gate-lintel 5 feet 2 inches long. Thence a sloping glacis, 18 feet across, leads to a rampart, nearly straight, with rounded corners and stone-faced.

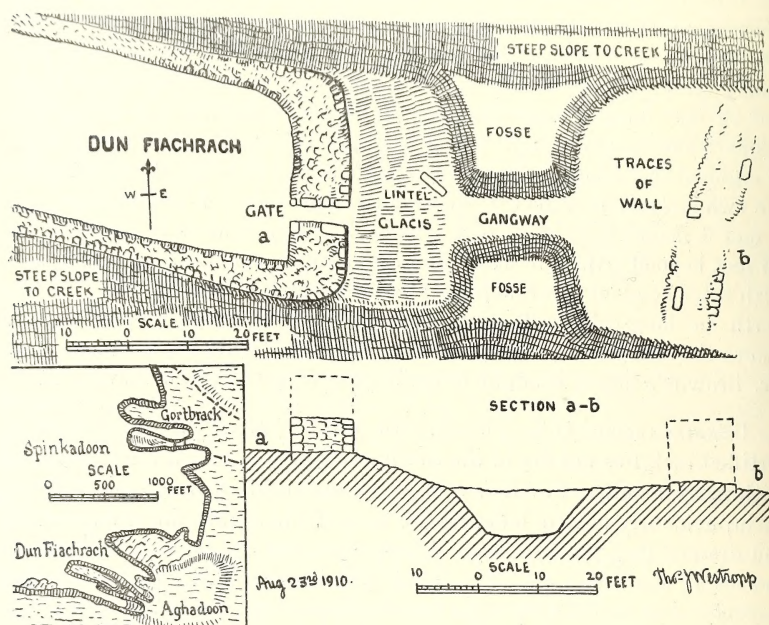


FIG. 3.—DUN FIACHRACH

It is 9 feet to 10 feet thick, and at present only 4 feet high, the dry stonework being nearly all removed; it is 38 feet long (29 feet inside), and the ends contract to from 6 feet to 4 feet, and run back along the sides of the narrow headland. The gateway is 10 feet from the south and 3 feet 9 inches wide, with parallel sides, of fairly large stones. The garth is about 400 feet long to where the sea has washed the rock bare. It has been tilled, so no foundations of huts or enclosures remain, and doubtless the dry-stone walls on the rampart were removed at the same time. The dark rocks of the gullies are diversified by tree-like veins of snowy quartz; the shingly creeks were heaped with masts

and wreck timber, and a sawpit had been made at the neck. The gate looks east-south-east towards a gap in the low heathery rise beyond the basin; up to it runs a green path from the *dún* inland.

Legend says that the fort was a favourite resting-place of the swan-children,¹ and that Fiachra owned a famous "sea-horse," mounted on which he could leap over the gully beside the fort. He is almost certainly the famous fairy prince who ruled the Mayo coast here and southward.² The fairy is most probably a shadow of the tribal ancestor, King Fiachra Foltsnathach, who ruled Erris and North Connacht³ when Niall of the Nine Hostages was High King of Ireland (379-405). We already noted the weird tale of his burial in his *forrach*, under an ogham-

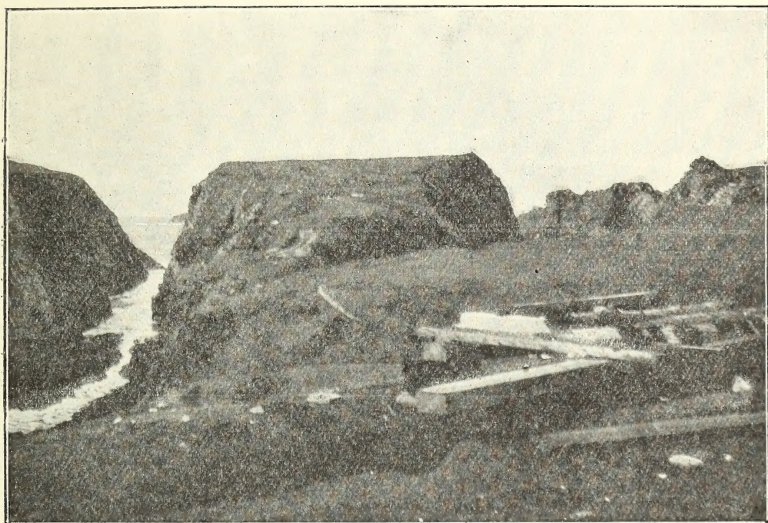


FIG. 4.—DUN FIACHRACH

inscribed pillar, with the Munster hostages buried alive round him. We shall note more fully the subject of fort-burial among his relations at the end of these papers, as also the earlier legend in the *Táin Bó Flidais*.

From Dun Fiachrach it is better to go round the cliffs than by a laneway and slightly shorter track across a difficult and wearying bog-

¹ For their legend see *O.S. Letters*, vol. i, pp. 250, 216; Dr. Browne in *Proc. R.I. Acad.*, vol. iii, ser. iii, p. 367; Otway, *Erris and Tyrrawly*, pp. 95-6. For wild swans on this coast, see Maxwell's *Wild Sports of the West*, vol. ii, p. 237.

² Lady Wilde, *Ancient Cures, Charms, and Usages of Ireland* (1890), p. 148. He is a patron of those who respect forts and venerable hawthorns. She also gives a legend in *Ancient Legends of Ireland*, vol. i, p. 87, from Inishark, how a man on a horse leaped from that Island to Bofin.

³ So Giolla Iosa Mac Fírbis, 1417, "The race of Fiachra mór, son of Eochaid, a beauteous, sweetly-judging tribe."

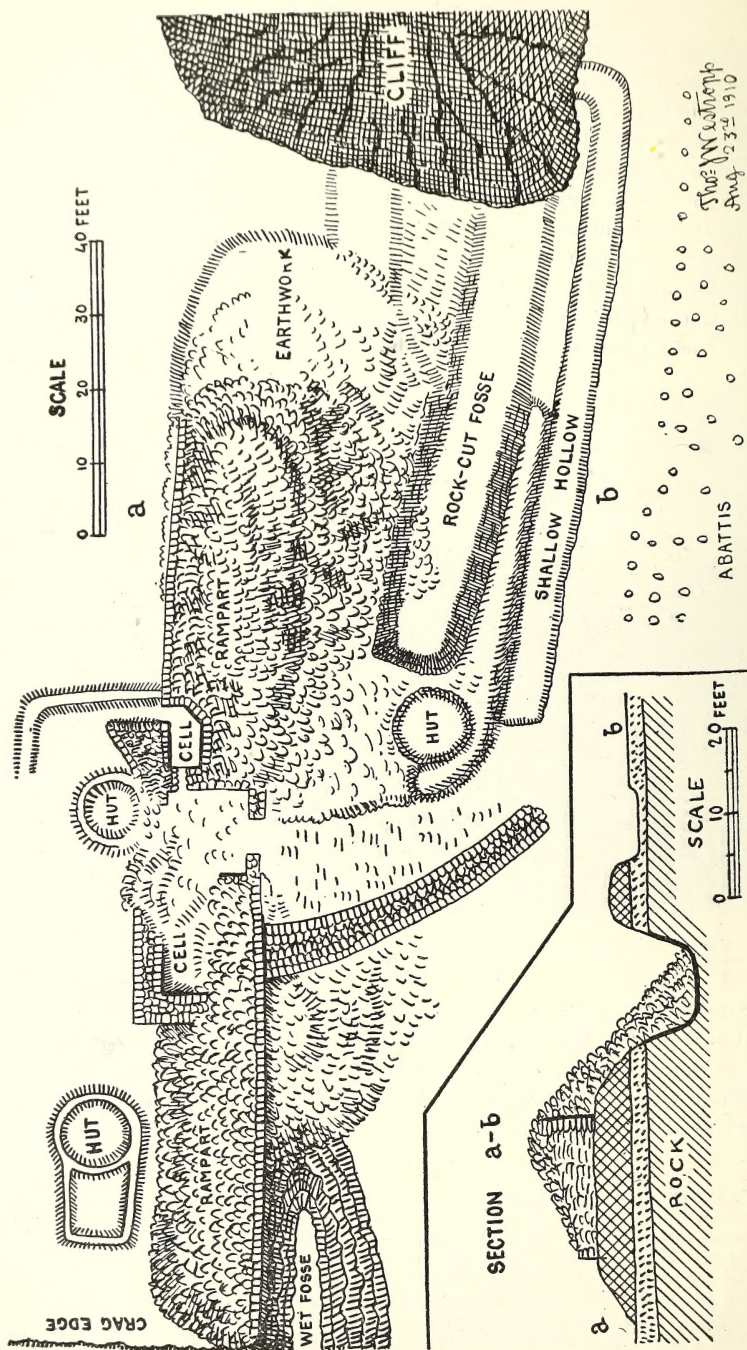


FIG. 5.—DUNNAGO

land, as I did on my first visit. There are some pleasing cliffs in Aughnagalliagh; one headland with a natural hollow on the neck seems marked by nature for a fort; but I saw no traces of human adaptation from the neighbouring cliff. A large fortress has long been visible before we cross a steep valley and stream-bed and, by a half-finished road, reach the headland on which it lies; it is perhaps the wildest known of the forts of North Connacht—Dunnamo.

DUNNAMO (O.S. 9).—In this case, also, I have already described the great promontory fort of Dunnamo at considerable length, so must here abstract my account. Tradition asserts that this, the chief fort of Erris,

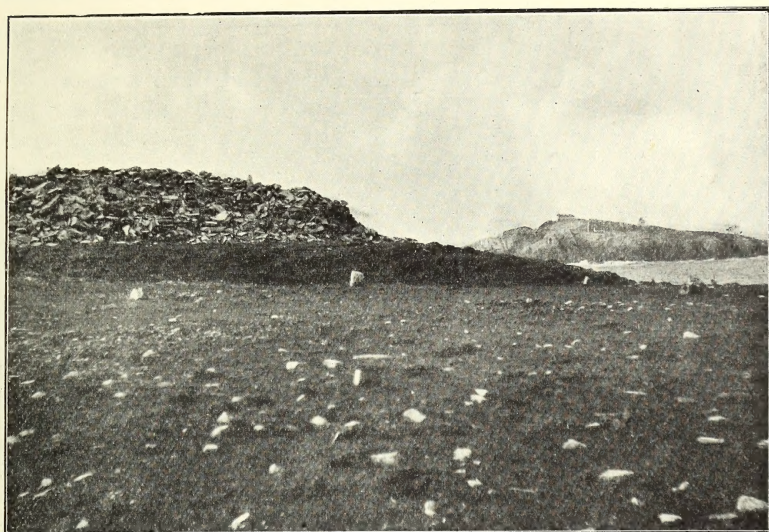


FIG. 6.—DUNNAMO, WITH REMAINS OF ABATTIS AND EAGLE ISLAND

was built by the Burkes, and besieged and taken by the Danes.¹ Others said it was built in the time of Queen Elizabeth “in order to deposit goods that were shipwrecked”;² and, later, it was said that, during the “battle of Cross,” the inhabitants penned their cattle in it for safety, whence the name Dunnamo, *Dun na mbo*, cattle-fort.³ O'Donovan inclined to connect the name with Modh, the Firbolg chief.

It lies in a beautiful situation across a bold headland in Aughnagalliagh, and had attracted the attention of all recent visitors to the Mullet.

¹ So Otway was told by “Mr. Mickletony” (Michael Anthony O'Donnell), a repository of tradition and folk lore (*Erris and Tyravely*, p. 57).

² Pococke's *Tour*, pp. 90, 91. It is surprising that he, or (still more) his editor, Rev. Dr. G. Stokes, could regard this primitive structure as of Elizabethan origin; a rebuilding at that time is, however, far from improbable.

³ Letter of Owen Heenaghan, of Emlybeg, 1821, cited by Dr. Browne, *Proc. R.I.A.*, *ut supra*.

Dr. Pococke in 1752, Bernard Trotter in 1817, John O'Donovan in 1838, and Caesar Otway in 1845, have all left us descriptions,¹ the last three being of considerable value. The fort commands a picturesque view of Eagle Island, and southward across the creeks and islets, "loud shoals and shipwrecking reefs," past Inisglora and Iniskea, to Achill and the Reeks. The works comprise an abattis of pillar-stones, "of great height and size," in 1817, but reduced to its present insignificance by 1839, O'Donovan thought, by the sea, but, as Otway heard, by the natives taking them for lintels and sills. Stones 5 feet high abound on the moor, hardly two miles away, near Dun Fiachrach; now only some forty-two very low stone spikes remain *in situ*. Inside these is a shallow but



FIG. 7.—DUNNAMO FORT: THE FOSSE AND RAMPART

marked hollow beside a mound; it curves round at 15 feet past the broken cleft which evidently has been cut by the sea for that space since the outer mound was made. There are no corresponding features to the south of the entrance. The great fosse lies inside a rock cutting²

¹ Pococke's *Tour in Ireland*, pp. 90-91; Trotter's *Walks through Ireland* (1812-17), pp. 503-4; O'Donovan, *O.S. Letters*, vol. i, Mayo, pp. 251-6; Otway, *Erris and Tyrarwy*, p. 67. There is a very inaccurate plan and description in *Journal R.S.A.I.*, vol. xix, pp. 182-3, followed by Colonel Wood-Martin, *Pagan Ireland*, p. 190, and by me, *Ancient Forts of Ireland*, p. 119; and *Handbook* No. vi, *R.S.A.I.*, p. 23. Wright's *Erris in the Irish Highlands*, p. 167, barely alludes to "Doon a moa."

² To the examples of rock-cut fosses leaving a gangway at Doon Fort near Kilfenora, and Lisduff at Moveen near Kilkee, county Clare, must now be added the

along a stream, in a fault to the south, but is dry to the north and 7 feet deep, 6 feet wide below, and 22 feet above. Inside this to the north was a low mound along which (and on the scarped rock ridge of the southern reach) a massive wall of dry stone has been built of small thin flags, much of which has fallen into ruinous heaps. It extends for 52 feet to the north and 65 feet to the south of the gateway, being still 118 feet and once, probably, 150 feet long¹ and nearly straight";² it is 20 feet thick in the middle, and 14 feet to the north, about 8 feet high at the southern end, and about 17 feet over the fosse.

The gateway was 3 feet 9 inches wide; it had evidently later guard rooms, one to the south 17 feet 6 inches long, and two smaller ones to the north nearly buried in debris and not mortar-built. Inside the gate are a rectangular yard to the right with a circular hut foundation at its south-west angle about 7 feet 6 inches inside. To the south is another circular hut³ with a square annexe, each 12 feet over all; while outside, the entrance has a long curved wall, 40 feet long, and 5 to 6 feet thick, to the south, and a hut to the north 13 feet across.

On the hill inside the rampart are two segments of the wall of an oval ring fort apparently 63 feet, north and south, by 51 feet, its walls over 6 feet thick. The huge storm beach of large blocks below it shows how, without human aid, the tremendous storms here could level easily a wall of flagstones even if larger than in the existing ramparts upon the summit. Trotter⁴ noticed how the Atlantic had thrown "great stones and flags up on the grass"; the naturally fortified headland near Scotch port and the storm beach, or *turlin*, on Inishturk are still more impressive proof of its strength.

The lopsided arrangements at the entrance of Dunnamo are unusual in Irish forts. The most apposite example known to me is that of Duncanuig promontory fort on St Finans Bay, in Kerry, which has to one side of the gangway a single loop, and to the other two ramparts closed by a loop and with a fosse between. Inside of all is the main rampart partly over a natural arch, and with a deep wide fosse along its foot, where it crosses one of the headlands defended by the wall.⁵ They have some analogy to those of the fort on St. David's

excellent examples at Rinanillaun near Mine Head, county Waterford, Duneaner in Iveragh, and those of Dunruadh and Dundagallaun on Valentia. The last, a remarkable little fort deriving its name from the two gate slabs at its strong stone wall, a holed stone, perhaps a lintel, lies in the rock-cut ditch. These quite disarm my old suspicion that gangways were an afterthought.

¹ Not 210 feet, as in previous accounts.

² Not curved, as in *Journal R.S.A.I.*, vol. xix, p. 182, nor are the huts *oblong* or the fosse "six inches" deep. Even the maps of the 1838 Ordnance Survey are unreliable. The sketch plan of Otway is good of its kind.

³ Not square, as in *Journal*, vol. xix, plan. At Otway's visit "the interior lodges, though now unroofed, still gave evident proof that they were apartments covered in an exactly similar way to those in Innisgloria and Innismurray" (*loc. cit.*, p. 67).

⁴ *Walks through Ireland*, pp. 503-4.

⁵ I describe this fine fort in the long-delayed conclusion to the Kerry section of the present survey, submitted to the Society at the Waterford meeting, 1912.

Head, in Wales, which seem to have a walled gangway, and three defences. Pen y Corrdon, also in Wales, a hill fort, has entrances defended by loops; and very elaborate looped defences occur at Old Oswestry, Castle Nerocke, and Maiden Castle, in England, being of great complexity at the last fort. These outworks serve the same purpose as the entrance at Dunnamo. In Scotland, there are good examples at Lauderdale, Dumfries, and Chester Riggs, Peebles, where a walled entry leads through an outer ring and a stone faced inner one over a fosse quite comparable to Dunnamo. The passage with side walls outside a gateway seems common outside Ireland. Sometimes the

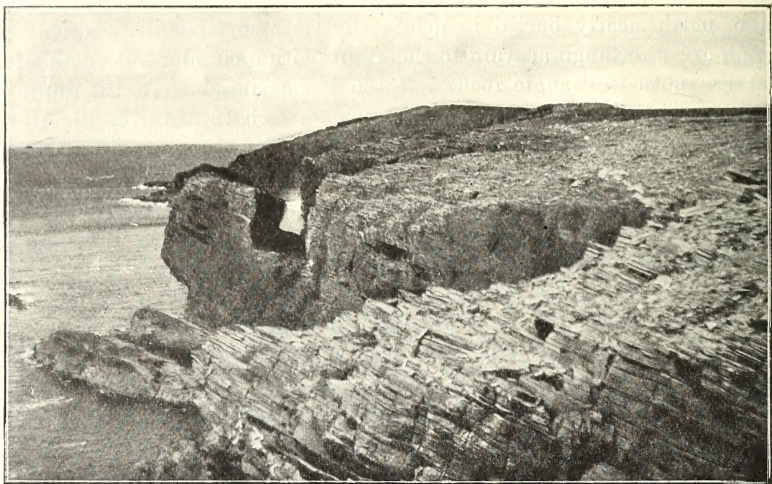


FIG. 8.—DUNNAMO AND THE “PRIEST’S SEAT”¹

entrance is on a cliff edge and only walled to the opposite side as at Clédar in the Alpes Maritimes and Duneaner near Dowlus Head, Kerry. I hope these notes may lead to other examples being recorded in Ireland.¹

DUNANEANIR (O. S. 9).—Going southwards from Dunnamo we soon reach a curious square cut in a bold rock, which some now say was the real Priest’s Chair. Dr. Browne noted, before 1894, that the “Priest’s Leap” was located near Dunnamo;² not far from this a dangerous little pit, also called “Poulashantana,” opens down to a cave. After less than

¹ *Archæologia Cambrensis*, 1875, vol. vi; Mr. Willoughby Gardiner’s report on Pen y Corrdon, 1910, and *ibid.*; Allcroft’s *Earthwork of England*, pp. 87–100; Dr. Christison’s *Early Fortifications of Scotland*, pp. 140–161; and *Bulletin, Société Préhistorique de France*, 1909, p. 302.

² *Proc. R.I.A.*, vol. iii, ser. iii, p. 638. “Just below the sea face of Dunnamo” one suspects that the story was widespread, and that so-called “guides” (in “guide” fashion) told and located it as suited them and their victims. If so, the northern site, far beyond reach of the pleasure-seeking visitor, has best claims.

a mile of rather low but pleasant cliffs we see in a creek a rock castle called Dunaneanir, *Dun an aoín-fhír*, "one man's fort." It was first noticed by Pococke in 1752 as "a small detached rock which had some fortification on it."¹ O'Donovan does not mention it. Otway, more interested in stories than in primitive remains, passes "the fortified island or rather promontory of Doon a Neana,"² with an impatient line as to there being no legend. The name is a good example of that curious class of Irish names involving numbers, such as Knockaneaneen, or Birdhill, in Tipperary, Glendalough and Trevet in Leinster, Teampull an cheatrair aluinn, the church of the four lovely saints in Aran, and such like. In this case the name probably arose from the very small cliff-fort and the single grave beside the fortified rock. The name is not

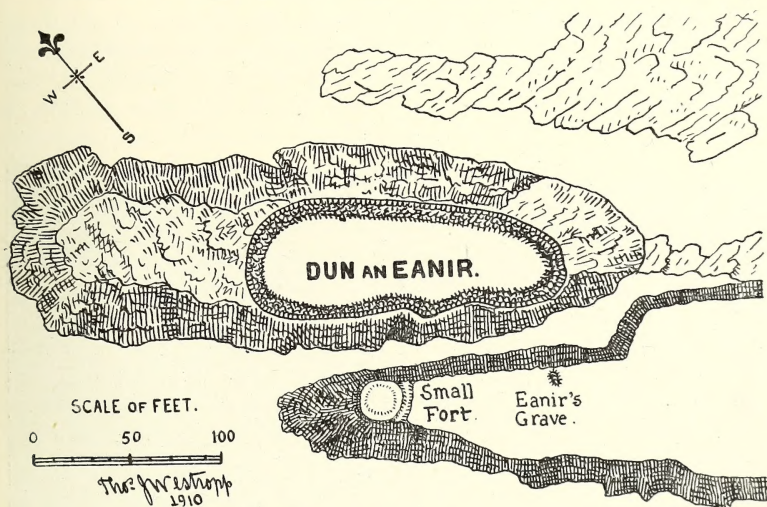


FIG. 9.—DUN AN EANIR

unique, being found in Co. Kerry at Duneaner, not far from Cathair Geal fort, near Caherciveen; *The Book of Armagh* (p. 44) names a *dun ein fhír*; another is mentioned in the mid-seventeenth century by O'Rahilly, in his elegy on John, son of Sir Valentine Brown—"The Lee bewailed him, and Dun bai of the mighty heroes, and Dun Daghda, . . . and Dun aonphir, wounded and sorrowful." The name *Cathair na haon mna*, "of the one woman," near Loop Head in Co. Clare, has a romantic legend of the Danaë type. The Mayo legend, perhaps based on that of Dun Fiachra, makes "Eanir" jump or step into his fort; he was, therefore, possibly a giant, though not so described.

The fort is a good example of the fortified shore-rock, of which we meet several in Mayo and Donegal³ and a few southward. We shall

¹ *Tour*, p. 91.

² *Erris and Tyrawly*, p. 66.

³ As, e.g., Dunaldragh and Green Island in Inishowen.

examine other examples at Dunallia in Clare Island, Dunmore in Achill, and Dungrania in Bofin. It is, however, essentially akin to the second type of promontory fort (fenced all round), and to the inland rock-platforms such as are found embodied in the Dane's Cast,¹ and also at the Dun of Clopoke,² and in Burren and Inchiquin, county Clare, where several examples,³ including the important Cashlaun Gar and Cahercashlaun, remain. The type is closely akin to the promontory, with a raised platform, like Dane's Island, county Waterford; Ballingarry, and Darby's Island in Kerry; Illaunadoon and Horse Island in county Clare, and Dun Ooghaniska, Duncloak, and Dunminulla in Mayo; indeed I may add Dunseverick and Dunluce in county Antrim, Dunbur on Wicklow Head, and several forts in county Donegal.



FIG. 10.—DUN AN EANIR AND "EANIR'S GRAVE"

The fort can be entered at about half-tide by descending a breakneck gully near it, and crossing a causeway of low reef, or from a boat, as the rock can be ascended with comparative ease up the east side. A wall, where best preserved, 7 feet to 9 feet high, of good masonry of small thin flag-stones, clings with unnecessary accuracy (like at Cashlaun Gar and Dunnaglas)⁴ to every projection of the cliff. It forms a long, slightly

¹ *Ulster Journal of Archaeology* (new) vol. iii, pp. 23-67, paper by Canon Lett.

² The *dún* is an isolated rock fenced by a dry stone rampart of rude stone, with a gateway to the south; it is first noted in Vallancey's *Collectanea*, vol. iii, p. 337.

³ See *Journal*, xxvi, p. 152, xxix, p. 377; and *Proc. R.I.A.*, xxxi, pp. 19-25, 63-65.

⁴ I may add a striking example of a wall, flush with the straight face of the rock on which it rests, in the section of the inner rampart of Duncanuig, county Kerry, where it crosses the natural arch over the great dock-like cleft of Pouladoon.

irregular oval in plan, and covers two-thirds of the islet, the rock of which (along the south side at least) has clearly not altered sufficiently to injure the rampart since the fort was built. The ring-wall is about 170 feet long east and west, and from 40 feet to 60 feet wide, being irregular. It is overlooked by the north headland, about 100 yards away, whence one can see circular mounds, covered with seapinks, probably the remains of huts. It was possibly reached before the southern gully widened, by a plank or drawbridge, which, as I have often pointed out, was not unknown in such forts,¹ or even by a natural arch which (as at Horse Island, Cashlaunierobin, and possibly Dunadearg) has since fallen away.² The accessibility of the rock rendered the ring-wall necessary.

LESSER FORT.—The little promontory fort at the end of the South headland is, I think, the smallest found by me on the Irish coast. Mr. Ussher showed me a miniature promontory residence, rather than a fort, at Cooshanimma, between Mine Head and Ardmore, in county Waterford, somewhat larger than the Mayo site. Dr. Christison also describes *An Dunan*, an equally small knoll on a promontory, at Minard, Loch Feochan, in Argyleshire; it is about 30 feet × 25 feet.³ Dunaneanirbeg (may I so call it?) consists of a little platform cut off by a rock-cut fosse 4 feet to 8 feet deep and 27 feet wide, enclosing a nearly regular circular space 27 feet in diameter. It was evidently fenced by a dry-stone wall, if it was not a large *clochán* or beehive-hut. It is very noticeable how large a part walls of small flags (now nearly removed) played in the defences of the cliff forts. This results in the remains, in many cases, being more insignificant to the sight than their original condition warranted. No one appears to have recorded this little fort, for it is not shown even on the new maps.

EANIR'S GRAVE.—At about 75 feet east from the lesser fort, in line with the eastern edge of Dunaneanir, and on the brink of the gully, is a little low mound called Eanir's Grave.⁴ It is 12 feet long and 4 feet to 5 feet wide, tapering eastward and kerbed with blocks of stone at the sides and "west" end. It lies W.N.W. and E.S.E., and may have

¹ See *Journal*, vol. xxvii, pp. 122–126. The *imrama*, voyage tales, describe bridges over the fosses of forts (see Voyages of Maelduin and the Hui Corra: *Revue Celtique*, vols ix, x, xiv), so does the comic description of the "food fort" in the vision of Mac Conglinne (ed. Kuno Meyer). The present treeless condition of western Mayo (as in the counties of Galway, Clare, and Kerry) raises no difficulty, as woods formerly existed and large bog-timber was abundant (as at present) on Clare and Bofin Islands. The former has place-names Derreen, Derrygarvebeg, and Derraghyemon, which suggest oak forests, but the last is a mere reef. Submerged tree roots exist in the Mullet. I saw none in the bogs there, but found large roots and stems on Bofin, at Lough Gowlanagower. For remains of early forests in the Mullet see Otway, *loc. cit.*, p. 80; they remain near Tiraun Point and under Blacksod Bay.

² *Supra*, pp. 119, 120.

³ *Early Fortifications of Scotland*, p. 133.

⁴ It is first recorded on the new Survey Maps.

been the grave of "the one man" when he resigned his little *dun* at the headland's point.

Continuing a short distance down the coast we pass a creek where, on my second visit in 1910, I saw a strange and very touching sight, "a *curagh* (canvas canoe), which had drowned two boys," left derelict in the bay to drift away or wreck itself as chance directed, a "sorrow upon the sea." We then reach the road from Belmullet, the shingle beach of Portanablanach, or Scotch Port,¹ and the headland, with a great storm beach, a natural promontory fort, convex to the land. A huge heap of flagstones, 10 feet to 15 feet high, lies on the edge of a bare and broken sheet of sloping rock, a striking example of the building power of the Atlantic gales. From the Ordnance Survey pillar on top we get a

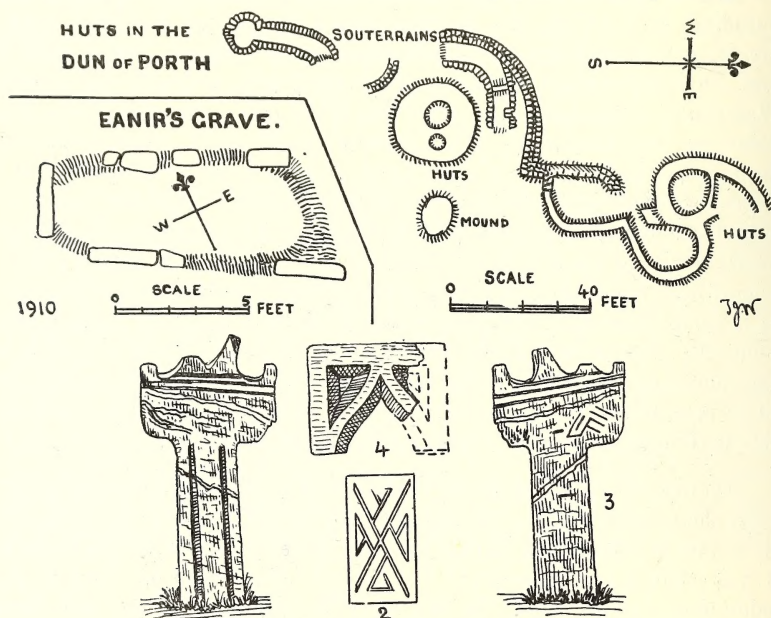


FIG. 11.—PORTH, EANIR'S GRAVE, AND FRAGMENTS AT TERMONCARRA

beautiful view to Dunnamo and Eagle Island. The quartz veins and boulders, and the great fault at the fosse of the former, are distinctly visible. The slope of close sward southward brings us almost unexpectedly to another great gully, with a fortified shore-rock beyond.

DUNADEARG (O. S. 9).—The rock of Dunadearg, "the red *dunadh*"² or "camp," lies west from Port Glebe House and the village of Termoncarra.

¹ "Purt na Nalabnagh" on Wyld's map; near it is marked Dunnamo, "Three Cairns," Purt na Frankagh and Annagh Head with "Baltane" on it.

² *Dunadh* seems to be the constituent in the names Doona, Dunnahineena, Doonagolman, &c. Forts of this name are mentioned in many early works. *e.g.* in

Otway says it was named from a certain outlaw who lived in a recess in its platform, then visible.¹ "Darrig" was believed to have lived in rather recent times when "Mr. Mickletony" told the story to Otway in 1845. The author regards the separation of this rock as effected by "the same convulsion that broke down Slieve Crohan in Achill, and that severed Dunbrista." The people, he says, accounted for it by a legend which he gives, that of the Priest of Termoncarra, noted at two spots already. Of the rock itself he says that it "is another fortification, erected on a little promontory, lower than the rest of the cliff, which seems as if it had sunk down, and which is with great difficulty accessible. A ditch or mound runs all round this, and there are traces of stone buildings and stone walls defending the mound. The place is called Doon a Derrig or 'the fort of the red man.'"

That Otway's memory of a crowded day confused it with Dunaneanir, I suspect but cannot assert; for no stonework is visible anywhere at present. Both the old and the new maps give the name in the wrong place to the south of the bay on the low shore, near the fort of Porth. The platform is 3 acres 9 perches in extent, and numerous sheep grazed on it at my visit, but I could not learn where it is accessible, if not by a plank bridge. The whole is overlooked from the mainland close beside it; and the side next the land could have been swept by sling-stones, stones from throwing-sticks (*taball*), or even cast from the hand. The garth is almost exactly 150 feet long east and west. It is fenced by a low mound of friable earth, 3 to 4 feet high, and perhaps 7 to 9 feet thick, which is well preserved for 96 feet. I saw no hut foundations, only bosses of sea-pink, nearly as high as the mounds. There is a well-marked gap near the narrowest point of the gully; perhaps a natural bridge, such as occurs farther westward, once led to the fort.

The islet probably originated in exactly the same way as Dunbriste, though low and unimpressive compared to that huge sea-tower, not by a "convulsion," but by the slow sapping of the sea for ages along a line of fault. The cave running east and west is still cutting into the land; the roof fell in patches, leaving the present Poulashántana, and doubtless in past ages several predecessors. A stream at right angles to the gully, running north and south, made the chasm which cut off this island at the east end. At the meeting-place of these two clefts a fine natural arch remains; over it falls another small rivulet, in a gauzy veil. Behind is

history, *Chronicon Scotorum*, A.D. 860, and in fiction in "Cath ruis na rig" (*Todd Lecture Series, R.I.A.*, vol. iv, p. 5).

¹ *Ervis and Tyrwley*, p. 65. The language is vague, possibly confused by the crowded memories of a coast of various interest and talk (not always of the wisest) with O'Donnell. He seems to place the outlaw's lair, "a little square apartment . . . to which he had some means of access, where no one else would dare to venture," outside the fort, for he continues—"Further northward again is another isolated rock." He then mentions—"Farther northward is another fortified island, . . . Doon a Neana," which he puts to the wrong side of Scotch Port.

the dark Poulashántana with a cave, inside which can be heard a third waterfall, hidden in the gloom. Otway defines the "Poulnashanthana, that is, a cave 'that has worn its way far in, and has widened as it advanced; and the roof has near its inland extremity fallen in, and there is a deep chasm.'" Knight also mentions the Porth Glebe "Pullnashanthinna."¹ The local pronunciation seems to be "Poul-nashantúnach." Places of the same name are found on Inismurray, Downpatrick Head, Leimatagart, Dunnamo, and Porth. In the similar case of Dun-canúig Fort in Cloghanecanuig, on St. Finan's Bay, in Iveragh, Co. Kerry, several reaches have fallen, and one arch remains supporting the drystone rampart. In the fosse of Doonegall Promontory Fort, Co. Clare, is a similar ope, illustrated in these pages.²

PORTH (O.S. 9).—Passing through low, marshy fields at the end of the bay, we reach the poor remains of a very remarkable promontory fort, one of the largest on the Irish coasts. Even in 1845, it was so much defaced that Otway confesses that he did not notice it till "Mr. Mickletony" O'Donnell pointed it out to him.³ Tradition said that the last inhabitant of Porth Fort was a desperate tyrant, Shane Gill. At last the people, maddened by his cruelty, surprised him by night, and drowned him in the sea. Is this a vague reminiscence of a revenge taken on the inhabitants of the fort when it was so carefully overthrown? Dr. Browne calls it "an earthen *dún*, barely traceable";⁴ he probably only saw it at the southern shore. I have described it already,⁵ so need only give a short description.

The works are at the lowest point of the neck of a large headland, hardly 6 feet above the beach, despite of which the sides are unprotected. A deep fosse and great mound could easily have been made in the marshy meadow, instead of which the fort-makers commenced a massive stone wall. They only returned the north end for about 24 feet along the shore, though the area was accessible all along that side. The wall is 10 feet thick, of large blocks, now only from 3 feet to 5 feet high. It runs southward for 290 feet; thence a rather late-looking but massive earthwork, of equal thickness with the wall, and stone-faced in part, turns to the S.S.W. for 78 feet, beyond which it is levelled, but traceable, to the shore of Portnafrankagh Bay for 45 feet more, being in all nearly 440 feet long. The blocks in the northern part are from 3 feet to 4 feet 6 inches long, and 2 feet to 2 feet 6 inches thick. The piers of a gateway remain at 156 feet from the north; there seems to be the foundation of a pier in a second gap, and lintels lie outside the two gates, the northern

¹ P. Knight, *Erris in the Irish Highlands*, p. 116; C. Otway, *Erris and Tyrawly*, p. 59.

² Vol. xxxviii, p. 39.

³ *Erris and Tyrawly*, p. 64.

⁴ *Proc. R. I. Acad.*, vol. iii, ser. iii, p. 641.

⁵ *Ibid.*, vol. xxix, p. 25.

block being 4 feet 6 inches by 5 feet 2 inches long. The work has escaped the notice of the map-makers, who seem to have had no antiquarian advisers or books of reference for this district, and were evidently unskilled in antiquities. The wall was systematically overthrown, but not for material, for the blocks still lie everywhere along it. Whether this marks an early tragedy, or whether the material was collected and the work begun by some colony which was driven off before the wall was finished, cannot be decided. It was a suitable base for an invading force, with the fine harbour to the south, and rich grass-land in and before it. Water, fish, shellfish, birds, and pasture all abound in and around it.

On a low rocky ridge, 117 feet from the wall, and inside it, are the foundations of a group of huts and souterrains. At the south end is a cell with an ambry and curved souterrain, 21 feet long; then a larger circular hut-site, 18 feet across; a hut with two cells, at 30 feet farther north; another curved souterrain; two huts, 15 feet and 12 feet inside; a hut-garth, with a wall, 6 feet thick, and two rooms; and beside it a nearly levelled hut, 21 feet over all.

Annagh Head¹ was equally suitable for a similar settlement, with an equally low shore; but, I think, the cross-fences are modern. No other headlands occur southward; but the name "Tonadoon"² is found on the low shore, in Letterbeg, near Fallmore, at the south end of the Mullet (O.S. 24).

TERMONCARRA (O.S. 9).—Passing the Glebe and a well of delicious water, we enter a wilderness of sandhills, and reach Termoncarra. Here, in February, 1587, "Fearganeagla," mac William Bourke, of Crosse Castle, was slain in rebellion against Queen Elizabeth." "He fell at Teomonkearragh, in Errish, and owned Tarmkathreagh."³ Parts of the half-levelled north wall of the church, 3 feet to 5 feet high, remain on a sandy hillock;⁴ some blocks of a late fifteenth-century window, with an ogee head and fragments of two (or three) stoups, or basins, lie among the graves. A very curious little cross, 30 inches high, set in a slab, 6 feet long by 18 inches wide, stands on the north edge of the graveyard. The end of the eastern arm is decorated by worn fretwork, and certain indentations are supposed to be the marks of Saint Colman's hands, when he supported himself on it, at his prayers. The only comparatively old tombstone is that of Anthony O'Donnell and Mary Lathy, his wife, dated

¹ "A strip of land called Annah joined only by a small neck." "The strand of Annah, this on the map is made an island, and called Emlokrash, by reason of which is this: it was in one farm with the land to the east of Termon Carrah, which goes by this name" (Pococke's *Tour*, p. 91).

² Toneadoon on Wyld's map.

³ Exchequer Inquisition P.R.O.I., James I.

⁴ In 1752 Pococke names "the old walls of the church of Termon Carra, buried in sand, which they say was the church of a nunnery" (*Tour*, p. 90). See also Dr. C. Browne *loc. cit.*, p. 642, and Otway *loc. cit.*, pp. 83, 84.

1780.¹ A number of large white masses of quartz are laid on the graves.

SANDHILL MONUMENTS² (O.S. 9).—A race, sufficiently civilized to raise great sepulchral monuments in honour of their dead, dwelt near Binghamstown, in early days before the sandhills had formed. One of the sand-dunes retained the suggestive name of “Leachtaárd,” in Knockanbaun. Pococke, in 1752, mentions shells and vertebrae of fish in the sandhills,³ and some tombs called “the tombs of Lugnadumme,”⁴ of extraordinary size; “but now they were all covered again by the sand.”⁵

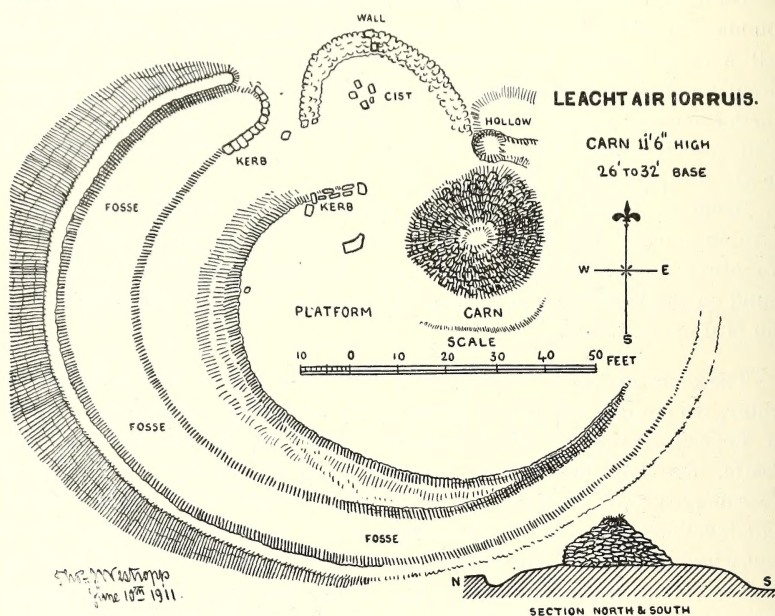


FIG. 12.—LEACHT AIR IORRUIS

Knight tells⁶ how “all remembrance had died out, save the name *Leachta ard*,” and how “one exceedingly stormy night unfolded the tradition of the name to be true, for the whole sand-soil, to the depth of many feet, at least 20 (for I was often since on the Laghta, it is on the lands of

¹The O'Donnells came from the north, and claimed to have been for sixteen generations in the Mullet, and to have fled to Donegal from Coote and his soldiers in the time of Cromwell.

²Refer generally to Pococke, pp. 90, 91; Otway (1841), pp. 89–92 for Kilmore, p. 95 for Leach na Caillighe; Borlase, *Dolmens of Ireland*, vol. i, p. 111. Ordnance Survey Letters, Mayo, vol. i, p. 209.

³An exact description of the middens there.

⁴Hollow of the *dumha*, or sandhill.

⁵Pococke's *Tour*, 1752, p. 90.

⁶*Erris in the Irish Highlands*, p. 110; see also Dr. Browne (*loc. cit.*), vol. iii, ser. iii, p. 641.

Knockbaan, joining South Emlybeg), was swept away by a storm, and a rough, rude, but very large Laghta, or cairn, stood revealed, resting on a primitive sod or firm ground, the adjacent plains showing the exposed bones of thousands." O'Donovan,¹ speaking of the *Leacht air Iorruis*, tells how the same great gale that laid it bare uncovered a church, *Cill mór mhathas*, the site of which was forgotten in 1838.² If the name *Leacht air Iorruis* and *Lug na fola* really preceded the uncovering of the remains, they are very remarkable evidence for the accuracy of traditional memory; possibly they did, like the name *Lachta ard* (if not "*Lachta air*"), and I remember in Inishere a reputed "haunted sandhill," in 1878, which since got blown away, and disclosed early burials. Caesar Otway gives many interesting notes on the sandhill monuments. He failed to see some; but material was

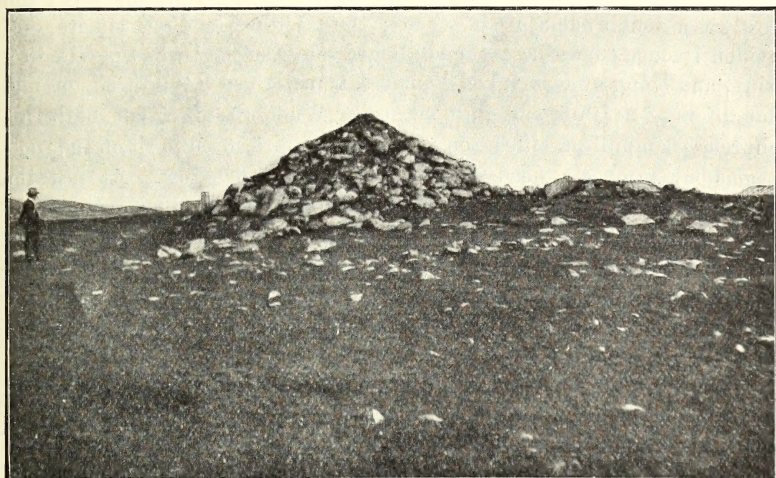


FIG. 13.—LEACHT AIR IORRUIS

supplied by his friend, G. Crampton. He says³ that the "rude conical pillar of stones" was called *Leacht waar Erris*, or "the monument of the slaughter of Erris." It was covered with sand till about 1811, and, though old people pointed out the place where a monument "ought to be," the faith in its existence was wavering. A legend told how a great battle was fought against an invading army from Munster, which, with its king, was annihilated. The greatest slaughter was said to have taken place at a hollow in the sandhills called *Lug na Fullagh*,⁴ or "the

¹ Ordnance Survey *Letters*, Mayo, vol. i, p. 246.

² The gale of 1838, it will be remembered, exposed the hut sites near Rosport. *Supra*, p. 129.

³ *Erris and Tyrawly*, p. 89.

⁴ Ancient tradition says that King Eochaidh Aireamh, A.M. 3952, abolished tumulus burial (Keating's *History*, vol. i, p. 102, ed. Ir. Texts).

hole of blood," where human bones were found in quantities and, indeed, under the adjacent sandhills. "A semispherical mound" about a mile and a half distant, is still called after the King of Munster; it was opened, and a standing skeleton found, with (some said, but rather doubtfully) an inscribed stone. The people, in their reverence for the dead, covered up the remains again. It was called "Ree Mooni," *Rígh Mhuinnigh*, "et regis cineres extracto monte quiescunt," for here, tradition said, lay the defeated King of Munster.

The graveyard of Kilmore, uncovered by the same storm as the Leacht air Iorruis, had a group of stone cists of four slabs, with one or more covers; they were barely 5 feet long, and yielded burned bones, polished stones, and broken rings of steatite, which Crampton suggests were handles of small urns. Beyond these, half a mile to the south, is the *Leacht na caillighe*. "The grave of the Hag" lay to one side; the rest was a double enclosure of stones; the middle cist, 4 feet square, and evidently once covered. Legend alleged that the hag¹ was the wife of a king, and being a powerful enchantress, transformed "the three sons and daughters of her husband into swans." When St. Brendan built his church, Teampull na bhfear, on Inisglora, the birds used to sit on the roof-beams bowing their heads at the elevation of the Host. At last the saint understood, and prayed; they were disenchanted, but, at the touch of a sinful man, fell into dust.² The princess was buried between her brothers, Conel and Conn, with her favourite brother, Hy, in her arms.³ It is of course an adaptation of the tale of the children of Lir, which we met at Dunminulla, Dun Fiachra, and here, and which is found also at Cross and Inisglora.

Others say of the *Ree Mooni*, in Bealdorcha, near Cross, that when the earthen mound was opened a skeleton was found; "it sat on a stone chair," and its face was turned to the north-east, towards the Lacht. One recalls how round certain apparent mounds, perhaps mounds for devotional purposes, on the borders of Wicklow,⁴ bodies were buried facing the mound. The same is true of similar structures in Central Europe. Could we know how the hostages were laid round King Fiachra's tomb, we might find them facing the mound. The cists in Kilmore graveyard recall those in Kilcameen graveyard, within a ring-wall, near Ballykinvarga Cathair, county Clare,⁵ to whatever period these last may belong. The Mayo ones are certainly primitive, with burned bones and stone beads. Mr. Praeger, when examining the sand-hill settlements at the southern end of Achill Sound, with Mr. W. Lyons

¹ Not necessarily old or ugly.

² Otway, *loc. cit.*, p. 96.

³ The same fate overtook one of Bran's companions after their long sojourn at the Court of the Queen of the enchanted island when he stepped ashore on reaching Ireland. The rest rowed away after telling their fate (*Voyage of Bran, son of Febal*).

⁴ Such as Mergerstown. The feet of many of the skeletons buried round it point to the mound.

⁵ *Proc. R.I.A.*, vol. xxvi (c), p. 469; plan given.

and myself, in 1910, found a large finely made and polished bead of grey limestone.

The maps mark a "grave" in Carn; a cairn and ring-fort in Emlaghbeg, and a small circle to the south-west of Leacht air Iorruis, on Sheet 9. The next sheet shows a graveyard eastward from Cross Abbey.¹

LEACHT AIR IORRUIS.—The *Leacht* is a very interesting monument. So far as I am aware it was never fully described or planned. It is in the midst of a wilderness of sandhills, and, though not such an imposing structure as some previous writers suggest, is still very impressive in its loneliness and weird surroundings, looking down to a featureless coast and unbounded sea. Many strange tales are told of supernatural beings in these wastes and better authenticated ones of St. Elmo's fire appearing on the heads of travellers and the manes of their horses during storms. There are also said to be luminous insects on the sandhills. The *Leacht* consists of a carn in the north-east segment, of an oval platform of hard earth, with shallow fosse and a slight ring. This fosse has left no mark of having been closed, and may only have been of horseshoe plan. The ring is only 3 feet to 4 feet high, and the inner oval platform little higher, but it was once fenced by a dry-stone wall, of which a considerable reach of the foundations is apparent, especially to the north.² The carn is of large blocks, and is steep, shapely, and well preserved, it is 11 feet 6 inches high at the platform, 26 feet across the base, and 6 feet across the flat top, and it is nearly 15 feet high over the field to the north. The platform extends for about 50 feet west from it, and is 60 feet across north and south, the edges being much levelled. The exact width and length are vague, but it is rarely more than a yard higher than the ditch; the middle is raised from 2 feet to 3 feet above the edges and is 35 feet across from the carn, westward, and 55 feet wide. There is a kerbing of large blocks round the north end of the fosse. A similar feature, if not the remains of a burial enclosure, is on the edge of the upper platform. A large slab is set 10 feet to the south of it, a very small cist at 10 feet to the north. This cist is hardly 4 feet clear inside. The fosse is usually 16 feet wide and the ring 5 feet on top, falling imperceptibly into natural slopes. If the ring ever closed round the carn, it is now entirely levelled to the east, but it may

¹ For the present-day ethnology of the Mullet, see Dr. C. R. Browne's survey in *Proc. R.I.A.*, ser. iii, vols. iii to v, from Portacloy to Aran Isles. It is unfortunate that he "left half told" the story of Western Ireland, as county Clare was omitted and a section in Coreaguiny, Kerry, never published.

² The rampart round a burial-place is often named in early Irish books, e.g., "the three sons of Eochaidh Fedlech Finn are in the *mur*, their lovely *mur*": see poem of Torna Eigeas on the cemetery of Croghan (*Revue Celtique*, xvii, 1896, p. 281); and a "cashel" at Brugh on the Boyne ("Dindsenchas," *ibid.*, xx, 1894, pp. 277-289).

There were of course cairns merely commemorative, as in "Da Derga's Hostel" (*Revue Celtique*, xvii, p. 169), where we are told that the Irish in distinguishing between a *destruction* and a *roul* commemorated the first by a cairn, the latter by a pillar-stone.

(like the inner part and many of the mounds in the cliff forts) have had also a dry-stone wall round it. There are remains of a cist at 63 feet due north, from the cairn. It is defaced almost beyond recognition, but two rows of blocks still remain, the largest being only 2 feet 8 inches to 3 feet 3 inches long, the whole enclosure 17 feet by 14 feet. There are other vague low circles and enclosures of slabs among the sandhills. The whole tract deserves to be minutely examined and in parts excavated, which on my three long, but overworked, visits, I need hardly say, was not in my power to accomplish.

THE DUNS IN EARLY LEGEND.

In the *Tain bo Flidhais*¹ several of the forts in this paper are named, with their alleged occupants at the commencement of our era. Oilill the Fair, son of Domnall Dualbuidhe, King of the Gamanraighe of Iorrus, summoned the chiefs of his tribe to oppose the attack of Queen Medb's army. He sent to "*Port Eoruis* (? Porth) to bring Fraoch, son of Iubar." "Reach his *dún*; stern his valour, Fiachra the Fair, of keen blade" (of *Dun Fiachra*, in the prose); "go to *Dúnmore*" (probably the huge Dunnamo) "without resting, to the three Fosgaman of Irrus; go to Ferderg" (son of Dolar), "in his *dún*" (*Dun derg* in the prose); "to *Dun an aeinfhir* also, the seat of Dubthach the black; from *Duntuaithi*, invite hither Domnall Dúalbuidhe."

The modern legends attach to the last rather than to his son Oilill, but retain the tale of "Certan," in his ship, "at Cuan traga cinn certain," or Trakirtaan.

¹ I have to thank Miss Dobbs of Cushendall for this reference: vide *Celtic Review*, vol. iii (1906, 1907), pp. 127-137, and vol. iv, pp. 11-25, 111-117, and 205-215. I was only able to add it *in press*, but hope to treat it fully in describing Achill. The manuscript is taken from one of 1238. The version appears to be of the late Danish period.

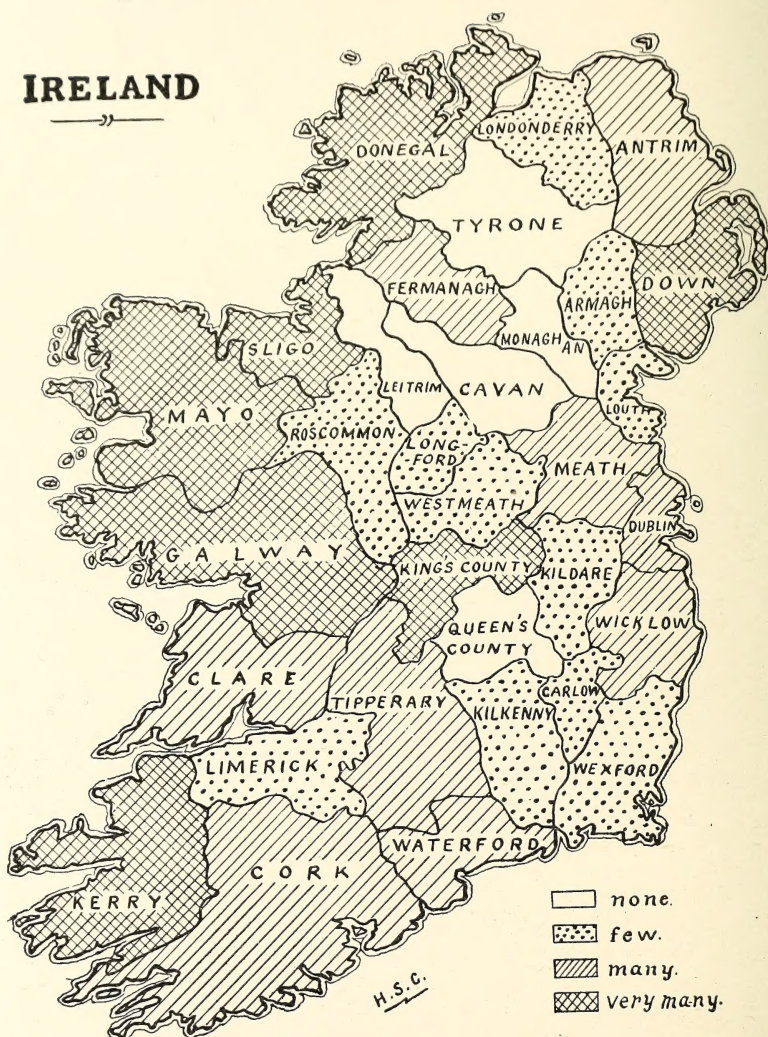


FIG. 1.—MAP OF IRELAND SHOWING DISTRIBUTION OF CROSS-SLABS

A DESCRIPTIVE LIST OF EARLY CROSS-SLABS AND PILLARS

By HENRY S. CRAWFORD, B.A.I., M.R.I.A.

Soon after the publication of my list of early Irish crosses, the suggestion was made that it should be supplemented by a list of cross-bearing slabs, &c. I hesitated to undertake this, as these monuments are much more numerous and varied, some of them are now lost, and others admit of doubt as to whether they should be included. In addition, I have latterly had fewer opportunities of verifying the printed accounts.

The published descriptions are, however, more numerous and complete than those of the crosses; it seems as if many people who fought shy of the more elaborate monuments had written accounts of these; and this is fortunate, as the small slabs are more liable to be lost or destroyed. It may therefore be useful to bring together in order, some particulars of these monuments, and give references to the scattered notices which have appeared. This has been done in the following list, and information has been added as to where the stones may be found; but unfortunately completeness cannot be claimed; many stones have been brought to light in recent years, and no doubt others remain to be discovered, more particularly in the western districts of Kerry, and the coasts and islands of Connacht.

Both slabs and pillars are included, and indeed they cannot conveniently be separated, as upright slabs differ from pillars only in their proportional dimensions, and thus shade into them. A few monuments of later date, which show survivals of Celtic design, are included; and also, for the sake of completeness, several exceptional monuments, such as the shrine-shaped tomb at Clones, the stone coffin at Cashel, the cumdachs or bone boxes at Templecronan in county Clare, and the cross-inscribed sundials at Bangor and Kilmalkedar. Ogam inscriptions are of course a separate branch of Archaeology, but the few stones which exhibit crosses and ornament are mentioned, as it would be illogical to omit them because they bear ogams as well.

It seems probable that the incised pillar-stones developed from the plain examples, and are the earliest type, that they were followed by the small slabs, both prostrate and erect, and these again by the large erect slabs from which the free-standing cross developed. These latter

slabs it is necessary to study in Scotland,¹ as there are few in Ireland; good examples, however, may be seen at Carndonagh, and Drumhallagh, both in county Donegal. Transitional forms between the cross-inscribed slab and the fully developed cross are often found, and generally take the form of slabs with arms slightly projecting beyond the edge, or of pillars with notches cut in the sides. Such exist at Tully, county Dublin; Killegar, and Rathdrum (the latter in the National Museum), county Wicklow; High Island, county Galway; Fahan Mura, county Donegal; Caher Island, county Mayo; and Skelligmichael, county Kerry; some of these are included in the list of crosses already published.

The plates illustrate various types of slabs and pillars, and the map shows the curious variation in the numbers found in different counties. It indicates that the monuments are more numerous in the western and central districts. The distribution is probably affected by greater destruction having taken place in some districts than in others, and by the incomplete state of our knowledge. It is unlikely, for example, that there are really none in Tyrone and Queen's County. No illustrations of comparative outlines have been given, as was done in the list of crosses, since here the outline of the design usually differs from that of the stone, and the late Mr. W. F. Wakeman has already illustrated the former in the *Journal* for 1891 (vol. xxi, p. 350, &c.). The books and other sources from which information has been obtained are mentioned in the references attached to the separate items of the list, and it is therefore unnecessary to give them here.

¹ See Mr. Romilly Allen's *Early Christian Monuments of Scotland*.

ULSTER

Locality and Townland	No. of Ordinance Map	Situation
-----------------------	----------------------	-----------

COUNTY ANTRIM

1. Dunseverick, N.E. In W. gable of the church, at W. end of
Templastragh, 3 Whitepark Bay, 4 m. E. of the Causeway.

A slab 42 in. by 13 in., having at the top a circle containing an interlaced cross of straight double bands.—See *Ulster J. A.*,¹ vol. vi (new series), p. 60. (D.I.).

2. Ballycastle, N.E. Beside the road near Carrignagat mill, 2½ m.
Turalloskin, 8 S.W. of Ballycastle, and 1 m. N. of
Capecastle Station.

A rough pillar stone 6 ft. high and 16 in. wide; incised with a Latin cross, having slightly enlarged ends. See *Ulster J. A.*, vol. xiv (new series), 156 (D.I.).

3. Kilconriola, N.E. Found in the graveyard 2½ m. N. of Bally-
Kirkinriola, 32 mena, and now placed in the tower of
Ballymena Church.

A rough slab about 20 in. by 18 in.; having a ringed cross potent carved on it. In the quarters is inscribed: $\overline{\text{on}} \text{ } \overline{\text{to}} \text{ } \overline{\text{be}} \overline{\text{gen}}$.—See *Christian Inscriptions*, vol. ii, p. 73 (D.I.), and *Proceedings R.I.A.*, vol. xv, p. 276 (D.).

4. Chapelfield, S.E. Found in use as a stand at a cottage 1 m.
Crevilly Valley, 37 N.E. of Kellswater, and placed in Belfast
Museum.

A rough stone 13 in. by 10 in. by 4 in.; incised with a two-line panel, containing in each corner a two-line Greek cross, thus leaving a central space in the form of a stepped cross.—See *Journal R.S.A.I.*, vol. xvi, p. 118 (D.I.).

COUNTY ARMAGH

1. Kilnasaggart, N.W. In a *keel* beside the road, E. of railway,
Edenappa, 32 2 m. N. of Adavoyle Station.

A rough pillar-stone 7 ft. 4 in. high, 18 in. by 16 in. On the front is inscribed in *loc po tanimmarpu tepnohc mac cepan bic epcul petep appetel*. Below is a Greek cross with spiral ends, in a circle; and above an incised Latin cross. On the back are ten small crosses in circles. Close to the neighbouring house is a boulder incised with a cross in a circle.—See *Louth J. A.*, vol. i (1904), p. 47 (D.I.), and *Christian Inscriptions*, vol. ii, p. 27 (D.I.); also *Journal R.S.A.I.*, vol. iv, p. 315 (D.I.), and same, vol xxi, p. 99 (I.).

¹ The letters *J. A.* stand for *Journal of Archaeology*, and the letters M, D, and I, placed after a reference indicate that the monument is there mentioned, described, or illustrated.

COUNTY CAVAN

[None known]

COUNTY DONEGAL

1. Tory Island, N.W. Near the E. side of the Round Tower, 10 m.
Same, 6 N.N.W. of Falcarragh Station.

(a) A slab of reddish granite $4\frac{1}{2}$ ft. long by 18 in. by 5 in., carved with a two-line Latin cross on a horizontal base. The quarters contain rectangular panels formed by incised lines, and there is a line round the stone.—See *Ulster J.A.* (Old Series), vol. i, p. 147 (D.I.).

(b) Several fragments of slabs, with frets, spirals, and plaits.—See *R.S.A.I. Antiquarian Handbook*, No. 6, p. 6 (I.).

2. Tory Island, N.W. In the graveyard at West Town, near the
Same, 6 western fence.

A large cross-inscribed slab, and three smaller ones.—See *Ulster J. A.* (New Series), vol. ix, p. 183 (M.).

3. Carrowmore (or Baskill), N.E. In a field S. of the road to Moville, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m.
Same, 11 E. of Carndonough Station, and near the
High Crosses.

A rock surface, inscribed with a Latin cross 12 in. long, sunk, with raised edges. Beside it is a bullaun.—See *Journal R.S.A.I.*, vol. xxxii, p. 300 (D.).

4. Carndonough, S.W. In graveyard S.E. of church, $\frac{1}{4}$ m. S. of
Churchland quarters, 11 Carndonough Station.

(a) An erect slab 5 ft. by 17 in. by 7 in., highly carved all over. On the east side is a crucifixion, with a figure at each side; below a simple interlaced cross, with a large fretwork base. On the west side is a star of seven points, in a circle which ends in a fretted stem; below is a star of four points, interlaced with a circle, and standing on a fretwork base. The north side has a figure-of-eight interlacement, and the south a fret pattern.—See *Journal R. S. A. I.*, vol. xxxii, p. 294 (D.).

(b) A long stone, 4 ft. by 1 ft., having in the centre a ringed cross in relief in an arched panel. At the dexter end an interlaced pattern, and at the sinister several figures, one holding a crosier. See a rubbing in the R.I.A. library.

5. Carndonough, S.W. In the road fence beside the high cross, and
Churchland quarters, 11 close to the graveyard.

(c) A rude pillar-stone about 4 ft. high, having faces cut on three sides near the top.

(d) A similar stone having on the east side a face with a spiral pattern below, and on the south another spiral pattern.—See *Journal R.S.A.I.*, vol. xxxii, p. 293 (D.).



FIG. 2.—SLAB AT CARNDONOUGH

6. Clonea, N.W. In the ruined church, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles E.N.E. of
Same, 12 Carndonough Station.

(a) A tapering slab of late date and Scottish type. On it is a cross flanked by a sword, a *caman* and a ball. The inscription on each side of the cross head is in Lombardic capitals and reads: MAGNUS MAC ORRISTIN IA TO TRI SEO. FARGUS MAC ALIAN DORIN IN CLACH SA.

See *Ulster J. A.* (New Series), vol. i, p. 170 (I.); also *Journal R.S.A.I.*, vol. xxxii, p. 298 (D.); and *Journal of the Association for the Preservation of the Memorials of the Dead*, vol. iv, pp. 13 and 213 (D.I.).

(b) A stone with an inscription in small Irish characters, and objects resembling a mallet and chisel above. It was built into the N.W. corner of the church, and is now lost. It is illustrated as mentioned below, but the inscription cannot be read from this.—See *Ulster J. A.* (New Series), vol. iv, p. 19 (I.).

7. Moville Lower, S.E. On the sea shore, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile N. of Inishowen
Stroove, 13 Head, and 12 miles E. of Carndonough
Station.

A pillar 5 ft. high, having on one side a Latin cross 15 in. long, formed of one groove with small circular ends. It is dedicated to St. Columbkille.

8. Castle Doe, S.E. Built into the wall of the graveyard in the
Same, 26 castle grounds, 2 m. N.E. of Creeslough
Station.

A tapered slab of late date, carved with an eight-pointed cross with interlaced centre and twisted stem. At dexter side of stem four ornaments—rosettes and knots—and below these a boar. At sinister side four animals: the first a bird, the third a bull, and the others uncertain. There is a black-letter inscription which has been read: MADONIUF ORAVAITY ME FECIT, 1544. See *Journal R.S.A.I.*, vol. xxxvi, p. 106 (M.), also *Ulster J. A.* (New Series), vol. ix, p. 139 (D.I.).

9. Drumballagh, N.E. In the S. end of the townland, near the
Drumballagh Lr., 28 river, on W. shore of Lough Swilly, 4 m.
N. of Rathmullen (ferry from Fahan
Station).

An erect slab 3 ft. 6 in. by 2 ft. 1 in., carved on one side with a large Latin cross having slightly enlarged ends. On the other side is a similar cross ornamented with a simple interlaced pattern, and having a figure in each quarter, the lower ones holding crosiers.—See *Journal R.S.A.I.*, vol. xix, p. 279 (M.I.).

10. Killycolman, N.E. In the south end of the townland, near the
Same, 28 road. Same district as No. 9.

A squared standing stone with a cross cut on one face.—See *Journal R.S.A.I.*, vol. xix, p. 279 (M.).

11. Fahan Mura, N.W. Built into the wall of Fahan graveyard,
Glebe, 38 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. E. of station.

A rectangular stone with a ringed cross in relief in a panel.—See Champneys' *Irish Ecclesiastical Architecture*, p. 100 (D.I.).

12. Letterkenny, S.W. In the graveyard, 2 m. W. of Letterkenny.
Conwal 53

A large rounded stone¹ having a line of Greek fret round it near the base; below are several spirals and above a cross of two bands.—See Champneys' *Irish Ecclesiastical Architecture*, p. 88, and plate xxx (D.I.).

13. Glencolumbkille, S.E. Close to a house on S. shore of Glen Bay,
Doonalt, 80 $\frac{3}{4}$ mile W. of the Parochial House. Glencolumbkille is 15 miles W. by N. from Killybegs Station.

(a) An erect slab 3 ft. 6 in. by 13 in. by 6 in. On E. side a plain Latin cross potent 18 in. long. On W. side a long two-line cross, having two loops as top, a small circular base and two cross-bars.—See *Journal R.S.A.I.*, vol. xxi, p. 262, under name Kilaned.

- Same, S.E. In a rocky field 100 yards E. of St. Connell's
Kilaned, 80 Well.

(b) A broken slab 2 ft. 9 in. by 22 in. by 4 in.; incised on it is a three-line cross 18 in. long with triquetra ends.

- Same, S.E. In a field on the S. side of the river opposite
Cashel, 80 the National School.

(c) A pillar 3 ft. 6 in. by 11 in. by 5 in. On the N. side an incised cross in a circle connected by an upright line with a cup and circle below.

- Same, S.E. Near the S. wall of the road, 60 yards E.
Drumroe, 80 of Glencolumbkille Dispensary.

(d) A pillar or slab 5 ft. 3 in. by 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. by 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. On the E. side a design of three squares connected by two vertical lines close together. On the west a three-line cross, having circular centre and base, semi-circular ends to arms, and a large square top enclosing four small squares.

- Same, S.E. Beside a by-road $\frac{1}{4}$ m. N. of the National
Farranmacbride, 80 School.

(e) A pillar 5 ft. 6 in. high, carved with a design consisting of a cross potent in a circle, placed on a single line stem with two concentric circles near the middle, and a heart-shaped base.

- Same, S.E. On the roadside in front of the Police
Gannev and Curreen, 80 Barrack.

(f) A broken slab 5 ft. 8 in. by 19 in. by 3 in. On the W. side is a vertical line, with a large circle at the top and small ones at the centre and foot. The large circle is marked with vertical and horizontal diameters, which intersect a plain two-line Greek cross.

- Same, S.E. In the churchyard, near the E. fence.
Straid, 83

(g) A broken slab 4 ft. by 18 in., incised with a vertical line dividing into two figure-of-eight knots at the top, and at foot a small circle, marked by two diameters and a dot in each quadrant.

¹ This was included in the list of early Irish crosses, under the supposition that it was the base of a High Cross.

(h) A broken slab (perhaps part of last), 27 in. by 18 in., carved with a large circle, the circumference of which is divided into six equal parts by three radii and by the points of a curved triangle. Surrounding these is a broad plain cross of six equal arms.

(i) A slab 20 in. by 9 in., carved with a small Greek cross potent of three lines.

- 13 Same, S.E. On a rock N. of the road, 120 yards W. of
Straid, 80 the Parish Church.

(j) A rough pillar 6 ft. by 18 in. by $6\frac{1}{2}$ in. On E. side a design of three squares united by a four-line stem. In each is a raised centre and a smaller square. On W. side a two-line cross, having a circular centre, and semi-circular arm-ends at one-third of the height. The top is square, and there is a loop on each line at two-thirds of the height.

- Same, S.E. Near St. Columbkille's chapel.
Beefan, 80

(k) A loose slab 3 ft. by 18 in. by $6\frac{1}{2}$ in., with a plain Latin cross in relief. (Lying on a carn 45 yards S. of the chapel.)

(l) A slab, 2 ft. by 1 ft. by $2\frac{1}{2}$ in., having on it a plain two-line Latin cross, 12 in. long. (Lying on a carn at N.E. corner of the chapel.)

(m) A small stone 15 in. by 5 in. by 3 in., with a plain Latin cross in relief. (Lying on a carn E. of the chapel.)

(n) A large, rough stone 6 ft. by 2 ft. 9 in. by 15 in. On it is a ringed cross potent (single-line). This stone is called *Leac na mban*. (Lying on the ground thirty yards E. of the chapel.)

- Same, S.E. In enclosure called Garrynturas $\frac{1}{2}$ m. E. of
Ballard, 80 St. Columbkille's chapel.

(o) A rough pillar 3 ft. by 13 in. by 5 in. It has on the lower part a plain two-line Latin cross about 2 ft. long. (Placed on the eastern carn.)

(p) A rough pillar, 4 ft. 3 in. by 13 in. by 6 in. It is carved with a plain two-line Latin cross, 15 in. long, and above this a plain Greek cross, 7 in. long. (On the central carn.)

(q) A rough pillar 2 ft. 6 in. by 12 in. by 5 in. It is carved with a plain two-line Latin cross about 2 ft. long. (On the western carn.)—See *Board of Works Report*, 1886-7 (*a, c, d, e, f, g, h, i, k* are illustrated), *Journal R.S.A.I.*, vol. xxi, p. 262 (*a, d, e, f, g, h, j* are illustrated), and *Proceedings R.I.A.*, vol. xv, p. 275 (*g, h, i* are illustrated).

14. Bruckles, N.W. Lying on a carn in the old graveyard called
Aighan, 98 "The Relig." in a lane N.E. of the
village and station.

A broken slab of sandstone 24 in. by 18 in. by 2 in., having on one side a Greek cross of three lines, with a crosslet in a small circle in the centre, and saltires in the corners. On the other, a plain ringed cross of one line, in a shield-shaped frame.—See *Journal R.S.A.I.*, vol. xi, p. 468 (D.I.).

15. Dunkineely, N.W. In the centre of the old graveyard beside
Killichatee, 98 the railway, 1 m. W. of Dunkineely
station.

A rough, erect slab 5 ft. 10 in. high by 2 ft. 8 in. wide, having on the W. side a cross of circular arcs in a circle. In the centre is a hollow, surrounded by two small circles.—See *Journal R.S.A.I.*, vol xi, p. 466 (D.I.).

16. Ballysaggart, S.W. Found in the graveyard on E. shore of St.
Same, 98 John's Point, 3 m. south of Dunkineely
station; and now placed in Killybegs
R. C. Church.

A fine tapering slab of late date, 6 ft. 6 in. long and 2 ft. 4 in. wide, carved in panels containing figures of men and animals, and also patterns of mixed Celtic and Gothic design.—See *Journal R.S.A.I.* vol. xii, p. 129 (D.I.).

COUNTY DOWN

1. Bangor, N.W. Found in the ruins of Bangor Abbey, near
Corporation, 2 the station.

(a) Part of a slab with an incised design consisting of a circle on a two-line stem. The circle contains four small circles and a central lozenge-shaped figure. (Now built into the east wall of the north transept.)

(b) A rectangular block, 13 in. by 12 in. by 5 in, carved with seven crosses, as follows:—On the front a representation of a ringed cross on a stepped base, at each side of the shaft is a small Greek cross; on the back a Greek cross with slightly expanded ends. On one edge a similar cross of smaller size, and on the other a cross of the same shape under a cross or star of intersecting arcs. (Now in Belfast Museum.)

(c) A pillar 6 ft. high by 12 in. by 7 in. Part of a dial remains at the top and below three small crosses with expanded ends. One is placed above the others. (Now in the grounds of Bangor Castle.)—See *Ulster J.A.* (New Series) vol. vi, pp. 194-6 (D.I.).

2. Moville Abbey, S.W. Found in the graveyard $\frac{1}{2}$ m. E. of New-
Moville, 6 townards. Now in an adjacent garden.

A slab of greenstone 4 ft. long by 20 in. wide. On it is a ringed cross with a long shaft and a lozenge-shaped hollow in centre. Beside the shaft is inscribed: *op do deperend*.—See *Proceedings R.I.A.*, vol. xv, p. 273 (D.), and *Christian Inscriptions*, vol ii, p. 71 (D.I.).

3. Nendrum, N.W. Found at church ruins on the island in
Mahee Island, 17 Strangford Lough, 6 m. E. of Ballygowan;
and now at a neighbouring farmhouse.

A slab with a Latin cross defined by two incised lines close together. The angles are hollowed.—See *Proceedings R.I.A.*, vol. xv, p. 275 (D.I.)

4. Rubane, S.W. Found at Rubane, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.E. of Kilcubbin
Echlinville, 18 and 11 m. S.S.E. of Newtownards station.
It is stated (see reference) to have been,
in 1873, in the possession of the Rev. James
O'Laverty, r.p. of Hollywood.

A slab bearing a plain incised cross and the name *deanlam*.—See *Proceedings R.I.A.*, vol. xv, p. 274 (D.).

5. Killyleagh Castle, S.W. In the old graveyard close to the castle,
Corporation, 24 $\frac{1}{4}$ m. N.W. of Killyleagh, and 4 m.
E.N.E. of Crossgar station.

An irregularly shaped slab 22 in. long, with a plain Greek cross incised and surrounded by an incised line which follows the outline. The cross is surrounded by a circle about 7 in. diameter.—See *Proceedings R.I.A.*, vol. xv, p. 275 (D.I.).

6. Saul, S.W. In Saul Graveyard, $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles N.E. of
Same, 31 Downpatrick.

(a) An erect slab 4 ft. 4 in. high by 18 in. wide, incised with a Latin cross having rounded angles and a circular hollow in the centre.

(b) A slab 2 ft. 8 in. by 14 in., incised with a plain Latin cross about 6 in. wide in the shaft.

(c) Part of a slab 14 in. by 12 in., having on one side a ringed cross with splayed ends projecting slightly beyond the circle; and on the other five similar crosses of small size and part of a sixth.—See *Journal R.S.A.I.*, vol. xxii, p. 432 (D.I. of a, b, and c), also *Proceedings R.I.A.*, vol. xv, p. 275 (D.I. of a and b).

7. Downpatrick, N.E. Found at Downpatrick Cathedral.
Demesne of Down, 37

(a) A stone 2 ft. long carved in relief with a ringed cross, on which is the full-length effigy of an ecclesiastic with crozier and book.—See *Journal R.S.A.I.*, vol. xxxv, p. 304 (I.).

(b) A smooth stone 10 in. by 10 in. by 2 in., incised with a crossletted saltire, encircled, and having a crosslet in each quadrant.—*Journal R.S.A.I.*, vol. xvi, p. 119 (D.I.).

8. Seaford, S.W. Found in a rath-cave near the church of
Naghan, 37 Seaford, $1\frac{1}{4}$ m. N. of Clogh Station and
now destroyed.

A stone inscribed $\text{o}\rho\iota\tau\ \text{a}\nu\ \text{e}\chi\alpha\tau$, or something similar.—See *Proc. R.I.A.*, vol. xv, p. 134 (D.I.), and *Christian Inscriptions*, vol. ii, p. 72 (D.I.).

9. Ardglass, N.E. Found in the ruins of Ardtole Church, $\frac{1}{2}$ m.
Ardtole, 45 N.E. of Ardglass Station, and now built
into the wall of Dunsford R.C. Church,
1 m. further to the N.E.

A slab 18 in. by 13 in., carved with an incised cross of three lines, having spiral ends and a circular centre containing a fret-pattern.—See *Proceedings R.I.A.*, vol. xv, p. 275 (D.I.).

10. Maghera, S.E. In the churchyard $\frac{1}{4}$ m. S. of Maghera and
Carnacavill, 43 $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. of Newcastle Station.

(a) A slab 3 ft. above ground and 16 in. wide, upon it a roughly incised cross 30 in. long with four cross-bars.

(b) A slab 3 ft. 4 in. by 7 in., having at top a small Latin cross, and below a rude human figure with a small circle above the head.

(c) A slab 18 in. above ground, carved with a ringed cross having a central

diamond-shaped hollow. The cross is in relief in a panel of the required shape.

(d) A square stone 18 in. high, built into the W. gable of the ruined church. On it is a plain Greek cross, 9 in. by 9 in., with slightly enlarged ends. See *Journal R.S.A.I.*, vol. xvi, p. 20 (D.I.).

(e) A rough boulder-stone 29 in. high by 18 in. wide, having on the E. side three Latin crosses potent, also a modern inscription.—See *Ulster J.A.* (New Series), vol. viii, p. 94 (D.I.).

COUNTY FERMANAGH

1. White Island, N.E. At church ruin on island in Lough Erne,
Same, 10 11 m. N. of Enniskillen.

A slab inscribed with the name *copcpain* across the top, and with the letters *poꝑ* . . . at the bottom. The latter reading upwards, at right angles to the former.—See *Journal R.S.A.I.*, vol. xv, p. 68 (D.I.).

2. Castlearchdall, N.E. In the ancient cemetery in Castlearchdall
Ballymacataggart, 10 Deerpark, 3 m. W. of Irvinestown Sta-
tion, and 11 m. N. of Enniskillen.

A stone bearing a cross which is only indicated by four circular sinkings placed near together. Below is a very small plain Greek cross.—See *Journal R.S.A.I.*, vol. xxi, p. 355 (No. 6) (I.).

3. Kileo, N.E. At the old graveyard site, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.E. of
Freevagh, 19 Kiltyclogher, and 5 m. N. of Glenfarn
station.

(a) A block of red sandstone 22 in. by $10\frac{1}{2}$ in. by 10 in., having on it a three-line Latin cross of broad incised bands, with a diamond-shaped centre. An inscription down the dexter side reads: $\text{✠ op ou maelcluchi}$.

(b) A similar stone $17\frac{1}{2}$ in. by $12\frac{1}{2}$ in. by $5\frac{1}{2}$ in., bearing a Latin cross potent and ringed. The inscription is below the cross and inverted: ✠ ebcu mic lre . (Now in the National Museum.)

(c) A fragment 14 in. by 8 in., having incised on it a ringed Latin cross of small size, followed by the letters *op o* . . .—See *Journal R.S.A.I.*, vol. xv, p. 27 (D.I.).

4. Devenish Island, N.W. In the older of the two graveyards on the
Same, 22 island, 2 m. N. of Enniskillen.

(a) A circular stone 18 in. by 13 in., broken below, carved with a cross and circle formed of one endless band.

(b) An oval stone 15 in. by 8 in., with a plain Latin cross in relief.

(c) A rectangular slab 5 ft. by 21 in., having a double-ended cross of three lines incised. The lines are carried round the edges to form borders, and there are small circular and semi-circular expansions.

(d) A fragment of a slab 21 in. wide and 13 in. high. It has a straight band up the centre, and a piece of plaited work at each side.—See *Journal R.S.A.I.*, vol. xiii, p. 83 (D.I.), and *Devenish: its History, Antiquities, and Traditions*, pp. 77, &c. (D.I.).

- 4 Same, N.W. In the graveyard at the Abbey.
22

(e) A slab, or coffin-lid, of late date, 5 ft. 11 in. by 2 ft. 1 in., carved with an eight-pointed cross in relief; and at each side of the shaft with a panel of interlaced work.—See *Journal R.S.A.I.*, vol. xix, p. 299 (D.I.); *Id.* vol. xxvi, p. 285 (I.); *Devenish: its History, &c.*, p. 78 (M.I.).

5. Drumgay Lough. 22 Found in a crannog in Drumgay Lough,
Conerick, 2 m. N. of Enniskillen.

A slab 2 ft. by 16 in. by 3 in. Carved on it is a 12-in. circle, containing in centre a Greek cross voided, and in two opposite quarters pairs of heads or masks, in the others spiral patterns.—See *Journal R.S.A.I.*, vol. xi, p. 234 (D.I.).

6. Brookborough, N.E. Found in the graveyard near Brookborough
Aghavea, 28 Town and Station, and now in the
National Museum.

A long, narrow slab, 27 in. by 14 in., with inscription in two lines:
op̄ do bunchad pp̄rit hic.—See *Christian Inscriptions*, vol. ii, p. 74 (D.I.).

COUNTY LONDONDERRY

1. Magilligan, N.E. On a hill called Canon Brae on Church Hill
Duncrun, 5 Farm, about 2 m. S.W. of Magilligan
Station.

An erect slab 4 ft. 6 in. high and 21 in. wide. On it is carved a double cross in relief, 2 ft. 2 in. long and 14 in. wide. The stem is 2 in. wide.—See *Journal R.S.A.I.*, vol. xxxiii, p. 41 (D.I.).

COUNTY MONAGHAN

1. Clones, S.E. In the graveyard near the Round Tower.
Crossmoyle, 11

A shrine or house-shaped tomb, 5 ft. 11 in. long by 2 ft. 3 in. wide and 2 ft. 11 in. high—having square finials at the ends.—See *Journal R.S.A.I.*, vol. xiii, p. 335 (D.I.).

COUNTY TYRONE

[None known]

MUNSTER

Locality and Townland	No. of Ordnance Map	Situation
-----------------------	---------------------	-----------

COUNTY CLARE

- | | | |
|------------------------|-----------|--|
| 1. Oughtmama,
Same, | S.W.
3 | In the chancel of the W. church, $\frac{3}{4}$ m. S.E. of Corcomroe Abbey, and 10 m. W. of Ardrahan Station. |
|------------------------|-----------|--|

Several defaced slabs of early date, one with a fragmentary Irish inscription.—See *Journal R.S.A.I.*, vol. xxv, p. 284 (M.).

- | | | |
|---------------------|------------|---|
| 2. Termon,
Same, | N.W.
10 | Close to St. Cronan's Church, near Termon Cottage, 7 m. N. of Corrofin Station. |
|---------------------|------------|---|

Two cumdachs, or bone-boxes, formed of six stones each, two gable-shaped ends, two sides and two roof-slabs.

- | | | |
|------------------------|------------|---|
| 3. Tomgraney,
Same, | S.E.
28 | In the graveyard S. of Tomgraney Church, 9 m. N. of Killaloe. |
|------------------------|------------|---|

(a) A broken slab 2 ft. by 20 in., with a cross of one endless band interlacing in the centre, and having triquetra-shaped extremities. Inscription, copchibe.

(b) A slab without an inscription, but having a cross similar to (a).—See *Journal R.S.A.I.*, vol. xxxix, p. 397 (D.I.).

- | | | |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------|---|
| 4. Holy Island,
Iniscaltra, | N.E. ¹
29 | In St. Caimin's Church and graveyard, on the island in Lough Derg, near Mountshannon, 12 m. N. of Killaloe Station. |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------|---|

With the exception of Clonmacnois, Iniscaltra possesses the largest collection of early slabs. A most interesting feature not seen elsewhere is that most of them remain in their original positions in the graveyard, and among these are a number without carving. About twenty have inscriptions (see first reference).

Unfortunately no comprehensive description has as yet been written, but it is hoped that one may shortly be offered to the Royal Irish Academy.—See *Journal R.S.A.I.*, vol. xxxvi, p. 303 (Inscriptions D.I.); also *Board of Works Report*, 1879–1880 (38 slabs, I.); and *Christian Inscriptions*, vol. ii, pp. 41–44 (7 slabs, I.).

¹ On the new Ordnance Survey; on the old maps the island appears on sheet 136 of County Galway.

The slabs may be divided into the following classes:—

1. Uncarved,	44
2. Inscriptions only,	2
3. Crosses with forked ends,	1
4. Crosses in circular panels,	6
5. Crosses in square panels,	2
6. Crosses with rings,	4
7. Crosses with expanded ends (early type),	2
8. Crosses with expanded ends (late type),	2
9. Crosses with square expansions,	2
10. Latin crosses with hollowed angles,	27
11. Plain Latin crosses,	14
12. Three crosses side by side,	2
13. Slabs with Romanesque decoration,	2

110

Two of the slabs referred to in *Christian Inscriptions* (figs. 54, 55) are lost, and one (fig. 56a) removed to Adare Manor. Two of those illustrated in the *Board of Works Report* are also missing; a small one, with two quarters or cantons decorated, and two plain; and a large one belonging to St. Mary's Church, with a square surrounded by eight points in the centre. These latter may, perhaps, be found again.

Amongst the most interesting slabs are:—One of class 8, showing symbolic footprints; several of class 10, the backgrounds of which are decorated with step patterns; and several of class 4, which are highly elaborated developments of an early type. There is also a large Romanesque slab, splendidly decorated with rosettes and floral patterns.

- | | | |
|----------------------------|------------|---|
| 5. Killaloe,
Shantraud, | N.E.
45 | Lying in the recess of the S.W. door of the
Cathedral. |
|----------------------------|------------|---|

A slab about 5 ft. 4 in. long by 2 ft. wide, with an incised cross ringed and stepped. It is said to be the monument of King Murchad O'Brien.—See *Journal R.S.A.I.*, vol. xxii, p. 408 (D.I.).

- | | | |
|-------------------------------|------------|---|
| 6. Scatterry Island,
Same, | S.W.
67 | Near Templesenan, on island, 2 m. S.W. of
Kilrush. |
|-------------------------------|------------|---|

A rectangular slab 4 ft. 6 in. by 1 ft. 11 in. It is carved with a cross of one endless band, forming triquetras at the ends: also two inscriptions: *op do moimach* and *op do moenach aite moimach*.—See *Journal R.S.A.I.*, vol. xxvii, p. 285 (D.I.); also *Christian Inscriptions*, vol. ii, p. 26 (D.I.).

COUNTY CORK

- | | | |
|-------------------------|-----------|--|
| 1. Tullylease,
Same, | N.W.
6 | In the ruined church in the village, 12 m.
W. of Charleville Station. |
|-------------------------|-----------|--|

(a) A slab of sandstone 3 ft. 2 in. by 2 ft., carved with a decorated cross combining the Greek and Latin forms. It has expanded centre and ends, the latter having spirals at the angles. The cross is covered with diagonal fret pattern except the centre which is interlaced, and there are circular spiral patterns in the quarters. The letters $\chi\bar{\rho}\varsigma$ remain at the top sinister corner, and across the

lower part is the Latin inscription, in Irish letters, *quicumquæ hunc titulū legerit opat ppo bepechtume*. This stone is leaning against the east gable of the church.—See *Christian Inscriptions*, vol. ii, p. 54, (D.I.), and *Ulster J.A.*, vol. vi (Old Series), p. 267 (D.I.).

(b) A slab of sandstone, carved with a cross made up of circular arcs in a circle about 10 in. diameter. This and the following are built into an aumbry in the S.E. corner of the church.

(c) A slab about 20 in. by 14 in., having on it a single-line cross with triangular ends.

(d) A slab of very similar size to the last, having a two-line Latin cross.

(e) Fragment of a slab showing the arm of a cross potent, covered with a four-strand plait.

(f) A small fragment showing the semicircular end of a decorated cross.

2. Labbamologa, N.W. Near the centre of the old graveyard, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m.
Labbamologa Middle, 10 N.W. of Mitchelstown Station.

A small rough slab, with a ringed cross in relief on the W. side, and a plain Greek cross also in relief, on the E.—See Du Noyer's Sketches in the R. I. A. Library, vol. v, No. 30 (I.).

3. Dunbulloge, S.E. At Ballindhoor near Knockboy, $6\frac{1}{2}$ m.
Knockboy, 52 N.E. of Blarney Station.

A pillar-stone 6 ft. high, marked with two circles, the upper in relief the lower incised.—See *Journal R.S.A.I.*, vol. xxvi, p. 207 (M.).

4. Ballyvourney, S.E. In a field $\frac{1}{4}$ m. E. of St. Gobnet's R. C.
Killeen, 58 Church, 8 m. W.N.W. of Macroom.

A pillar-stone 4 ft. high, called St. Gobnet's Stone. On opposite sides are circles about 10 in. diameter, each containing a cross made up of circular arcs. Over one is a rude incised figure holding a crosier.—See Du Noyer's Sketches in the R. I. A. Library, vol. iv, Nos 9 and 10 (I.), and same in R. S. A. I. Library, vol. vi, p. 29.

5. Kilberrihert, S.W. In the north end of the townland, $\frac{1}{4}$ m. N.
Same, 60 of the dolmen at Parknalicka, and 4 m.
E.N.E. of Macroom Station.

A pillar-stone bearing a Greek cross in a circle; all formed of three incised lines side by side.—See Borlase's *Dolmens of Ireland*, vol. i, p. 34 (D.I.).

6. Knockourane, N.E. Found in a field $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. of Macroom, now
Mountmusic, 82 in University College, Cork.

An ogam pillar, bearing also a small Greek cross with expanded ends.—See Brash, *Ogam Monuments*, plate xiv, and p. 152 (D.I.); and Macalister's *Irish Epigraphy*, vol. iii, p. 162 (D.I.).

7. Downdaniel, S.W. Found in a field E. of the Castle, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m.
Skevanish, 97 N.E. of Bandon Station.

A pillar-stone 3 ft. high, with a human face cut on one side, and a double cross on the other.—See *Journal Cork Historical and Archaeological Society*, vol. xiii, p. 61 (D.I.).

8. Templebryan, S.E. Beside the road from Bandon to Clonakilty,
Same (North), 122 2 m. N. of the latter.

An ogam pillar, bearing also a small cross with expanded ends.—See Macalister's *Irish Epigraphy*, vol. iii, p. 71 (D.I.).

9. Lough Hyne, N.E. Close to N.E. corner of St. Brigid's
Glannafeen, 150 Church, on the S. shore of Lough Hyne,
2¼ m. S.E. of Creagh Station.

A broken pillar-stone 18 in. high and 15 in. wide, having a small cross with circular extremities cut on it.—See *Journal Cork Historical and Archaeological Society*, vol. x, p. 22 (D.).

10. Clear Island, N.W. To the E. of Templekieran, near the grave-
Ballyieragh North, 153 yard on the W. side of North Harbour,
7 m. S.W. of Baltymore Station.

A pillar or slab 4 ft. high and 2 ft. wide, having plain incised crosses on front and back, and a small cross in relief on the top.—See *Journal Cork Historical and Archaeological Society*, vol. xiv, p. 119 (D.I.).

COUNTY KERRY¹

- *1. Knockane. N.W. 2½ m. N.W. of Listowel.
Same, 11

A rough stone 2½ ft. high, carved with a cross of circular arcs about 5 in. long. A curved line extends from the upper sinister angle.—See Du Noyer's *Sketches in R. I. A. Library*, vol. i, No. 50 (I.).

2. Tiduff, S.E. On the N. spur of Brandon mountain, near
Arraglen, 25 the old signal tower; 11 m. N. of
Dingle.

An ogam pillar bearing on front and back Greek crosses with expanded ends, one being in a circle 11 in. in diameter.—See *Proceedings R.I.A.*, vol. xv, p. 54 (D.I.), and Brash, *Ogam Monuments*, pl. xxvii (I.).

- *3. Faha, N.E. In an old graveyard on Brandon mountain,
Same, 34 8 m. N.N.E. of Dingle.

A rough stone 2½ ft. by 2 ft., on which is carved a cross of circular arcs, surrounded by a circle about 9 in. diameter, and standing on a triangular base.—See Du Noyer's *Sketches in R. I. A. Library*, vol. i, No. 49 (I.).

4. Currauley, S.W. Near the road E. of Smerwick Harbour,
Same, 34 5½ m. N.W. of Dingle.

A broken pillar carved with a Greek crutched cross. Above are two spirals, which may have formed the base of another cross.

5. Glenfais, S.E. At an ancient church site on W. side of
Camp, 36 Caherconree mountain, 1½ m. S.W. of
Castlegregory Junction.

A large rough stone, bearing a small rude cross, a line of ogams, and letters which have been read: *Pect cunup*.—See *Proceedings R.I.A.*, vol. xv, p. 52 (D.I.), and *Christian Inscriptions*, vol. ii, p. 3 (D.I.).

¹ The sites marked with an * have not been identified with complete certainty.

- | | | |
|--------------------|------------|--|
| 6. Reask,
Same, | N.E.
42 | In or near the old graveyard on the S.
shore of Smerwick Harbour, 6 m. N.W.
of Dingle. |
|--------------------|------------|--|

(a) A pillar about 6 ft. high, with a perforation through one corner, and carved with a sunk cross, having expanded ends, in a circle which is supported on a stem ornamented with spirals. The whole design 4 ft. 4 in. long. Inscription, one.—See *Journal R.S.A.I.*, vol. xxii, p. 268 (I.), also *Christian Inscriptions*, vol. ii, p. 5 (D.I.), and Du Noyer's Sketches in the R. I. A. Library, vol. i, No. 61 (I.).

(b) A pillar stone 3 ft. 9 in. long by 7 in. wide. On opposite sides are plain sunk Latin crosses and the letters $\text{D}\overline{\text{N}}\text{P}$ and $\text{D}\overline{\text{N}}\text{O}$. Found in a field close to the graveyard, and now at Adare Manor.—See *Christian Inscriptions*, as above.

(c) A pillar stone about 3 ft. 3 in. high, inscribed with a Latin cross having triangular ends, and over it a sunk canopy of inverted T-shape, with a pellet in the centre.—See Du Noyer's Sketches in R. I. A. Library, vol. i, No. 69 (I.).

(d) A rough slab 3 ft. by 1 ft. 8 in., incised on which is a cross having a small triangular base, and double spirals at the other extremities. At each corner is a crosslet, and in each quarter a small cup with two concentric circles round it. On the back is a sunk Latin cross about 18 in. long. Found in the river opposite to the graveyard, and now in University College, Cork.

(e) A slab incised with a fine six-line ringed cross 5 ft. 3 in. long and 19 in. wide. The outer line does not surround the square base, but ends in single spirals.—See a rubbing in the R. I. A. Library.

(f) A rough stone bearing a complicated incised design as follows: In the centre is a cross with a plain sunk stem and expanded top and arms. On each side of the stem is a threefold-band forming a three-cornered knot; and in the upper quarters are small crosses with expanded ends. Above is a large knot formed of three-fold bands. The design is about 2 ft. 4 in. by 1 ft. 8 in.—See a rubbing in the R. I. A. Library.

- | | | |
|--------------------------|------------|--|
| 7. Kilmalkedar,
Same, | N.E.
42 | In the old church and graveyard, 4 m.
N.W. of Dingle. |
|--------------------------|------------|--|

(a) A stone pillar 5 ft. 6 in. long by 13 in. by 5 in., inscribed with a Latin cross having spiral ends, above which is part of a similar Greek cross in a circle. It is also inscribed with the letters of the alphabet, and the word $\text{D}\overline{\text{N}}\text{I}$.—See *Journal R.S.A.I.*, vol. xxii, p. 268 (D.I.); same, vol. xxvii, p. 296 (D.I.); and *Christian Inscriptions*, vol. ii, p. 6 (D.I.).

(b) Part of a slab 18 in. by 12 in. by 4 in., incised with a circle containing a cross, one end of which is shaped like the letter B; also part of a cross without a circle, and the word $\text{D}\overline{\text{N}}\text{E}$.—See *Journal R.S.A.I.*, vol. xxii, p. 267, (D.I.).

(c) A cut stone pillar 4 ft. high, with a wide semicircular top. On one side are the lines of a sundial, and on the other a six-line cross of circular arcs. There are also lines running down to the ground, and ending in frets.—See *Journal R.S.A.I.*, vol. xviii, p. 249 (D. I.), and Du Noyer's Sketches in R. I. A. Library, vol. i, Nos. 62, 63 (I.).

8. Gailarus, N.E. Beside the Oratory, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. W.N.W. of
Same, 42 Dingle.

A pillar 3 ft. 6 in. by 1 ft. 1 in., bearing a plain incircled cross, and the inscription *lie colum mec 8p* . . .—See *Journal R.S.A.I.*, vol. xxii, p. 270 (D.I.), and *Christian Inscriptions*, vol. ii., p. 8 (D.I.).

9. Templenacloonagh, N.E. Near the W. wall of the ruined church, 4 m.
Lateevemore, 42 N.W. of Dingle.

(a) A pillar about $4\frac{1}{2}$ ft. high, having on one side a cross potent about 12 in. long, and on the other a Latin cross 2 ft. long, with upturned base. Above is a cross in a 14-in. circle, and at the top and bottom small Greek crosses.—See Du Noyer's Sketches in R. I. A. Library, vol. i, No. 66 (I.).

(b) A pillar 3 ft. high, having on it a triple cross, with forked ends and a diamond-shaped centre at the upper cross-bar. Below is a small plain Greek cross.—Same reference, No. 67 (I.).

10. Ballywiheen, S.E. Near the ruined oratory in the N.W. end of
Same, 42 the townland, $7\frac{1}{2}$ m. W.N.W. of Dingle.

(a) An erect slab 30 in. by 30 in., having on each side a cross of circular arcs in a raised border, which is circular on one side, and on the other flattened at the top.—See Du Noyer's Sketches in R. I. A. Library, vol. i, No. 64 (I.).

(b) A stone 2 ft. 4 in. high, with a rounded top, on each side of which is incised a Latin cross with slightly expanded ends.—See Du Noyer's Sketches in R. I. A. Library, vol. i, No. 68 (I.).

11. Ballywiheen, S.E. Near Tobermologa, in the N.E. part of the
Same, 42 townland, 7 m. W.N.W. of Dingle.

A pillar carved with a plain cross and circle, in each quarter of which is a small Greek cross. Below the circle are two similar crosses.—See *Journal R.S.A.I.*, vol. xxi, p. 357, No. 22 (I.), and Du Noyer's Sketches in R. I. A. Library, vol. i, No. 56 (I.).

12. Ballywiheen Church, S.E. Close to the ruined church, 6 m. N.W. of
Ballineanig ch. quarter, 42 Dingle.

(a) A pointed slab with a cross potent incised.

(b) A broken slab with an inverted T incised on it; perhaps a tau-cross.—See *Journal R.S.A.I.*, vol. xxviii, p. 18 (D.I.), and Du Noyer's Sketches in R. I. A. Library, vol. i, No. 72 (I.).

13. Kilcolman, S.E. In the disused graveyard beside the road,
Maumanorig, 42 5 m. W. of Dingle.

A large rough stone with an ogam inscription and two Greek crosses. One has small triangular ends, and is in a circle; an extra base is added below to indicate also the Latin form; the other has expanding ends and is without a circle.—See *Transactions R.I.A.*, vol. xxix, p. 34 (D.I.), and Brash, *Ogam Monuments*, pl. xxi (I.).

14. Templemanaghan, S.W. Near the ruined oratory, 4 m. N.W. of
Ballymoreagh, 43 Dingle.
- (a) A slab said to mark St. Manchan's grave, carved with a cross having small expanded ends, and placed in a circle.
- (b) A small stone with a similar cross in a circle.
- (c) A stone very similar to the above.—See *Journal R.S.A.I.*, vol. xxii, p. 276 (M.).
- (d) An ogam pillar bearing also a small plain cross.—Same reference, also Brash, *Ogam Monuments*, pl. xxv (I.).
15. Kilfinten, S.W. In a disused killeen E. of the road to
Kilfountain, 43 Kilmalkeder, 2 m. N.W. of Dingle.
- A pillar about 5 ft. high, carved with a Greek cross having expanded ends. It is surrounded by a circle, wide spiral ornaments above and below. The name *Ḷintén* is inscribed under the cross, and there are traces of ogam scores on the edge.—See *Christian Inscriptions*, vol. ii, p. 5 (D.I.). (Fig. 3.)
16. Gortnagullanagh, S.W. Found in a ruined rath, 2 m. E. of Lispolé
Same, 44 Station, and now in the National
Museum.
- An ogam pillar, bearing rude incised Latin and Greek crosses 9 in. and $6\frac{1}{2}$ in. long.—See Brash, *Ogam Monuments*, p. 181 (D.).
- *17. Gortacurraun, S.E. Near the railway, 2 m. W. of Anascaul
Same, 44 Station.
- A rectangular pillar 3 ft. 2 in. high, having on one side a cross potent in a circle about 10 in. diameter, and on the other a similar circle, divided into quadrants, each of which contains a crosslet.—See Du Noyer's Sketches in the R. I. A. Library, vol. i, Nos. 54 and 55 (I.).
18. Ballinclare, S.E. At a well, $\frac{3}{4}$ m. W. of Anascaul Station,
Same, 44 and $\frac{1}{4}$ m. E. of Doonclaur fort.
- A rectangular erect slab 2 ft. high, on which is carved a plain Latin cross in relief.
19. Ballinahunt, N.W. In the S. end of the townland, 3 m. N.N.E.
Same, 45 of Anascaul Station.
- An ogam stone incised with a Latin cross of two lines, 2 ft. by 1 ft. 2 in. The base is expanded, and squares are marked on the upper extremities.—See Brash, *Ogam Monuments*, pl. xxiv (I.); also Du Noyer's Sketches in R. I. A. Library, vol. i., No. 42 (I.).
20. Ballinvohér, N.W. In a killeen N. of the Tralee road, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m.
Rathduff, 45 N.E. of Anascaul Station.
- An ogam pillar $3\frac{1}{2}$ ft. long, inscribed with three small Greek crosses joined in a line, the centre one having a circle, $7\frac{1}{4}$ in. in diameter round it.—See Brash, p. 213 (M.).
21. Ballintermon, S.W. North of the road to Castlemain, $1\frac{1}{4}$ m. E.
Same, 45 of Anascaul.
- An ogam pillar bearing an incised Latin cross, 11 in. by 7 in., the arms of which are slightly raised, and the ends slightly enlarged.—See Brash, *Ogam Monuments*, pl. xxii (I.).



FIG. 3.—SLAB AT KILFOUNTAIN

22. Ardywanig, S.E. In a killeen, 2 m. S.E. of Castlemain
Same, 47 station.
- An ogam pillar 4 ft. high (now defaced), carved with a rude cross, in a circle.—See Brash, *Ogam Monuments*, p. 213 (D.), and Macalister, *Irish Epigraphy*, vol. ii, p. 50 (D.).
23. Tivoria, N.W. In the old graveyard at the village near
Vicarstown, 52 Dunquin, 9½ m. W. of Dingle.
- (a) A fragment about 15 in. by 15 in., carved with a cross of circular arcs, in a circle of 13 in. diameter.—See Du Noyer's Sketches in the R. I. A. Library, vol. iv, No. 5 (I.).
- (b) A pillar stone 4 ft. high, incised with a Latin cross, about 12 in. long, and having small triangular ends.—Same reference.
24. Kilvickadownig, N.E. In the killeen near Fahan, 6½ m. S.W. of
Same, 52 Dingle.
- (a) An upright stone 4 ft. high by 10 in. wide. On the E. side is a plain incised cross about 15 in. long, having a T-shaped canopy above. On the W. side is a plain Latin cross 22 in. long, with roughly enlarged ends.—See *Transactions R.I.A.*, vol. xxxi, p. 213 (D.), and Du Noyer's Sketches in the R. I. A. Library, vol. i, Nos. 70, 71 (I.).
- (b) A stone carved with a Greek cross 8 in. long, having expanded ends. Below is a saltire with double spiral ends, in each quadrant of which is a small cup surrounded by a 3-in. circle.—See a rubbing in the R. I. A. Library.
25. Kilvickadownig, N.E. In the fields W. of the National School, and
Same, 52 S. of the killeen (No. 24).
- A stone 3 ft. 4 in. high, and 3 ft. 5 in. wide, called Leac na Rae. Carved on it is a crutched cross 2 ft. long, furnished with a base, and surrounded by a circle 15 in. in diameter. The latter is incomplete, and ends in a spiral at each side of the cross stem.—See *Transactions R.I.A.*, vol. xxxi, p. 214 (D.I.); also *Journal R.S.A.I.*, vol. xxi, p. 355, No. 7 (I.).
26. Kilvickadownig, N.E. Lying on the fence close to the cross at
Same, 52 Parc na Croise, N. of the road, 6½ m. S.W. of Dingle.
- (a) A slab 5 ft. 3 in. by 2 ft. 6 in., inscribed with a cross 14 in. long by 9 in. wide, having expanded ends.—See *Transactions R.I.A.*, vol. xxxi, p. 218 (D.).
- (b) A small triangular stone 18 in. by 17 in., having in the centre a Greek cross with spiral ends. In the upper angle is a plain crosslet, and in the lower angles small circles. A triangular line surrounds all. Now at Adare Manor.—See *Christian Inscriptions*, vol. ii, p. 139 (I.), and Du Noyer's Sketches in the R. I. A. Library, vol. i, No. 58 (I.).
27. Fahan, S.W. Beside the Clochan na Trasnuig N. of the
Same, 52 road, 7½ m. S.W. of Dingle.
- (a) A stone bearing three rough Latin crosses, with expanded ends.
- (b) A stone very similar to (a).
- (c) A stone with many apparently random scorings.—See *Transactions R.I.A.*, vol. xxxi, p. 237 (D.I.).

28. Temple Beg, S.W. In the old graveyard N. of the road near
Fahan, 52 Dunbeg fort, 7 m. S.W. of Dingle.

A small upright stone, with a plain incised cross.—See *Transactions R.I.A.*, vol. xxxi, p. 233 (M.); also *Journal R.S.A.I.*, vol. xxviii, p. 19 (M.); and Du Noyer's Sketches in R. I. A. Library, vol. i, No. 73 (I.).

29. Coumenoole, S.W. In the killeen E. of the road, and S. of the
Coumenoole South, 52 village, 10 m. W.S.W. of Dingle.

(a) A slab 2 ft. 3½ in. by 10 in. by 3 in., bearing a plain incised cross 10 in. by 9 in.

(b) A slab 2 ft. 5 in. by 5 in. by 4 in., bearing a plain incised cross 7 in. by 4 in.—See *Transactions R.I.A.*, vol. xxxi, p. 276 (D.).

30. Caher Murphy, S.W. Found in the caher 8 m. S.W. of Dingle,
Glenfahan, 52 and now in the National Museum.

A pointed slab 4 ft. long, rudely carved on all sides. On the front a cross formed of circular arcs, in an octagonal frame, and placed on a short stem; below is a set of spirals surrounding a rude human figure, and two small crosses. On the back a single-line Greek cross, with triangular ends; below are two small crosses, and a line forming three figures-of-eight. On one edge is an ogam inscription on a stem line, and on the other a plait of the rudest kind.—See *Transactions R.I.A.*, vol. xxxi, p. 318 (D.I.), and Macalister *Irish Epigraphy*, ii, p. 38 (D.I.).

31. Dingle, N.E. In a killeen S. of the road, 1½ m. S.E. of
Ballintaggart, 53 Dingle.

Ogam stone No. 6 bears a Latin cross, with trifid ends.—See Brash, *Ogam Monuments*, p. 23 and pl. xxxiii (D.I.), and *Proceedings R.I.A.*, vol. xv, p. 53 (I.).

32. Trabeg, N.E. Lying on the shore of an inlet 2 m. E. of
Emlagh East, 53 Dingle.

An ogam pillar bearing a plain incised Latin cross 17 in. long.—See Brash, as last, pl. xvi (I.).

33. Ballinvownig, N.E. Near the village ¾ m. N. of Ballintaggart,
Same, 53 and 2 m. E. of Dingle.

A stone carved with an elaborate three-line Latin cross, with spiral ends and a circular centre containing a cross potent.—See Du Noyer's Sketches in the R. I. A. Library, vol. i, No. 52 (I.).

34. Kinard, N.E. In the graveyard 1½ m. S.W. of Lispolé
Kinard East, 53 Station.

A rounded ogam stone bearing an incised rectangular panel, about 12 in. by 10 in., divided into quarters, and having the upper quarters similarly divided.—See *Proceedings R.I.A.*, vol. iv, p. 357 (D.I.), and vol. xv, p. 59 (D.I.); also Brash, *Ogam Monuments*, pl. xxv (I.).

35. Furaght, N.W. In the rath souterrain which contains the
Aghacarribble, 54 ogams, ¾ m. S. of Lispolé Station.

A slab 2 ft. 6 in. by 1 ft. 3 in., incised with two plain crosses in circles, one below the other. The shafts project below the circles, and end in small, crescent-shaped bases.—See *Kerry Archaeological Magazine*, vol. i, p. 14 (D.I.), and Du Noyer's Sketches in the R. I. A. Library, vol. i, No. 48 (I.).

36. Aglish, N.W. Found in the killeen of Aglish, 1 m. S.E. of
Same, 54 Lislepe Station. Now in the National
Museum.

An ogam stone 3 ft. high, carved with a sunk cross formed of circular arcs, and surrounded by a circle. Below is a figure like an upright spear or arrow, at each side of which is a swastika.—See *Transactions R.I.A.*, vol. xxvii, p. 31 (D.I.), and Brash, *Ogam Monuments*, pl. xxiv (I.).

37. Killorglin, S.E. Lying on the W. bank of the river a short
Farrantoreen, 56 distance S. of the bridge.

A stone bearing a triple cross, with circular extremities and a crosier-like top. It is surrounded by a rectangular frame about 24 in. by 15 in., which has small ornamental loops at the angles and centres of sides.—See *Journal R.S.A.I.*, vol. xxxvi, p. 341 (D.I.). Information also received from Mr. P. J. Lynch.

38. Blasket Islands, S.W. Formerly used as a lintel to the cell on the
Inishvickilane, 61 island, and now in Trinity College,
Dublin.

(a) An ogam pillar having an incised cross on each side, 1st, a small, plain Greek cross; 2nd, a small, plain Latin cross; 3rd, a Latin cross, with single-line stem, three-line arms, a square centre, and a small triangular base; 4th, a single-line Latin cross, having a square centre, and the ends turned as a swastika.—See *Transactions R.I.A.*, vol. xxvii, p. 45 (D.I.), and Macalister, *Irish Epigraphy*, vol. ii, p. 44 (D.I.).

(b) A small stone in the graveyard, incised with a plain cross of two lines.—See Macalister, *Irish Epigraphy*, vol. ii, p. 46 (M.).

(c) A stone with an Irish inscription, built into the wall of the cell.—Same reference (M.); also *Reliquary and Illustrated Archaeologist*, 1903, p. 279.

39. Ahane, S.W. In a killeen near the S.E. end of the town-
Same, 64 land, 6 m. S.S.W. of Killorglin.

An erect slab 48 in. by 14 in. by $3\frac{1}{2}$ in., roughly marked with an encircled cross.—See *Proceedings R.I.A.*, vol. xxvi, p. 12 (D.I.).

40. Kilgobnet, N.W. At the old church close to Kilgobnet village,
Same, 65 4 m. S.E. of Killorglin.

A small slab having I.H.S. and a cross of six bars roughly cut on it.—See *Proceedings R.I.A.*, vol. xxvi, p. 12 (D.I.).

41. Caherlehillan, S.E. In a killeen near the river in the S. end of
Same, 70 the townland, 7 m. N.E. of Cahersiveen.

(a) An erect slab 3 ft. 5 in. by 16 in. by 2 in., carved with a cross formed of circular arcs, in a circle 11 in. diameter, and placed on a single-line stem. Above is a bird incised in outline, and below lines of S-form, perhaps serpents.

(b) A pillar 3 ft. 8 in. by 7 in. by 3 in., bearing a single-line Latin cross about 15 in. long, with heart-shaped ends. Below is a plain circle, about 5 in. in diameter.—See *Journal R.S.A.I.*, vol. xxxvi, p. 277 (D.I.).

42. Caherlehillan, S.E. In a field, $\frac{1}{4}$ m. W.N.W. of last.
Same, 70

A stone 8 ft. 8 in. long by 4 ft. 7 in. by 2 ft. 6 in., carved with several cup and circle markings, and also with a small triple cross with looped ends.—Same reference, p. 283 (D.I.).

43. Kildreenagh, S.E. In a killeen near the N.W. shore of
Coole East, 73 Valencia Island, 4 m. S.W. of Valencia
Station.

An ogam pillar 6 ft. 2 in. high, bearing a plain Latin cross 21 in. by 8 in.—See Brash, *Ogam Monuments*, p. 241, and pl. xxxiii (D.I.), and Macalister, *Irish Epigraphy*, vol. ii, p. 83 (D.).

44. Cloon Lough, S.W. In a killeen near the head of Cloon Lough,
Cloon West, 82 6 m. N. of Sneem (no road), and 14 m.
N.E. of Waterville (a road to within
three miles).

(a) A pillar about 2 ft. long by 6 in. by 5 in., carved on all sides. On front a Greek cross, in a circle ornamented by a fret; below is a swastika in a square frame, and under this a curved swastika in a curved frame. On back a plain Latin cross, rising from a curved boat-like figure, and on each edge a simple fret pattern.

(b) A similar pillar 25 in. by 7 in. by 3 in., also carved on all sides. On front a plain Latin cross, rising from a circle filled with a fret pattern. On back a Latin cross with slightly expanded ends, and on each edge a swastika in a square frame. All the swastikas on this stone are turned the opposite way to those on (a).—See *Transactions R.I.A.*, vol. xxvii, p. 41 (D.I.), and *Proceedings R.I.A.*, vol. xxvi, p. 12 (recent mention).

45. Derrygarraff mountain, S.E. Found on Derrygarraff mountain (townland
Eirk, or Carrig, 83 uncertain), 5 m. N.N.W. of Kenmare,
and now in the grounds of Parknasilla
Hotel.

An ogam stone 2 ft. 7 in. high, carved at the top with a plain saltire in a frame $5\frac{1}{2}$ in. by 5 in., rectangular with rounded corners.—See Macalister, *Irish Epigraphy*, vol. ii, p. 112 (D.I.).

46. Killabuonia, S.W. At ruins of monastery in a glen N.E. of
Same, 88 St. Finan's Bay, and 6 m. S. of Caher-
siveen Station.

A pillar having two crosses incised, the upper having Y-shaped extremities, and the lower plain, but enclosed in a diamond-shaped frame. Close by are the remains of a cumdach, or shrine-shaped grave, with a 5-in. hole through one end.—See *Journal R.S.A.I.*, vol. xxxii, p. 49 (D.I.).

47. Killogrone, S.W. Found in a killeen $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.E. of Caher-
Same, 88 siveen, and now in the Convent of the
Christian Brothers there.

An ogam pillar, bearing a small plain Greek cross, incised.—See Brash, *Ogam Monuments*, p. 239 and pl. xxxiv (D.I.).

48. Cloghanecarhan, N.W. In an enclosure known as Keeldarragh,
Same, 89 4 m. N. of Ballinskelligs Bay, and 7 m.
S.S.E. of Cahersiveen.

A small slab, about 18 in. by 11 in. by 4 in., incised with a plain Latin cross.—See *Journal R.S.A.I.*, vol. xxxix, p. 164 (M.).

49. Dromlusk, N.E. In the N. end of the townland, 9 m. W. of
Same, 91 Kenmare.

An ogam pillar 7 ft. high, having a plain circle of $6\frac{1}{2}$ in. diameter, incised on one face, and two feet below it a curved line.—See Macalister, *Irish Epigraphy*, vol. ii, p. 116 (D.I.), and Du Noyer's Sketches in R. I. A. Library, vol. i, No. 39 (I.).

50. Bolus Head, S.W. In the ruined church N. of the Caiseal,
Kildreelig, 97 11 m. S. of Valencia Station.

(a) A pillar 5 ft. by 12 in. by 3 in., carved with an incised cross about 3 ft. 6 in. long, having two concentric rings and a crutch top and base.—See *Journal R.S.A.I.*, vol. xxxii, p. 326 (D.I.).

(b) A pillar stone 4 ft. 6 in. by 12 in. by 3 in. (in the caiseal), carved with a ringed cross having a Y-shaped top, and ovals marked in the quarters (like the openings in the High Crosses).—Same reference as (a).

51. Caherbarnagh, N.W. Near St. Finan's Well, on the N. shore of
Same, 98 Lough Currane, 9 m. S.S.E. of Cahersiveen.

A pillar stone broken at the top, but retaining two-thirds of a Greek cross with trifid ends, incised in a circle.—See Du Noyer's Sketches in the R. I. A. Library, vol. i, No. 53 (I.).

52. Lough Currane, N.W. In the graveyard on the island, 9 m. S.S.E.
Church Island, 98 of Cahersiveen Station.

(a) An erect slab 5 ft. by 2 ft. 2 in. by 4 in., incised to show a two-line ringed cross, having the letters $\overline{\alpha}\overline{\eta}$ s. and $\chi\overline{\rho}$ s. on the arms, and α and ω on the stem above and below the ring. There is also an inscription: $\text{bennocht } \overline{\rho}$ anman ammachabo .

(b) A prostrate slab 5 ft. 2 in. by 1 ft. 1 in. On it is a plain two-line Latin cross inscribed on the stem $\overline{\rho}$ $\text{bennocht } \overline{\rho}$ $\text{anman } \overline{\rho}$ $\text{inchoimbeo } \overline{\rho}$ $\text{ibucine } \overline{\rho}$ abbup —For (a) and (b) see *Journal R.S.A.I.*, vol. xxxviii, pp. 374–380 (D.I.).

(c) An erect slab bearing a ringed cross of six lines, incised.

(d) A slab 7 ft. 6 in. by 1 ft. 8 in., bearing a four-line ringed cross, with a spiral top, and a square base which contains four small Greek crosses.—For (c) and (d) see Du Noyer's Sketches in R. I. A. Library, vol. iii, Nos. 7–8 (1).

There are also several slabs never described.

53. Drumkeare, N.E. In an old graveyard on the north shore of
Same, 98 Lough Currane, 4 m. N.E. of Waterville,
and 9 m. S.S.E. of Cahersiveen Station.

An ogam pillar bearing a Latin cross potent of two lines, incised. It is 2 ft. 3 in. long by 1 ft. $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. wide.—See Brash, *Ogam Monuments*, p. 215 and pl. xxviii (D.I.), and Macalister, *Irish Epigraphy*, vol. ii, p. 86 (D.I.).

54. Glenmore, S.W. Near the E. end of Lough Currane, 4 m. E. of
Inchfarranaglerach 98 Waterville, and 12 m. S.S.E. of Cahersiveen Station.
Glebe.

A pillar bearing a Latin cross $14\frac{1}{2}$ in. long by $9\frac{1}{2}$ in. wide, with large square centre and ends, the base being triangular.—See Du Noyer's Sketches in the R. I. A. Library, vol. i, No. 57 (I.).

55. Skellig Michael, N.E. In the cemetery and scattered about the
Skellig Rock (Great), 104A Rock; 16 m. W.S.W. of Valencia Sta-
tion.

Several rude little cross-inscribed slabs.—See *Journal R.S.A.I.*, vol. xxvii, pp. 267, &c. (M.).

COUNTY LIMERICK

1. Castleconnell, S.W. Built into the west wall of the ruined
Cloon Island, 1 church on the island close to Castle-
connell and Doonass.

(a) A slab about 2 ft. by 1 ft. 10 in., carved with a plain encircled Greek cross of two lines. Round the top is a defaced inscription, with small initial cross.—See *Christian Inscriptions*, vol. ii, p. 13 (D.I.).

(b) A slab carved with a Latin cross potent in a plain rectangular frame.—Information received from Mr. T. J. Westropp.

2. Limerick City, S.E. In the N.E. chapel (Jebbs) of Limerick
Same, 5 Cathedral.

The slab of King Donaldmore O'Brien (1194), 5 ft. long, and tapering from 2 ft. to 18 in. It is carved with a ringed cross of two bands, in relief; the bands are carried round the edge of the slab, and divide it into four panels, in each of which is a fantastic animal with a floriated tail.—See *Journal R.S.A.I.*, vol. xxii, p. 70 (D.I.).

3. Dromkeen, N.W. In the old graveyard 1 m. S.W. of Drom-
Dromkeen North, 24 keen Station.

A rectangular slab 4 ft. 8 in. long, carved with a two-line ringed cross on a triangular base.—See Du Noyer's *Sketches in Library of R. I. A.*, vol. iii, No. 10 (I.).

COUNTY TIPPERARY

1. Roscrea, S.E. Found in the churchyard at the south end
Townparks, 12 of the town.

(a) A broken slab 19 in. by 16 in., carved with a ringed cross of two lines in a two-line frame. Inscription, $\rho\epsilon\chi\tau\alpha\beta\alpha\rho\alpha$. (Now in the National Museum).—See *Christian Inscriptions*, vol. ii, p. 39 (D.I.).

(b) A rough broken slab; now lost. Inscription in two lines, . . . $\omega\omega$ $\omega\chi\epsilon\pi\beta\alpha\iota\iota\iota\ \sigma\upsilon\ \omega\omega\ \rho\iota\varsigma$ ele.—Same reference.

2. Holy Island, N.W. In the graveyard at Mona Incha, 3 m. E.S.E.
Mona Incha, 18 of Roscrea,

(a) The central part of a slab now 3 ft. 7 in. by 1 ft. 11 in. Incised with a design having a circular centre containing a simple cruciform interlacement, and a vertical stem, but no cross-arms. (Now lying N.E. of the chancel.)—See *Journal R.S.A.I.*, vol. xli, p. 68 (D.I.).

(b) A broken slab with an inscription in three lines, . . . $\epsilon\alpha$. . . $\sigma\upsilon\ \alpha\pi$

maenach ua maeluǵbach. (Now in the possession of the owner of Mona Incha).—See *Christian Inscriptions*, vol. ii, p. 36 (D.I.).

(e) A rough stone 5 ft. by 22 in., inscribed op do bpan dub . . (Part of this, as far as the letter n, is now in the National Museum.)—Same reference.

(d) A stone about 30 in. by 16 in., with a heart incised on it, and inscription, op ap dom . . (Now lost.)—Same reference.

- | | | |
|-----------------------------------|------------|---|
| 3. Cashel,
St. Patrick's Rock, | N.W.
61 | In Cormac's chapel on the Rock of Cashel. |
|-----------------------------------|------------|---|

A large stone coffin, having on the front a rectangular panel, containing a bold design of crossed dragons interlaced with serpents.—See *Journal R.S.A.I.*, vol. xxi, p. 629 (I.), and Petrie's *Round Towers*, p. 302 (I.).

- | | | |
|----------------------------|------------|---|
| 4. Templeneiry,
Ardane, | N.E.
74 | In St. Berriherth's Kyle, in the Glen of Aherlow, 2½ m. S. of Bansha Station. |
|----------------------------|------------|---|

(a) A broken erect slab 30 in. long by 8 in. by 3 in., having on one side a double-strand twist running down the centre, and forming a horizontal base. At the sides are incised zigzag patterns, interrupted by square containing saltires, which serve as arms to the cross completed by the twist. On the other side an incised diagonal lattice pattern.

(b) A broken slab 18 in. long by 8 in. wide, carved in relief with a ringed cross, having a pointed base and circular hollows at the angles.

(c) A broken slab 16 in. by 10 in. by 3 in., having on the front a ringed cross in relief, with circular hollows at the angles, and on the back a plain Latin cross with incised outline.

(d) A slab 15 in. by 6 in. by 3 in., having on it a plain broad Greek cross with incised outline.

(e) A slab 15 in. by 7 in. by 2 in., carved with a Greek cross in relief.

(f) A slab 15 in. by 8 in. by 1½ in., carved with a Greek cross in relief.

(g) A broken slab 12 in. by 6 in. by 3 in., having on the front a Greek cross in relief, and on the back a plain sunk Latin cross.

(h) A broken slab 15 in. by 7½ in. by 3 in., carved with a plain Latin cross in relief.

(i) A slab 16 in. by 7 in. by 4 in., carved with a plain Latin cross in relief.

(j) A slab 30 in. by 8 in. by 3 in., having plain Latin crosses on front and back.

(k) A slab 27 in. by 7 in. by 4 in. On one side is a plain Latin cross having the outline incised, and on the other a Latin cross in relief, having two square sinkings at each angle.

(l) A slab 24 in. by 8 in. by 3 in., carved in relief with a Latin cross on each side; one plain, the other with two square sinkings at each angle.

(m) A slab 30 in. by 8½ in. by 3 in., having on one side a Latin cross with circular hollows at the angles, and on the other a plain Latin cross, in relief.

(n) A broken slab 13 in. by 10 in. by 2 in., carved with a Latin cross having a square sinking at each angle.

(o) A pillar-like stone 24 in. by 6 in. by 5 in., having in relief on each side a Latin cross, with two square sinkings at each angle.

(p) A broken slab 17 in. by $7\frac{1}{2}$ in., carved with a Latin cross, having circular hollows at the angles.

(q) A slab 18 in. by 8 in. by 3 in., carved on each side with a Latin cross, having circular hollows at the angles.

(r) A slab 21 in. by 6 in. by $3\frac{1}{2}$ in., carved in relief with a Latin cross, having circular hollows at the angles.

(s) A slab 21 in. by 6 in. by 3 in., having on each side a Latin cross, with circular hollows at the angles.—See *Journal R.S.A.I.*, vol. xxxix, p. 61 (D.I.).

- | | | |
|---------------------------|------------|--|
| 5. Kilpeacan,
Toureen, | N.W.
75 | At St. Becan's church and well, near the
railway, 3 m. N.W. of Cahir Station. |
|---------------------------|------------|--|

(a) A squared pillar stone 5 ft. high, the carving on which is nearly worn away. This and (b) are near the S.E. angle of the church.—See *Christian Inscriptions*, vol. ii, p. 34 (I.).

(b) An erect slab 2 ft. 6 in. high, carved with a ringed cross in relief in a panel.—See Du Noyer's Sketches in R. I. A. Library, vol. iii, No. 5 (I.), and same reference as (a).

(c) A slab 13 in. by 7 in., bearing a circle enclosing a cross formed of circular arcs.—See Du Noyer's Sketches, as above, vol. iii, No. 4 (I.).

(d) A slab or pillar 26 in. by $8\frac{1}{2}$ in. by $5\frac{1}{2}$ in. This is set on an altar in the N.W. corner of the church, and is carved with a ringed cross in relief.

(e) Part of a slab 19 in. by 15 in., having a Greek cross incised on it, and below the word $\text{p}\mu\text{blu}$. .

(f) A slab 30 in. by 14 in., bearing a Greek cross, and below it the word $\text{p}\mu\text{bl}\acute{\alpha}\text{p}$.

(g) A fragment 15 in. by 10 in., with the letters aup . . . This, as well as (e) and (f), are built in beside (d).

(h) Part of a slab about 18 in. by 14 in., having a small, single-line Latin cross, and below the word $\text{pl}\acute{\alpha}\text{t}$. . . This is now lost.

(i) A fragment about 12 in. by 8 in., with several zigzag lines on it. This is now lost.

(j) Part of a slab 14 in. by 8 in., bearing a small Greek cross incised in outline, and the letters . . . $\text{au}\theta$ caetpac . This is close to (d) in the church.

(k) A rough slab 10 in. by 10 in., carved with a cross similar to the last, and above it the name $\text{beo}\theta\text{an}$. This is lying on a circular wall in the field E. of the well.

(l) A rough slab 13 in. by 10 in., carved with a ringed cross in relief. This is beside (k).—For all the above, see *Journal R.S.A.I.*, vol. xxxix, p. 64, &c. (D.I.); and for (e), (f), (g), (h), (i), see *Christian Inscriptions*, vol. ii, p. 34 (D.I.).

6. Baptist Grange, N.W., At the old church, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. of Fethard
Same, 77 Station.

A slab 3 ft. 3 in. long, with an incised cross potent of three lines, in a single-line frame.—See Du Noyer's Sketches in Library of R.I.A., vol. iii, No. 12 (I.).

7. Newchapel, S.W., In a field $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. of Clonmel, beside the
Giantsgrave, 77 cross-road from Rathronan to Newchapel.

A pillar stone 9 ft. high, with Latin crosses on opposite sides; one in relief, with circles hollowed out in the angles; the other plain, and sunk with a central boss.—See Du Noyer's Sketches in R.I.A. Library, vol. i, Nos. 15 and 16 (I.).

COUNTY WATERFORD

1. Mothel, N.E., At the entrance to a farmyard, near the
Same, 7 Abbey, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. of Carrick-on-Suir.

A sandstone pillar 4 ft. 6 in. high, 18 in. by 14 in., having on it an incised cross of two lines with circular curves at the angles. The lines turn out horizontally as a base.—See *Journal Waterford and South-East Archaeological Society*, vol. iii, p. 117 (D.I.).

2. Lismore, S.W., In the ruined cathedral at Lismore.
Same, 21

(a) A sandstone slab 21 in. long, carved with a single-line ringed Latin cross, having a pointed foot, and expanded ends to arms and top. Above is an inscription, in two lines, *ruibne m̃ conhuibp*.

(b) A sandstone slab about 20 in. long, having on it a single-line Latin cross with expanded ends. On each side and below an inscription in three lines, *benbachc pop anman mapcan*.

(c) A sandstone slab about 36 in. long, bearing at the lower end a ringed Greek cross with expanded ends, and above an inscription in four lines, *benbachc pop anman colgen*.

(d) A sandstone slab about 34 in. long, carved with a large Latin cross of two lines on a square base, and two inscriptions. First the letters *vo* in the upper quarters, and second the words *op vo bonnachab*, beginning at the sinister side, reading upwards, and turning across the top.—See *Journal R.S.A.I.*, vol. xxvii, p. 357 (M.I.), and *Christian Inscriptions*, vol. ii, pp. 31, 32 (D.I.).

3. Kilmolash, N.E., Fixed as a step under the chancel arch of
Same, 29 Kilmolash Church, $3\frac{1}{4}$ m. S.E. of Cappoquin Station.

An ogam stone 10 ft. long, bearing also two small Greek crosses, one plain and the other with slightly expanded ends.—See Macalister, *Irish Epigraphy*, vol. iii, p. 217 (D.I.).

4. Two-mile-Bridge, N.E. Found many years ago near Glenbeg School,
Shanakill, 35 2½ m. S.W. of Dungarvan. (Now pre-
served by the Tobin family.)

Part of a small slab of rough sandstone, 13½ in. by 9½ by 3 in. In the centre is a small cross, with slightly expanded ends, and to the left hand another, having a two-line stem and single-line arms. Below are the letters . . æduie . .—See *Journal of the Waterford and South-East Archaeological Society*, vol. xiii, p. 103 (D.I.).

5. Lisgenan, S.W. Near the W. side of the graveyard, 3 m.
Grange, 38 E.N.E. of Youghal Station.

An ogam pillar, carved with a Latin cross having slightly enlarged ends.—See Macalister, *Irish Epigraphy*, vol. iii, p. 179 (D.I.).

Miscellanea

Building Accounts of Dean Watts of Kilkenny.—The three following bills for work done at the Deanery House, Kilkenny, in 1747 may have some little interest. They were formerly the property of the Rev. J. Graves, and are at present in my possession :—

R. A. S. MACALISTER.

I

Rever^d Dean Wattes bill for Joyneres work done by Tho^s Carpenter, June 21th 1749 :—

	£	s.	d.
60 feet 8 In ^s of Sashes at 3½ ^d . p	0	,,	17 , 8
16 Yards in three doores in the dining room & 2 bed chambers at 18 ^d p	1	,,	4 , 0
108 feet of Archatrives in Six pair, round y ^e Doores at 2 ^d . p foot 3 days at y ^e Coach houss roof & y ^e frame for y ^e frame for y ^e pump	0	,,	18 , 0
10 days Lineing y ^e bed chamber & skerting skerting [<i>sic</i>] y ^e parlour and preparing y ^e Skerting for two other roomies	0	,,	5 , 0
7 days Caseing y ^e Stepes of y ^e Steares and hand reales Two half paces	0	,,	16 , 8
4 days Caseing y ^e Sash ^s frames and altering them	0	,,	11 , 8
2 days altering y ^e Door Cases	0	,,	6 , 8
	0	,,	3 , 4
	5	,,	3 , 0

Received y^e Contentes of the Above bill as witness
my hand this 21th day of June 1749

Tho^s. Carpenter.

II

The Reuernd Dean Wats Detor for plastring Ruf Casteng &

Wh ^t washing the deanery house	£3	0	0
for 2 days work	0	0	0
for 2 days labourour	0	0	0
lime and sand	0	0	0
laths and neals	0	0	0

Received the Contents of the boue [*sic*] bill this 18 day
of October 1749.

Rich^d Coote.

III

Work Done for the Rev^d Dean Watts at his house Near the Cathedral St. Canice
by Walter Dowlin Slayter by Orders of the Worshipfull Mr John Magrath Portrieve.

	£	s.	d.
To three Days Slayting work at the brewhouse	0	4	6
To a Labourer 3 Days Serving	0	1	6
To a Thousand of Slayts to s ^d work	0	6	0
To Two hundred of Laths	0	2	6
To 1000 of Lath Nailles	0	1	6
To Lime Sand and Water	0	0	11
To Peggs	0	0	6
	<hr/>		
	£0	17	5

I Doe hereby Sertefie the above work was done for the
Deanery brew House

John Bibby

Rec^d the Contents of the above bill by me this 24th of
10^{br} 1747

Walter Dowlin

Barton's Psalms (1698) : the earliest known Dublin-printed Music-Book.—William Barton, the author of the Psalter which bears his name, was born in Dublin about the year 1600, and became Vicar of Mayfield in Staffordshire. Subsequently he became Minister of St. John Zachary, London, and of St. Martin's, Leicestershire, where he died on 14 May 1678. He was a friend of Richard Baxter, at whose request he wrote four different translations of the *Te Deum* in 1639. His *Book of Psalms in Metre* was first published in 1644; of this a second edition appeared in 1645, and a third in 1646, all of which had a large circulation. In 1654 he issued *A view of many Errors and some gross Absurdities in the old Translations of the Psalms in English Metre, as also in some other Translations lately published*, and his latter sub-title had reference to a Psalter that had been issued at Rotterdam in 1638, by Francis Rous, Speaker of the English House of Commons (Provost of Eton College under Cromwell), with whom he competed for formal authorizations, by the Parliament and the Westminster Assembly of Divines, of his Psalms. From the Manuscripts of the House of Lords we learn that, on 7 October 1645, William Barton, Master of Arts and Minister of St. John Zachary, London, petitioned the House of Lords as follows:—Petitioner has, with twenty years' continued labour, composed a new translation of David's Psalms in English metre, following the tunes now used in London, and has added to the translation fifty whole Psalms and above fifty choice parts and collections of the old Psalms, and other authors. Is about to print his original and additional Psalms in one book together with the approbation of more than forty eminent divines. Prays that the book

may be referred to the Assembly of Divines, to be read over by them, and the result of their judgment returned to their Lordships.

I have failed to trace any copy of Barton's 1644 edition of his Psalms, but there are several copies of his 1645 edition, the title-page of which is as follows:—"The Book of Psalms in Metre lately translated, with many whole ones, and choice Collections of the old Psalms added to the first Impression . . . And now much augmented . . . all following the common Tunes at this day used in and about London. By William Barton. Printed for G. M[acock]. London." In this edition there are 25 tunes.

On 26 March 1646 Barton again petitions the House of Lords, and alludes to his *two* Psalm books "contracted into one," which is arranged to be sung to "common tunes," and contains "above four score choice cuttings of the old Psalms exactly amended, and the cream of the best authors." He now begs that their Lordships may issue an order "that his Psalm book may be permitted to be sung in public congregations, when and where godly ministers and people shall desire the same for their edification."

A third edition followed in 1646; a fourth in 1651; and a fifth in 1654. The following is the title-page of the 1654 edition as licensed by Cromwell:—"The Book of Psalms in Metre . . . translated by William Barton. To be sung in usual and Known Tunes. Fitted for the ready use and understanding of all good Christians. London, R. Daniel and W. Du-Gard. 1654." Another edition of this appeared in 1682, four years after the death of Barton. This posthumous edition had been revised by Barton, and in the Preface, as we read in the *Dictionary of National Biography*, he rails at the recent Scotch Hymnal (1650), and states that thousands of copies of his own Psalm Book had been printed in Holland, while previously 1500 copies of his book had been surreptitiously printed in England, and carried over to Ireland. In 1696 there appeared a London edition, printed by Thomas Snowden for the Company of Stationers.

In 1697 Joseph Ray of Dublin printed an edition of Barton's Psalms, but without any music. The title-page of this very scarce duodecimo is:—

"The Book of | Psalms | in Metre. | Close and proper | to the Hebrew: | smooth and pleasant | for the metre | To be sung in usual and Known Tunes | Fitted for the ready Use, and Understanding | of all good Christians. | By *William Barton* Mr. of Arts. | Psalm xlvii. 7. *To God with understanding praises sing, | For over all the earth he is the King.* | Hezekiah commanded the Levites to sing | praise unto the LORD, with the words | of *David* and of *Asaph* the Seer, etc. 2 Chron. 29, 30. |

"Dublin, Printed by Josep Ray in Essex St, for Eliphah. Dobson, at the Stationers Arms, in *Castle-Street*, | and Matthew Gunn, at the Bible and Crown at | *Essex-Gate*. 1697. | "

And now we come to the first musical work printed in Ireland of which there is any trace. It is well to note that music-printing had been in operation in Dublin as early as 1686, as is evident from an advertisement by Robert Thornton, at the sign of the Leather Bottle in Skinner Row, in which he announces "the Choicest New Songs with Musical Notes, either for voice or instrument, fairly engraven on copper plates," to be sold at "twopence a song"—a marvel of cheap music-printing. However no specimen of Thornton's music-engraving has come down save a reprint, in 1686, of "A New Irish Song," originally printed by John Playford.

In 1698 an edition of Barton's Psalms—with music—was published in Dublin. The following is a copy of the title-page of this extremely scarce book :—

"The Psalms of David in Metre. Newly Translated. With Amendments. By W. Barton, M.A. And sett to the best Psalm Tunes in Two Parts, viz., Treble and Bass. By Thomas Smith. Printed by J. Brent and S. Powell, Dublin, at the back of Dick's Coffee House in Skinner Row. Price 2s. 6d. [1698]."

In the British Museum Catalogue of Printed Music the date of this edition of Barton's Psalms is given as 1680 (?), but this is a slip ; and the actual date was 1698. So great was the success of this first Dublin edition with music, that, in 1706, a second edition, "corrected and amended," was printed by J. Brocas, for Eliphaz. Dobson, & Servant, and P. Lawrence, Dublin. 1706.

In connexion with Barton's Psalms, we get a clue to the method of congregational singing in Anglican and Nonconformist churches in 1645, from *A Directory for Public Worship*, issued by the Westminster Assembly of Divines in 1645. In this *Directory* it is ordained :— "Where many of the congregation cannot read, it is convenient that the minister, or some other fit person appointed by him and the other officers, do read the Psalms, line by line, before the singing thereof." The "lining out" of the Psalms must often have made an appeal to the less serious-minded of the congregation, for instance, in the 50th Psalm, verse 3, the clerk would give out the first line, "The Lord will come, and He will not"—and this would be sung by the congregation, after which the clerk would resume: "keep silence but speak out," to be repeated by the congregation. Of course, the pitch of the psalm must have undergone fearful changes under such a condition of "lining out."

The reason of the popularity of Barton's Psalms for over sixty years was that it was favourably received by Presbyterians, Anabaptists, and Independents in the years 1645-1710. Sternhold and Hopkins were tabu to the Nonconformists of the mid-seventeenth century. In Dublin, as in London, the Baptists adopted Barton's Psalms, and these egregious productions continued to be sung at the Baptist Meetinghouses from

1691 to 1712, varied by the Hymns of Joseph Stennett the elder (1697 and 1712), and of Joseph Boyse. The Congregationalists, too, adopted Barton's Psalms, but their own *Collection of Divine Hymns* appeared in 1694, and was subsequently followed by Isaac Watts's *Horae Lyricae*, in 1706, and his *Hymns and Spiritual Songs*, in 1707.

After the year 1698 music-printing went apace in Dublin, and many really fine specimens still survive bearing the imprints of Brocas, Powell, Risk, Lee, and Neale. Sufficient at present to have drawn attention to Barton's Psalms, issued in 1698, all the more as it has escaped the notice of bibliographers, and is not included in Mr. E. R. M'C. Dix's admirable work on Dublin-printed books of the seventeenth century.

W. H. GRATTAN FLOOD, Mus.D., *Member*.

Find of Roman Coins at Ardimullivan, near Gort.—The following particulars of this find have been communicated by our Fellow, Viscount Gough:—

9 UPPER BELGRAVE STREET, S.W.

July 19, 1912.

SIR,

A number of Roman Coins were found in excavating a ditch at Ardimullivan, near Gort.

Three of these have come into my possession, viz.:—

Diocletian, size 0·75 in., struck at Alexandria, A.D. 285; on rev., Jupiter (Serapis), seated.

Diocletian, struck at Alexandria in A.D. 287; on rev., Minerva.

Maximian Hercules, struck at Alexandria, A.D. 287; rev., Victory.

Large numbers of these coins have been found at Coventry and at London, but nowhere else in the British Isles.

I am, yours faithfully,

GOUGH.

TO THE HON. SECRETARY,

ROYAL SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF IRELAND,
6, ST. STEPHEN'S GREEN, DUBLIN.

Notice of Book

Dancing (Ancient and Modern). By Ethel L. Umlin. $7\frac{1}{4} \times 5\frac{1}{8}$ inches, pp. 182 + xvi, with a Frontispiece, two End Papers, and 21 Illustrations. London: Herbert & Daniel.

THE art of dancing is universal, being connected by origin with early religion and magic; it forms, therefore, an important element in the lives of all primitive peoples; and the description of ceremonial dances, many being imitative of animals, etc., plays a large part in modern anthropological studies of savage peoples. In Europe it is of interest to the archaeologist, on account of the possibility of tracing important survivals, connected in many instances with primitive fertility rites, in the old mummers' plays and morris dances. In Ireland, dancing has always played a part in the national life; and the old Irish dances are well known by reputation in many lands. One of the happiest results of the Irish revival has been the revivifying influence it has had on Irish dancing. The authoress of the present work has a section on ancient Irish dances, and, while not treating the subject at any great length, has something to tell us about the *Rince teampuill*, the "field dance," and the jig. Among other chapters, the book contains good sections on primitive, antique, and medieval dances; and the last chapter on modern dancing will be found full of interest and suggestiveness. The book is exceedingly well got up, and forms an admirable little manual on the subject. It may be recommended to anyone who wishes to acquire in a pleasant way a knowledge of what is certainly one of the most beautiful modes of human expression. A word of praise is due to the illustrations, though in some cases the plates are not quite so clear as could be wished.

Proceedings

A QUARTERLY General Meeting of the Society was held in Waterford on Monday, 15 July 1912, at 8.30 o'clock, p.m., in the Council Chamber, City Hall, by permission of the Mayor and Corporation.

COUNT PLUNKETT, F.S.A., M.R.I.A., K.C.H.S., *President*, in the Chair.

The Minutes of last Meeting were read and confirmed.

The following Candidates recommended by the Council were elected :—

AS FELLOW.

Fogerty, Dr. George, R.N., 67, George-street, Limerick, *Member*, 1901) : proposed by T. J. Westropp, M.A., M.R.I.A., *Fellow*.

Plunkett, Joseph M., 26, Upper Fitzwilliam-street, Dublin. Proposed by Count Plunkett, F.S.A., *President*.

AS MEMBERS.

Daniel, Miss Isabella, New Forest, Tyrrell's Pass, Co. Westmeath : proposed by Lieut.-Col. P. B. Villiers Tuthill, *Member*.

Dargan, William J., M.D., M.B., B.CH., R.U.I., F.R.C.P.I., 45, St. Stephen's-green, Dublin : proposed by M. J. M'Enery, M.R.I.A., *Hon. Gen. Secretary*.

Gillooly, Michael, Fore, Castlepollard, Co. Westmeath : proposed by Henry T. Crawford, M.R.I.A., *Member*.

Hannigan, James, J., B.E., B.A., County Surveyor, Court House, Monaghan : proposed by D. Carolan Rushe, B.A., *Fellow*.

Mayler, Miss Margaret, Harristown, Ballymitty, Co. Wexford : proposed by E. C. R. Armstrong, *Hon. Gen. Secretary*.

Ormsby, Robert Daly, Ballynamote, Carrickmines, Co. Dublin : proposed by Thomas C. Townshend, B.A., *Member*.

The following papers were read, and referred to the Council for publication :—

1. "The Promontory Forts and similar structures in Co. Kerry. Part V; Iveragh Barony, and Conclusion," by T. J. Westropp, M.A., M.R.I.A.
2. "The Spiral and the Tuatha De Danann," by Miss Margaret E. Dobbs, *Member*.

The Meeting then adjourned until Tuesday, October 1st, 1912.

Prior to the evening meeting the visitors assembled at the City Hall at 2.30, where they were met by the Reception Committee, which consisted of the following :—The Most Rev. Dr. Sheehan, Bishop of Waterford; the Very Rev. Dean Hackett, the Rev. P. Power, the

Rev. W. J. O'Connell, the Right Worshipful the Mayor, the High Sheriff, Miss E. Pim, Messrs. Alexander Nelson, J. A. Tucker, H. D. Keane, William Gallwey, James J. Phelan. John N. White, Edmund Downey, Edward Walsh, A. J. Phelan, R. G. Ridgway, B. O'Shaughnessy.

In welcoming the visitors in the Council Chamber, the Mayor said that in his capacity as Mayor, and on behalf of the citizens, it gave him great pleasure to welcome them to the ancient and historic City of Waterford. He hoped that during their stay they would be favoured with fine weather, and that they would find in Waterford and the surrounding districts material sufficiently interesting to reward them for their visit.

The President, Count Plunkett, said that on behalf of the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland he had to thank the Mayor for the welcome he had given them to Waterford. It was now many years since the Society visited this ancient city, and it was a great satisfaction to them, not only that they should visit a place with such a venerable history and so many monuments of extraordinary interest, but that they should have the welcome which the Mayor tendered to them on behalf of the citizens. In coming here, too, they had the satisfaction of knowing that they came to a body already prepared to receive them, not merely because of their readiness as Irishmen to receive those who worked in the interests of Ireland, but because their local organization had been devoted so thoroughly to the study of the antiquities of their county. It might be supposed that archaeological societies were always necessarily enemies of one another, and that they who came from the capital of Ireland might have a certain amount of jealousy at the existence of a body so strong and representative as the Waterford Archaeological Society. He could tell them, however, that so far from being antagonistic to the local society, they were proud to come to a place which had done so much for the study of its own history. The work that lies before Irishmen in these times was broadening in its scope, and they were beginning to realize that they had a great deal of lost time to make amends for. It had been until quite recently a common motto about the Irish that they were careless about their records, and that when they had eminent men who made a mark in history they made no record of their careers, and hardly claimed them even when they were dead. He thought that a change was now coming over Ireland in that respect; and not only was it coming over Ireland regarding the quality of intellect which some people would stamp as distinctly Irish, but also that it had broken past the bounds of party, and they were preparing to celebrate any Irishman who had attained distinction as one who had given honour to Ireland. The ordinary work of a society such as theirs was really the ordinary work of the individual Irishman. It was their business to know their own history, to know the places in which they were born

and reared ; it was their business to go beyond the limits of that and to know what their neighbours were doing. One of the great difficulties in dealing with the mass of material which had hitherto passed as history is that they had the letter sometimes, but that they had not the spirit of the times. State papers might not, perhaps, tell the truth by accident, but it was hardly the business of the persons who prepared them to make them constitute truth. Nearly all those who wrote the papers stored in the name of State papers were people holding a brief, and no one would assume that the judgment of a lawyer in favour of his client would be the final judgment of posterity ; consequently, it was their business, if they wanted to know the full truth of history, not to be depending solely on existing documents. One of the greatest evidences of history was naturally the ruin or such other memorial as could not be gainsaid. In this country they had a glorious roll, so to speak, of such evidence. In the towers, residences, and even the documents that belonged to their own city they had evidence of the common life of the past. All these should be known intimately to them, and as they appealed to them as individual members of the local Archaeological Society, so they appealed to the members of the Royal Society of Antiquaries. People might say, such being the case, what further need was there for appealing to the popular sentiment regarding the preservation of Irish antiquities ; and the average man, who was busy about other things, might say that the struggle for life was enough for him, and that he could not concern himself about the past, which they talked so much of ; but it was necessary to bring influence to bear upon that man so as to make him a fellow-guardian in the history of the past. They were hardly at the beginning of the preservation of Ireland's records, and under conditions which had occurred in the past few years, and possibly with further changes, it would be necessary to make the Irish people the persons finally responsible for the protection of their own records. To do this it would be necessary to give reasons why it should be done, and there the local Archaeological Societies would be invaluable. The Society, to which Father Power had so enormously contributed, was doing great service in this respect. Anyone who studied the great abbeys or minor dwellings of the past in this county would grow into respect for the past. He would see that it was something which helped to lift him into a sphere where his mind could dwell upon things that existed from century to century ; where he could reconstruct the life and struggles of his own ancestry ; where he could help with others to contribute a quota of evidence to swell that record, so as to make the past history of Ireland no longer a puzzle. He would like to lay emphasis on this point of the question, because he thought they would be called upon to use their influence with local bodies, into whose hands or custody in some form many of their ancient ruins would pass, and the more they coloured this with their respect for the ancient, the more they passed on the knowledge

they acquired, the better would it be not only for the records of their own country, but for the more correct history of Ireland.

At the conclusion of Count Plunkett's speech, the ancient charters and insignia, including the Swords of Honour and Cap of Maintenance of King Henry VIII, were exhibited. The city's muniments are of great interest and importance. The most remarkable of them all is the illustrated charter roll, dating from the fourteenth century. Attached to this precious document are coloured drawings of those who were associated with Waterford's municipal charters. These include representations of King John, who is peculiarly identified with Waterford City and County, and the first three Edwards. The Great Parchment Book is also a document of the highest importance: the entries were written at various periods between 1490 and 1650. Here are inscribed particulars of charters, tables of customs, and accounts of municipal proceedings, etc. The great charter—that of Charles II—also attracted particular attention. It is a handsomely illuminated document, in a splendid state of preservation. This is the charter which, shortly after the restoration of the Stuart dynasty, confirmed to Waterford various rights and privileges granted by preceding charters, and permitted the city to style itself "The Untouched," or "The Chamber of the King." This document, it might be added, cost the citizens of Waterford the sum of £3,000.

Having viewed the municipal treasures, the visitors went on a tour of inspection through the city following for the most part the line of the old Anglo-Norman walls. These, taking Reginald's Tower as a starting-point, ran by the riverside, where the Quay now stands, to Barronstrand Street, thence through George's Street, and on by the site of the present jail to the Mayor's Walk and Castle Street, where the wall dipped down into the Manor and went round by the waterside, through the present courthouse grounds, and round to Colbeck street, and then on by the rear of the Town Hall to Reginald's Tower.

The most interesting places (from the archaeologist's point of view) to be noted on this circuit are the Tower of Reginald, built in 1003; Christchurch Cathedral, which stands on the site of the ancient Danish Church, dating from 1050; and the French Church, founded about 1240.

The following Fellows, Members, and Associates attended the Meeting or joined in the Excursions. Those marked with an asterisk (*) are Associates:

Mrs. Allen; Mrs. Ardagh; *Miss Ardagh; Mrs. Anna Barton; Mrs. Betham; Michael Buggy, Esq.; *Miss Carolan; Lieut.-Col. W. O. Cavenagh; Robert Cochrane, Esq., LL.D., I.S.O., F.S.A.; Rev. R. H. Cochrane, B.A.; Henry Courtenay, Esq., I.S.O.; Timothy Crowley, Esq., M.D.; John Douglas, Esq.; Edwin Fayle, Esq.; Arthur Fitzmaurice, Esq., J.P.; *Father Furlong; Mrs. E. L. Gould; P. J. Griffith, Esq.; Francis Guilbride, Esq., J.P.; *Father Gormond; Miss M. B. F. Hemphill; Philip H. Hore, Esq., M.R.I.A.; *John R. Hammond, Esq.; I. R. B. Jennings, Esq.; Anthony Lucy, Esq., M.A.; P. J. Lynch, Esq., M.R.I.A.I.; M. J. McEnery, Esq., M.R.I.A., *Hon. General Secretary*; Seaton F. Milligan, Esq., J.P., M.R.I.A.; Walter Murphy,

Esq.; *Miss S. H. Grady; *Father O'Connell, Miss Parkinson; James J. Percival, Esq., J.P.; Miss E. M. Pim; Miss U. T. E. Powell; Count Plunkett, F.S.A., M.R.I.A.; Thos. Plunkett, Esq., M.R.I.A.; Rev. Ptk. Power, M.R.I.A.; Andrew Roycroft, Esq.; D. Carolan Rushe, Esq., B.A.; *George R. Ryan, Esq.; *Mrs. Ryan; Thomas J. Shaw, Esq., J.P.; Miss Helen Warren; John Newsom White, Esq., J.P., M.R.I.A.; *Mrs. J. N. White; *Miss Helen White; Dr. Robert Lloyd Woolcombe, M.R.I.A.

The following Programme and Excursions arranged by the Members of the Local Executive Committee were successfully carried out:—

- 16 *July*.—The members took steamer to Ballyhack; drove to Dunbrody Abbey, St. Catherine's Church, Tintern Abbey, and Duncannon.
- 17 *July*.—Excursion to Lismore and Dungarvan.
- 18 *July*.—Drove to Dunmore East; visited a couple of small Dolmens, various ruined Churches, a Fortified Headland, and the remains of New Geneva.
- 19 *July*.—Drove to Dunhill and Dunabrattin. Visited Dolmens, Pillar and Ogham Stone, Motes, Castle of Dunhill, &c.; and returned by train from Tramore or Carroll's Cross.
- 20 *July*.—Left Waterford for Fiddown at 10.15 a.m.; arrived at Fiddown at 10.32 a.m.; drove to Kilkieran and Ahenna; returned from Fiddown at 2.48 p.m., and reached Waterford at 3.20.

WATERFORD

HISTORICAL SKETCH

ITS native name, Πορτλάργε, seems to indicate that Waterford had some sort of municipal or corporate or communal existence previous to the advent of the Danes about the middle of the ninth century. As the Celts of Ireland had no towns in our modern sense of the word, we may infer that the original settlement by the Suir was rather a *Dun* or stronghold than a city in our sense of the word. Various derivations of the name Πορτλάργε have been suggested—"Harbour of the Shin," "Harbour of the River Fork," "Haven of the Thigh," &c. It is, however, to be noted that in modern Waterford usage Πορτ is not a haven but an embankment by a river, and I think it is extremely probable that the second member, λάργε, is really a personal name. It is no argument that, as is alleged, we find scant mention or none of this λάργε in the Annals. For that matter, what do we know of Garvan or Dealga, or the two blind men commemorated respectively in the names Dungarvan, Dundalk, and the Irish designation of Waterford Harbour?

The town, as such, owes its foundation to the Danes. These riders of the sea grasped its strategic importance and commercial possibilities, and they soon made it their chief strong place on the southern Irish coast. The name Waterford is old Scandinavian, meaning, it is said, "Snug Haven." Various chieftains or petty kings of Danish Waterford are mentioned in the Irish records:—Sitric, Ivor, Torcail, Anlaf, Gonar, Patrick, &c., &c. Practically nothing of the Danish city survives, with the exception of Reginald's Tower, which is claimed to date from 1003, and to have got its name from its founder, the Danish Reginald MacIvor.

With the Anglo-Norman Invasion in the twelfth century, the history of Waterford becomes less obscure. On gaining possession of the city the invaders expelled the Ostmen inhabitants, who thereupon apparently betook themselves to the land. As tillers or occupiers of the soil they gave its name to a cantred called from them to this day—Gaultier. The

offence of the Danish citizens, for which some of them were hanged, and the great body expelled, seems to have been mainly the placing of an iron chain across the river to bar the advance of the invading fleet. Our city was the first fortified place in Ireland to fall into the invaders' hands. Its commodious and convenient harbour rendered its acquisition and retention vital to Norman interests. In fact, from the invaders' point of view, the place was only a trifle less important than Dublin.

The Danish city, which was of comparatively small extent, was roughly triangular in plan, with strong castles at the angles, and stout walls of unquarried, or surface, stones between. One of the Danish angle-towers still stands; this is Reginald's, or The Ring Tower, which will be the subject of a special paragraph later. A second tower, Turgesius's, stood close to the site of the present Cathedral, in Barronstrand Street. When the foundations of the new Provincial Bank were being excavated, a few years since, I looked in vain for traces of the tower. The third tower, known as St. Martin's, stood in the present convent premises, Lady Lane. The city, circumscribed by a line of wall from tower to tower, and extra-protected by a deep fosse on two sides, and a broad river on the third, covered some thirty acres. In its centre rose a cathedral not yet a century old—for the formal acceptance of Christianity by the Danes of Waterford was very late. Waterford's first bishop was one Malchus, who has been variously claimed as an Englishman and a Dane. Certainly he was no Dane; almost certainly he was no Englishman. Much obscurity envelops him and his history, but most probably it will eventually be established that he was an Irishman, and identical with the distinguished Malchus of Lismore, the confidant and director of Cormac MacCarthy of Cashel, and of Malachy, the future primate and friend of St. Bernard.

The new masters of the city signalized their conquest by extension of the city boundaries to two or three times their original measure. Commencing at the south-west tower of the Danish fortifications, they carried their town wall in a direction west by south-west to the present St. John's Bridge, or a point a couple of perches to west of the latter. Thence the wall was carried, roughly in a north-westerly direction, to the point at top of Castle Street marked by the present French Tower. There was almost certainly a bastion tower at the extreme south-west angle. Hardly any recognizable remains of it survive, but some twenty yards from its locality there stands a nearly perfect small square tower, also of bastion type. This latter the visitor will see within a few yards of Railway Square (east side), and it can be entered through a private residence in the Manor. A third tower, also squat and square, stands on the east side of Castle Street, about midway between the south-west and north-west angle towers. From the French Tower we can easily trace the line of the city wall, by aid of isolated and sometimes considerable portions still standing, along rear of Brown's Lane (north side), rear of Stephen Street

(west side), to the present gaol, which occupies the site of the ancient citadel—the strongest of the city's defences. The boundary wall of the gaol at the city side is actually the ancient town wall, a continuous piece of which—arched and recessed—may be studied here. At the rear of Messrs. Harvey & Co.'s printing works stands another small tower (the sixth surviving) of the defences, and thence the wall ran in a north-east direction to meet, at Turgesius's Tower, the north wall of the earlier (Danish) city.

Among the more prominent incidents in Waterford's history are the landing of King Henry II in 1171, the landing of his son John in 1185 and again in 1211, and the landing of King Richard II in 1394 and 1399 to prosecute his Irish wars. A century from Richard, Perkin Warbeck, the Pretender, was repulsed by the citizens of Waterford as Lambert Simnel had been rejected before him, and the city for its loyalty was rewarded by King Henry with the motto—*Urbs Intacta*.

By the end of the fifteenth century, Waterford, as Mrs. Green has shown, had become one of the chief centres of Irish commerce. Its oversea trade involved intercourse with every foreign port from the Adriatic to the German Ocean, and in its capacious harbour sixty ships might be seen at a time—Dutch and Breton, English and French, Spanish, Portuguese, and Venetian. Even at that early date the city had a public water supply—a thing very remarkable, because extremely rare at the period; the memory of the supply medium is still, by the way, preserved in the name of Conduit Lane. So intimate at the period were the relations of Waterford with France that the fishermen of Passage and Dungarvan ran their hake across for sale to the marts of Brittany. To-day, by the way, the route of trade is reversed, and the craft of the foreigner supplies the Irishman with fish caught in Irish waters.

Enforcement in part of the laws against Popery helped largely to kill the commerce and prosperity of Waterford. For years from the death of Elizabeth municipal government was unsettled, sometimes chaotic; the magistrates for refusing the oath of Supremacy were on one occasion sent prisoners to Cork; finally (1617) the liberties, charters, and revenues of the city were seized in the name of the Crown, and merchants and artisans of Irish or Anglo-Irish stock were compelled to vacate their pleasant places in favour of English adventurers. On the death of Elizabeth the Catholic party seized on the churches—holding that James, son of her whom they regarded as a martyr for the faith, should see them indemnified. They were quickly undeceived, however, when Mountjoy in hostile array appeared before the city. Then James White, the Vicar Apostolic, appeared before the Deputy in his camp at Gracedieu, and on behalf of the Catholics was given to understand—and the terms of the communication were by no means ambiguous—that State policy and State religion should still remain unchanged.

During the Confederate regime Waterford's participation in the stirring events of the period was by no means slight or unimportant. Its proximity to Kilkenny made our city the chief port of Confederate Ireland. Some of the Parliamentary printing was done at Waterford, and important Proclamations issued from the Waterford Press of Thomas Bourke, printer to the Confederate Catholics of Ireland. Rinuccini was particularly impressed by the city and the character of its citizens.

In November 1649 came Cromwell before the walls. With the example of gallant Clonmel before them, the citizens made so brave a show of resistance that the usurper was obliged to raise the siege. The city, however, surrendered to Ireton in the August following.

From Waterford, after the Boyne, James set out for France and William for England, and as the century had commenced for the citizens with repression on the accession of one James, so it ended with spoliation on the deposition of another.

By the year 1710 a slight revival of Waterford commerce had begun, and throughout that rather colourless eighteenth century the city's progress maintained a slow but steady pace. A big trade sprang up with the American colonies, especially with Newfoundland, or *Talam an Eirg*, as it was called by Waterford men. Almost every family had a member or a near connexion at the fisheries. I know at least one case in which a house-holder paid his rent in kind, scil. in salted cod, which the tenant's son, resident in St. John's, sent each year without fail.

ANTIQUITIES

To the antiquarian visitor Waterford should prove very attractive. The chief objects of interest are the city charters and insignia, and the Meagher relics in the City Hall, the Deanery and Christ Church crypts, the French Church and Dominican Priory, Reginald's Tower, the City Walls and Towers, St. Thomas' Church, St. John's (Benedictine) Priory, and the Antique Vestments in Holy Trinity Cathedral. To those ought, perhaps, be added the small Museum attached to the Free Public Library, Lady Lane.

CITY MUNIMENTS

The city muniments are of extreme interest and importance. First and most remarkable of them is the illustrated charter roll, dating from, approximately, 1390. This remarkable document—the only thing of its kind extant in Ireland—is a transcript of various charters and legal

instruments reciting and defending the rights and privileges of the city. At either side of the great roll are vellum attachments, containing coloured drawings intended to represent Kings of England and others associated with the municipal charters and rights. We are able to identify King John, and the first three Edwards, Richard Fitzgilbert, Henry de Londres, Archbishop of Dublin, &c. Almost, if not quite, as important as the Roll is the Great Parchment Book, a volume of over 200 pages, bound in boards and leather, and written at various periods between 1490 and 1650. Its contents are charters, inquisitions, regulations regarding the election of Mayor and corporate officials, tables of customs and dues, Acts of the early municipal assemblies, and proceedings of the later corporation, &c.

CHRISTCHURCH CATHEDRAL AND THE DEANERY CRYPT

Christchurch Cathedral stands on the site of its ancient Danish predecessor, which dated from 1050. The latter was practically a replica of the Danish Christchurch of Dublin and was pulled down about 120 years ago. Hardly anything of the older building survives. Some years since the stump of a clustered column was discovered beneath the present floor; the visitor can examine this interesting relic by descending into a kind of small crypt. By the aid of this column, providentially preserved, and Ware's plan of the cathedral, Sir Thomas Deane has been able to show that the Danish building extended somewhat further to the west and less far to the east than the present cathedral.

The Deanery crypt is so called from its position beneath one of the Deanery buildings. This curious chamber, which was probably domestic in character, is some 60 feet in length by 19 feet wide. Down its centre runs a row of stout, square *chamfered* pillars carrying semi-circular arches and counter-arches. At one end was a spiral staircase leading to buildings overhead, and about midway on the east side was a door which led by eight stone steps to the original level of the courtyard or street.

THE FRENCH CHURCH

Most people will be prepared to admit that the ruined "French Church" (fig. 1), otherwise known as the Holy Ghost Hospital and the Old Franciscan Friary, is the most interesting of Waterford's ancient monuments. It is doubly interesting as prolonging its chequered story



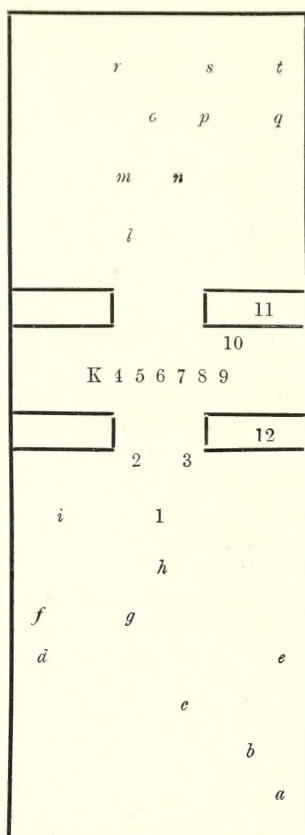
FIG. 1.—HOLY GHOST FRIARY FROM THE EAST

practically to our own day, and it is a cause of gratification to citizens and natives of the *Urbs intacta* that the venerable pile has been recently scheduled as a National Monument. All authorities are agreed in assigning 1240 as the date of foundation. The founder was Sir Hugh Purcell, knight, who established it as a convent for Franciscans. The Lady chapel on south side of the church was erected by the Powers, Barons of Dunhill, and within the chapel was their place of burial. Among noted members of the Franciscan Community of Waterford were Brother John, surnamed 'Waterfordiensis,' a reputed miracle-worker, Brother Nicholas of Waterford, and, in all probability, one Brother William of Waterford, a theologian and controversialist, who in England broke lances with Wickliff. The House was suppressed in 1539, and the confiscated conventual property seems to have been seized on alike by opponents and champions of the Royal Supremacy. Six years from the suppression a Royal Charter sanctioned the establishment on the site of the convent of an almshouse, to be called the Holy Ghost Hospital, and to be endowed by Henry Walsh, merchant of the city, with the portion of the sequestrated convent property which had come into his possession. The Hospital, which survived till our own day and has been but recently demolished, was erected over the nave of the conventual church. Meantime the church itself, nave as well as choir, was turned into a kind of Mausoleum for the chief of the old city families and some of the country lords as well. In the Lady chapel, besides the Dunhill Powers, already mentioned, were interred the Waddings, including Walter, father of the Franciscan historian, with his brothers, Sir Thomas and William Wadding. Sir Nicholas Walsh, the distinguished Chief Justice, was interred in the great church at the Epistle side of the altar, and on the opposite side was laid to rest his distinguished contemporary and neighbour, Lord Richard Power, Baron of Curraghmore, who took a prominent part in the stirring events of the late sixteenth century in Ireland.

It will have been noted that it was only the nave of the conventual church which was dedicated to the purposes of an hospital. The choir and Lady chapel continued to be used for burials. Wadding relates that he saw, when a boy, the removal thither, by stealth and at night, of the body of a Franciscan who had died in the city. Towards the close of the seventeenth century, *i.e.*, in 1695, a colony of fugitive French Protestants settled in Waterford. Although the new comers were rather Calvinists than Episcopalians, they conformed in Waterford to the discipline of the Established Church. In Bishop Fry the fugitives found a patron; he provided them with a place of worship in the choir of the dismantled church, which he had fitted up for their use. Thenceforth tower and choir, and, later, the entire building, became known as the French Church.

The existing remains of the Holy Friary comprise nave, choir, tower, and Lady chapel. Underfoot, forming the pavement of the ruined church,

are some thirty or more grave-slabs bearing names of the more prominent Waterford families.



- | | | | |
|------------------|---|------------------|--|
| <i>a</i> , . . . | Gall and Walshe. | <i>l</i> , . . . | Lynem; 1692. |
| <i>b</i> , . . . | Lincol; 1630. | <i>m</i> , . . . | Devenish; 1620. |
| <i>c</i> , . . . | Hurley (Goldsmith); 1582. | <i>n</i> , . . . | Agnes Lumbard (wife of David Walsh); 1570. |
| <i>d</i> , . . . | Grant; 16 . . | <i>o</i> , . . . | Wailsh; 1622. |
| <i>e</i> , . . . | Uninscribed. | <i>p</i> , . . . | Sir Neal O'Neill of Killilag, Co. Antrim; ¹ 1690. |
| <i>f</i> , . . . | Hore (Merchant); date illegible. | <i>q</i> , . . . | Illegible. |
| <i>g</i> , . . . | Inscription quite defaced. | <i>r</i> , . . . | Madan; no date. |
| <i>h</i> , . . . | Colton (Goldsmith); no date. | <i>s</i> , . . . | Wise; 1604. |
| <i>i</i> , . . . | Lea (Lee); 1597. | <i>t</i> , . . . | Skiddy; 1644. |
| <i>j</i> , . . . | Walsh, descendant of founder of Hospital; 1610. | | |
| <i>k</i> , . . . | Name obliterated; date 1639. | | |

¹ He fought at the Boyne, and died at Waterford, a few days after the battle, of wounds received therein. To him had been entrusted the defence of the fords near Rossnaree on the fateful 1 July 1690.



FIG. 2.—CARVED STONE (CORBEL?) BUILT INTO A MODERN WALL IN
HIGH STREET

BLACKFRIARS PRIORY

Little of the ruined Dominican Priory, commonly known as Black Friars, remains except the tower and a small portion of the Monastic Church, still roofed. The main entrance door of the church, with its elaborate ornament, is well worth the antiquarian's notice; the doorway abuts on the private entrance or laneway to a warehouse, but the lane in question is really one of the old city streets. Black Friars Priory has, since the Suppression, been variously used as a town hall, a sessions court, a prison, and a barrack.

HOLY TRINITY CATHEDRAL, BARRONSTRAND STREET

The chief objects of archaeological interest here are the antique vestments—popularly, but erroneously, believed to have been presented to the Cathedral of Waterford by Pope Innocent III (1198–1216). They consist of four copes, a pair of dalmatics, or a dalmatic and tunic, and one chasuble with the requisite maniple and stoles. Many theories of their origin have been propounded; the most convincing of these assumes that they are—most of them, at any rate—of Flanders workmanship, and that they were presented to the Cathedral of Waterford by King Henry VIII at the same time that he presented the sword and cap of maintenance. Certain it is, they would be gifts worthy of a king; the

value of each of the copes when new could not, *teste experto*, have well been less than £350. The embroidery is of the kind known technically as *opus plumorum*, or feather work, on which the stitches are laid down lengthwise; the work is of greatest beauty, and the vestments



FIG. 3.—ONE OF THE COPES (FRONT), HOLY TRINITY CATHEDRAL

amongst the most valuable known. These priceless articles have a curious later history; they were found in a crypt beneath the old Christchurch, presumably when the latter was in course of demolition,

and were presented by the then Protestant Bishop Chenevix to the Catholic Bishop Hussey. By their later custodians the vestments have not been treated as their worth demands. It is, however, satisfactory to know that better provision has of late years been made for their preservation. The writer of these pages distinctly remembers to have, once at least, seen some of these vestments in use on the occasion of an ordination ceremony.

THE CITY WALLS

From the gardens at the rear of the houses on King's Terrace a view of a considerable stretch of the old city wall may be obtained; the wall, which is here incorporated in the outer wall of the jail, is indented with a series of arches. Immediately to the north, at back of Messrs. Harvey's printing works, stands one of the city towers already alluded to. This latter was, it is said, called the Beach Tower. It stands on the rocky escarpment, and is still almost perfect. Another section of the wall, similar to that just described, may be viewed from the playground of St. Stephen's National Schools. At this point, standing in Messrs. Widger's stable-yard is a second (half-round) bastion tower. On the last occasion of the Antiquaries' visit to Waterford, I had the honour to conduct the party to this tower; but, alas, at this point I found that my audience or following almost completely abandoned me in favour of "The Wild Man from Borneo" (then with his Grand National honours fresh upon him), to be seen in a stable hard by! The remaining bastion towers and traces of the walls have been already alluded to.

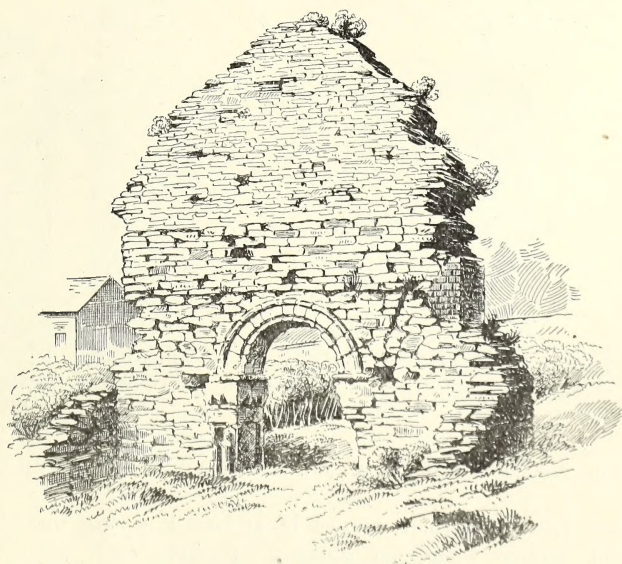


FIG. 4.—CHANCEL ARCH, ST. THOMAS'S

ST. THOMAS'S CHURCH

The scant remains of this interesting church have never been critically examined or described; they consist of practically only the chancel arch, in a very ruinous condition. This church is outside the circuit of the Norman as well as the Danish city. At the time of its erection the locality of the church must have been suburban, if not quite rural. From its Romanesque arch it may be concluded the church is of late eleventh- or early twelfth-century origin. At any rate, it is the oldest ecclesiastical relic in Waterford.

ST. JOHN'S BENEDICTINE PRIORY

The remains of St. John's Priory are likewise scant; they are confined, in fact, to portion of the side walls and west gable of the Monastic Church. John, Lord of Ireland and Earl of Moreton, founded this house in or about 1191; the original Charter still exists, but it is unfortunately undated. The new religious house was an offshoot of the Benedictine Priory of Bath, and was richly endowed with lands in Gaultier Barony. Whatever the cause, the Benedictines seem never to have taken kindly to Irish air; at any rate, their Order never thrived on Irish soil.

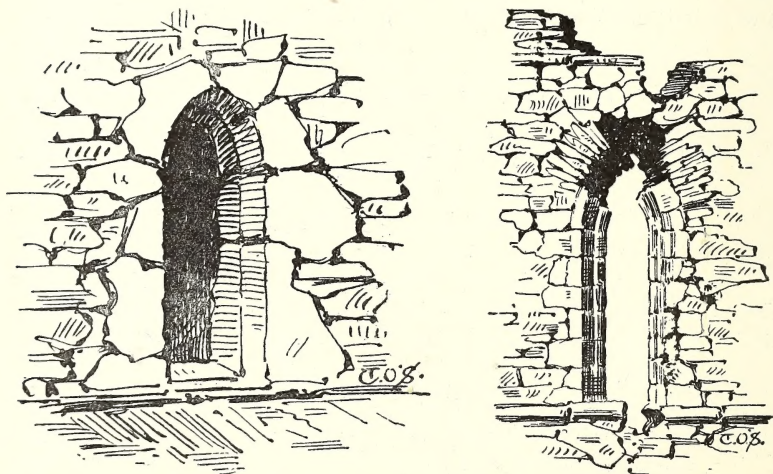


FIG 5.—WINDOW (INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL), ST. JOHN'S PRIORY

With few exceptions their houses in Ireland accepted the Cistercian rule, and became Cistercian abbeys. Possibly their exclusive and

anti-Irish spirit had a good deal to say to the decay of the Irish Benedictine foundations. By the middle of the fifteenth century the three surviving Benedictine Communities were in a condition the reverse of flourishing. It is not too much to conclude that, with laxity of temporal administration, laxity of internal discipline had crept into our Priory of Waterford. The result was that the community, so wealthy and favoured, practically died out. A fair idea of the general architectural character of the Monastic Church may be obtained from the accompanying sketch by Mr. O'Scully of one of the windows. This, I imagine, notwithstanding some suggestion of early English style, cannot be earlier than the fourteenth century, and may be much later. These windows span very widely—from 20 inches on the outside to fully 5 feet internally. An archway led from the church on the south side to an apartment which may have been a side chapel. The western gable of the church, some twenty-six feet in height, is certainly of older date than the rest of the building. At some period of the church's history the side wall slipped away from the gable into which it had been but clumsily dovetailed, with the result that a gap a foot and a half wide now yawns between the two.

TUESDAY, 16 JULY

REGINALD'S TOWER

Reginald's Tower—popularly known till quite recently as "The Ring Tower"—is one of the few buildings of Danish origin surviving in Ireland. This venerable structure, some 80 feet in height and circular in plan, is still used as a residence. It has seen many a strange sight, and served many diverse purposes. What memories it recalls! what various tenants it has sheltered,—Irish gallowglass and Norman knight, the merchant of Cadiz and the artist of Bruges, Roundhead and Cavalier, Celtic monk and foreign prelate, native bard and troubadour of France. Here the Dane and the Celt, Reginald and O'Felan, defended the city against Strongbow; within these same old walls, when the citadel was captured, was celebrated the marriage of the conqueror with the daughter of MacMurrough. Originally the stronghold of a Danish chief, our tower has been in turn a Norman fortress and a royal residence, a mint, a magazine, a barrack, and—the city prison. The present building differs from the Celtic Round Towers in, amongst other things, its greater proportionate diameter, and its lack of that graceful and tapering outline

which is so characteristic of the *cloigtheach*. A tablet over the main entrance records that:—

“In the year 1003, this Tower was erected by Reginald the Dane—in 1171, was held as a Fortress by Strongbow, Earl of Pembroke—in 1463, by statute of Edw. the 4th, a mint was established here—in 1819, it was re-edified in its original form and appropriated to the Police Establishment by the Corporate body of the city of Waterford.

“Right Hon. SIR JOHN NEWPORT, BART., Mayor.

“HENRY ALCOCK, }
“WILLIAM WEEKS, } Sheriffs.”

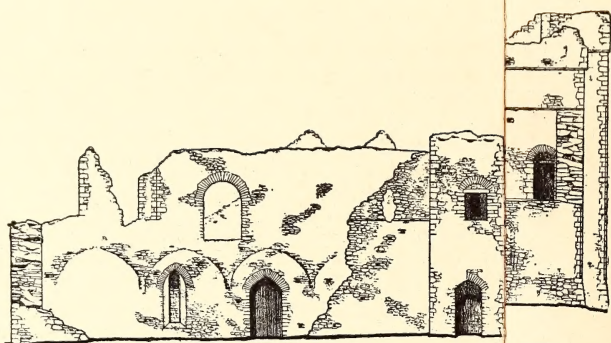
ST. CATHERINE'S, NOOK

St. Catherine's Church at Nook, about two miles from Dunbrody, is a fine example of a fourteenth-century fortified church. The singularly interesting ruin stands, strongly castellated, within the precincts of an earthen fortification. It is extra solidly built, and battering walls, projecting parapets, and loopholed turrets show how it was designed for defence as well as worship. Its name, Nook, recalls St. Inioque, or Inick, who had a primitive cell at the place—granted to Dunbrody at the foundation of the latter. The architectural features are late decorated—a fact which suggests the mid-fourteenth-century erection of the present structure. Over the doorway will be noticed a niche; this was presumably intended to hold a lantern or beacon. At the western end of the church was the presbytery or dwelling-place of the resident ecclesiastic.

DUNBRODY ABBEY

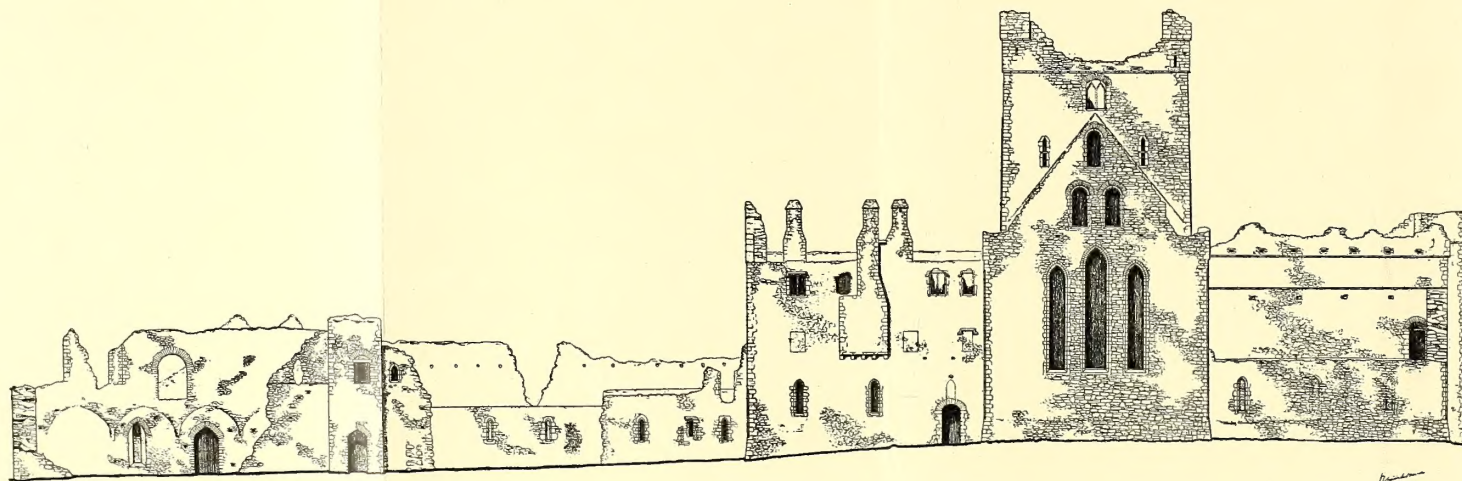
Dunbrody, now vested in the Crown as a national monument, is one of the finest examples of monastic architecture in Ireland. The present remains of the great abbey comprise the cruciform church, nearly 200 feet long by some 130 feet broad at the transepts, the refectory tower, and chapter-room, and some monastic buildings. The tower, 84 feet high, but rather low in proportion to the size and height of the church, springs from arches of early English type; these latter, by the way, are amongst the most remarkable of their kind in this county. In one of the upper chambers of the tower the walls are honeycombed with small openings like pigeon-holes; these suggest a columbarium, but more probably the purpose of the opes was acoustic—in connexion with the

To face p. 269.]

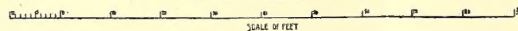


indicated
P. 269.

To face p. 269.]

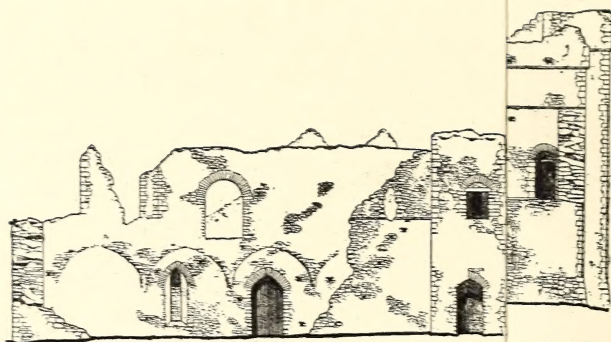


EAST ELEVATION



DUNBRODY ABBEY

To face p. 269.]



bells—of which there were seven. The church consisted of choir, nave, aisles, and transepts, with six chapels, each of which was vaulted, ribbed, and groined, and lighted by a narrow single-light window. In some of the chapels it will be noted how the stone groining is elaborately moulded, while in others it is plain. A similar diversity, it will be likewise noted, characterizes the arches of the nave. An enclosed space—the choir of the monks—was separated from nave and transepts by screens of masonry, some of the bond stones of which still remain projecting here and there from the arch piers. Two rows of pointed arches, springing from stout square piers, serve to divide nave and aisles. The nave was lighted from above by five pairs of windows in decorated Gothic style. One of these is particularly striking, with its double-light trefoil mouldings and dog-tooth ornament. In architectural ornament generally the church is almost completely lacking; all is severe simplicity—a realization in stone, so to speak, of the rigorous Cistercian spirit. Before leaving the church, mark the inward-projecting corbels of the choir arch; on these rested the rood-beam, which, in its turn, supported the gigantic crucifix, known as the rood. Observe, too, the evidences, in projecting lines of drip-stones, of two roofs—an earlier of higher, and a later of lower, pitch. The great three-light west window, 30 feet in height, fell about sixty years since, and shortly afterwards the south arcade of the nave, together with the south wall of the church, collapsed during a storm on Christmas Eve. Permission to undertake repair of the ruin had been refused, and the owner's agent actually stated in the hearing of Rev. James Graves that the abbey was really improved by collapse of the arcade, &c.!

South of the nave lies the cloister garth, a square space of considerable area, along the four sides of which ran the pent-roof cloister, communicating in the usual way with the church on the north side, the chapter-room on the east, and the refectory on the south. Recent excavation, under direction of the Commissioners of Public Works, has brought to light the foundations of the Lavabo within the garth; the building in question was circular in plan, and 12 feet in diameter. Here the brethren washed their hands before and after meals; here, too, the monastic barber presided for haircutting or tonsuring, &c. On the east side of the cloisters was the chapter-room, a fine chamber, with vaulted roof, and pillars down the centre. This was the place where the community assembled to be addressed by the abbot, to confess faults, hear correction or reproof, and beg one another's forgiveness and prayers according to the Cistercian rule. To the south side was the refectory, also the kitchens and buttery. The refectory at Dunbrody was a spacious, well-lighted hall; if the fare was meagre, it was, at any rate, eaten amid cheery surroundings. At the east end of the refectory hung the crucifix, which the brethren faced during recital of grace, and near the centre of the chamber can still be traced the position of the

lectern, or reading-desk, from which one of the novices read aloud during meals.

Dr. Cochrane's plan of Dunbrody, here reproduced by kind permission of the Board of Public Works, will enable the visitor to study the disposition, purpose, and arrangement of the various abbey buildings. Speaking generally, it is the almost stereotyped plan of the Irish Cistercian foundations.

TINTERN ABBEY AND CLONMINES

Tintern was commonly known as *De Voto*, or Abbey of the Vow, from the fact of its erection in fulfilment of a conditional promise made to God by the Norman, William Mareschal, Earl of Pembroke. Mareschal at the moment of the promise was in danger of shipwreck at sea, and his vow was to the effect that if it pleased God to bring him safe he should build a religious house at the place of his landing. The noble pile of Tintern, erected originally in 1200 for Cistercians, is a memorial and proof of the Earl's respect for his vow. It is much to be deplored that so little survives of the once beautiful abbey.

Our regret is increased when we read that Tintern was, amongst Irish abbeys, specially rich in statuary and stone carving. Notwithstanding, however, its wealth of ornament—a legacy, I suppose, or echo, of its connexion with the greater Tintern of Monmouthshire, our Irish Tintern was, comparatively speaking, but poorly endowed. Reading between the lines of its chronicles, that, at any rate, is the general conclusion to which one is forced. The hand of the despoiler has fallen heavily on Tintern. Large portion of its buildings has been demolished, and the materials used in erection of a church, a mansion, and a bridge. All outbuildings, transepts, and aisles have been swept away, leaving only the nave, tower, and choir, and of these the two latter have been transformed into a private residence.

At Clonmines, which, if time permit, it is proposed also to visit, are the remains of no fewer than three churches and three castles. Doubt, deepening almost into mystery, surrounds the origin and history of the churches. The Augustinians certainly had a house or foundation here; so apparently had the Dominicans, but the most interesting item of the group is the fortified church, which, with its turrets and loopholes, might easily be mistaken for a castle.

WEDNESDAY, 17 JULY

WATERFORD TO LISMORE

The railway journey to Lismore takes us through the very heart of that region known a century since to every roving minstrel of the Gael as *Paoracha* or "Power's Country." In this hospitable land the wandering child of song found a ready welcome. Here, till recent years, the ranns of Donnchadh Ruadh and the hymns of Tadhg Gaodhalach the silver-tongued were sung at every fireside, and—thanks to the influence of these last of the Waterford bards—here, a fine aroma of Celtic thought still lingers. The stations are Kilmeaden (Cill mo-Ideán—"Church of my Little Ita"), Carroll's Cross, Kilmaethomas (Coill mhic Ćomairín MacThomas' Wood), Durrow (Dúrú, *i.e.* Ćap-mağ—"Oak plain"), Dungarvan (Dún-Ćapbáin—"Garvan's Fort"), Cappagh (Ceapac—"Tillage Plot"), Cappoquin (Ceapac Ćunn—"Conn's Tillage Plot"), and Lismore (Lios móir—"Great Lios"). Nearing Kilmeaden we pass on the river bank all that survives of a once stately mansion of the Powers of that ilk. Kilmaethomas owes its name (part of it, at least) to a branch of the Desmond FitzGerald, who formerly had a castle here. The castle in question stood on the site of the present railway cattle-yards, and underwent a siege in the wars of the seventeenth century. Emerging from the tunnel at Ballyvoile our road runs beside or through an early cemetery. When excavations in connexion with the Ballyvoile bridge were in progress, a number of narrow and flag-lined graves were cut through here, and their contents exposed to view. Further excavation was, however, stopped, so that much of the primitive burial-place remains undisturbed. Steaming into Dungarvan we catch a glimpse in passing of the ruined Augustinian Priory, and flanking it the tall crumbling castle of the MacGraths, imposing even in its decay. From Dungarvan westward to the Blackwater our road lies mainly through that portion of ancient Decies which became later the country of the Dromana Geraldines, and the scenes of the great Earl of Cork's activities.

We strike the Blackwater at Cappoquin. The "Corner Stone," a rough glacial boulder, standing on the public street, is a monument dear to the heart of every Cappoquin man, and bits of it innumerable have crossed the Atlantic to cheer the heart of many an exile far away. In the local Catholic Church of Cappoquin is preserved the chalice of Dr. Geoffrey Keating, the historian, and in the graveyard of the same church repose the ashes of the poor Irish poet, Patrick Denn.

Our run from Cappoquin to Lismore is along the bank of the lovely river which has furnished the theme of many a poet and painter.

Fatuous guide-books have called it the Irish Rhine. Our Celtic forefathers of Pagan days named it Nemh, a word cognate with the Irish name for heaven.

“ From all the rivers which son or daughter
Of Adam prizes, the world within,
The ‘ Branch of Beauty,’ you bear, Blackwater,
From Youghal Harbour to Cappoquin.”

As we cross it and, with the railway, hug its southern side, we recall the noble river's story. How interesting, aye, and betimes, exciting, the tale as whispered by the placid waters! They saw—full many a time—the raven galleys of the Norsemen glide up to holy Lismore on their mission of plunder; they rocked Raleigh, and Spenser, too, on their dark-brown bosom; many a year they bore seawards the heavily weighted hookers of the Earl of Cork, with their freight of Irish iron and pipe staves, and oak to build the fleets of Elizabeth; they carried down to Youghal the Irish troops of Castlehaven, and bore upwards to Cappoquin the Ironsides of Cromwell; they witnessed many a wild Desmond raid and revel and scenes of blood and treachery not a few; terrible secrets they retain of the grim keeps of Dromana and Strancally below.

Three miles from Cappoquin is passed, between the railway and the river, the fir-crowned “Round Hill,” an artificial mound of great size. The object in question belongs to a class of antiquities the special purpose of which remains to be more accurately determined. A warm controversy rages round the subject at the present moment. The “Round Hill” (though it may be none too safe to make profession of this special article of faith in Lismore) is probably a Norman mote. On the first coming of the invaders they threw up these mounds, or appropriated them where already erected, and crowned them with wooden castles, besides protecting them with stockades and providing them with strongly built baileys, &c.

The history of Lismore would require a volume to itself. We have time at present to glance only at its headings. Founded by Carthage, otherwise named Mochuda, in the seventh century, Lismore grew rapidly—became, even in the founder's lifetime, but more so in succeeding centuries, one of the great schools of Erin. Students from all Western Europe came flocking to its halls; it sent forth scholars and missionaries to distant lands. From Cataldus to Cormac MacCarthy and Malachy of Armagh, we might compile a long list of the notable men connected with Lismore. Its many churches, enriched with princely offerings, attracted less peaceful and welcome visitors—Ossorians and Danes, intent on plunder. Henry II broke his journey here on his way to Cashel, and here John a few years later built a castle. The men of Decies were, however, no respecters of royal castles in the twelfth century, and in a few years it was necessary for the English to build the castle again. This second

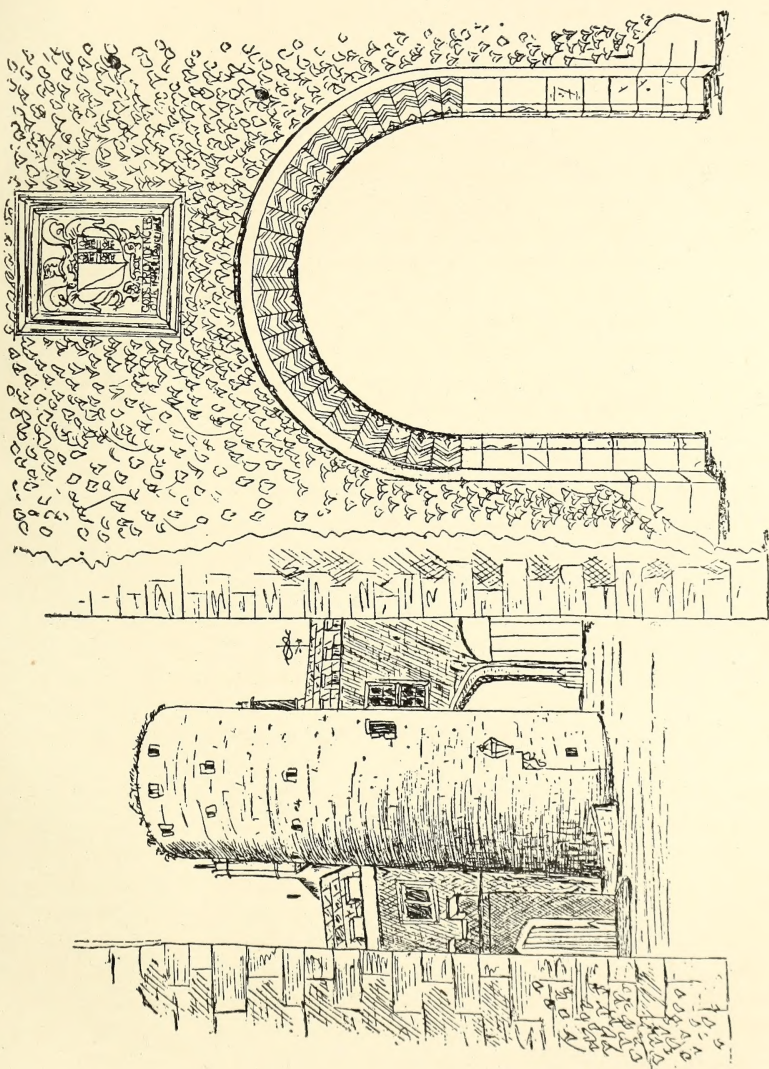


FIG. 7.

ROMANESQUE DOORWAY. LISMORE CASTLE

FIG. 8.

KING JOHN'S TOWER, LISMORE CASTLE

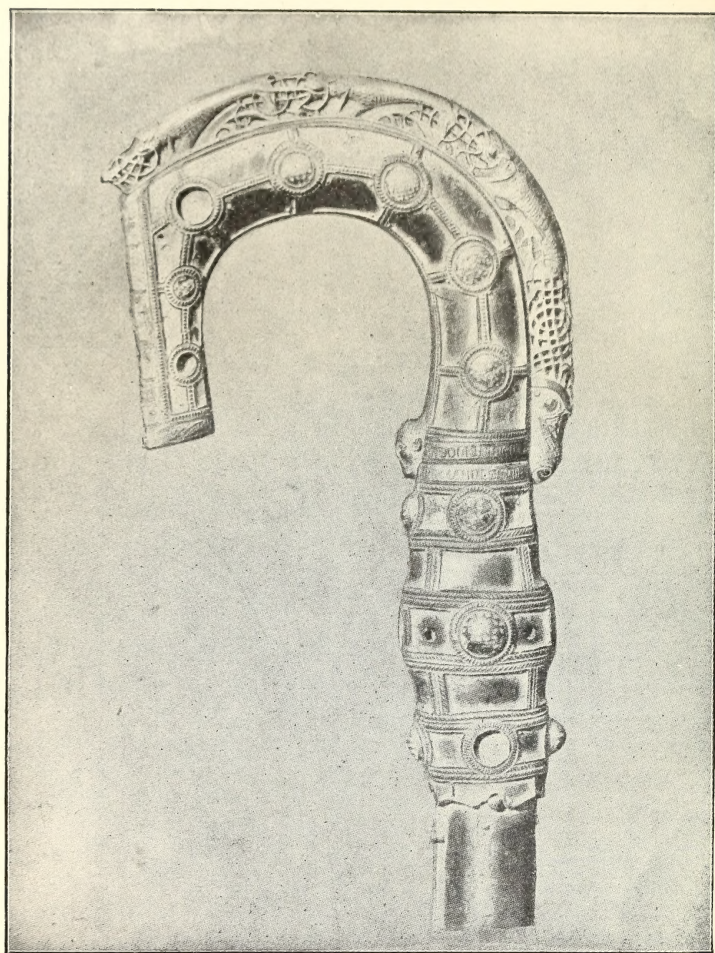


FIG. 9—THE CROSIER OF LISMORE

castle, embodied in the present lordly pile, continued to be the residence of the Bishops of Lismore down to the sixteenth century, when it passed from Myler Magrath, the Bishop, to Sir Walter Raleigh. Raleigh sold it to the Earl of Cork, and from the latter the castle has descended to the present owner, through the marriage, in 1753, of Lady Charlotte Boyle with the fourth Duke of Devonshire. The castle suffered severely during the wars of the seventeenth century, when it was twice besieged and once captured by the Confederate Irish under Castlehaven.

We enter the castle precincts by a Celtic archway which has strangely escaped the notice of antiquaries. The arch, of a single order, springs from square, slightly moulded piers, and carries a multiple chevron ornament. It appears to ante-date even the castle of King John, and to have been the chancel arch, or, more probably (from its position) the doorway, of an eleventh-century church. The most ancient portion of the castle is apparently the tower just referred to, and called after King John; it dates possibly from the time of that monarch. For the accompanying sketches of tower and archway the writer is indebted to the pencil of Mr. S. Jennings, late of Waterford. Within the castle are preserved many historical objects of great interest and worth—the sword and mace of the Corporation of Youghal, for instance, and the Crosier of Lismore, together with the great Irish ms. volume known as the *Book of Lismore*. The “Book” is a compilation or transcript of the fifteenth century, and the Crosier appears to be some centuries older, and to have been made for MacAedhogain, Bishop of Lismore. It is most probable that the present ornamental shaft enshrines what is left of the original hazel or oaken staff of St. Carthage.

Castle and Cathedral are separated by a narrow glen, through which runs the public road to Clogheen and Caher. The Cathedral occupies a commanding site, overlooking the Blackwater; its tapering spire of white limestone, though not in perfect architectural harmony with the church, has a peculiarly graceful appearance, and forms no mean addition to a matchless landscape.

The pre-Reformation Cathedral of Lismore seems to have been almost completely destroyed by the White Knight in the reign of Elizabeth, but in the early seventeenth century it was restored and practically rebuilt by the great Earl of Cork. Some portions of the older structure appear to survive, incorporated in the present edifice; for instance, the chancel arch and a few windows in the south transept. Within the church our interest will centre mainly around the Magrath tomb and the six inscribed slabs set in the west wall. The Magrath monument resembles in its general character the well-known Kearney tomb in Cashel Cathedral. Indeed, in its details, too, it recalls the latter. It is of the altar type, 8 feet by 3 feet 8 inches, and is elaborately carved—top, front, back, and sides. Occupying the centre of the covering slab is a floreated cross, under the arms of which appear, at one side, the Immaculate Heart

pierced with seven swords, and, at the other, emblems of the Passion. To right of the base is depicted the Ecce Homo, and, to the left, St. Gregory the Great in full pontificals. Around the edges runs the following legend in Gothic lettering:—

Hoc opus fieri fecerū
 Jobes Mcragh & uxor sua Katherina Thome pndyrgast sibi et
 posteris sui . . ui in ipso
 Sepeliendī Sut, ano. Doī. 1557

while a scroll along the centre carries the continuation of the inscription. Along both sides of the monument runs a series of arcades with figures of the apostles—six on either side. Matthias (south side) appears in place of Judas. Judas, indeed, also appears, but this is Jude, otherwise Thaddæus, not the traitor of identical or similar name. The two ends show respectively the Crucifixion (west) and SS. Carthage, Catherine (of Alexandria) and Patrick (east).

The five early grave slabs inserted in the west wall of the nave bear Irish inscriptions in the characteristic Celtic lettering of the Danish period:—

I. benbachτ pop anmain Colgen, i.e., a blessing on the soul of Colgan. This Colgan, who was an eminent ecclesiastic of Lismore, died in 850.

II. Subne m̄ Conhuib, i.e., Sweeney, son of Cu-odhar. This Sweeney was Anchor and Abbot of Lismore. His death is recorded by the *Annals of Ulster* as well as by the *Four Masters* under date 854.

III. bendacht pop an Maptan, i.e., a blessing on the soul of Martan. Martan seems to have been of the same family as Sweeney above: he was Abbot of Lismore, and died, *testibus* the *Four Masters*, in 878.

IV. Op do Donnchad, i.e., a prayer for Donnchad. Donnchad was an O'Bric, kinsman of the Tanist of Decies, who was assassinated in the Cathedral of Lismore in 1034, as the *Annals of Innisfallen* record.

V. Op do Cormac P i.e. A prayer for Cormac, &c. This has been identified as the tombstone of Cormac Mac Cuilennan, Chieftain-Bishop of Lismore (to be distinguished from his more famous namesake of Cashel), who was slain by members of his own household in 918.

Less than a mile to the east of Lismore, in the neighbourhood of the Round Hill, the railway cuts through an angle of the great deerpark, over 12,000 acres in extent, enclosed by the Earl of Cork under patent

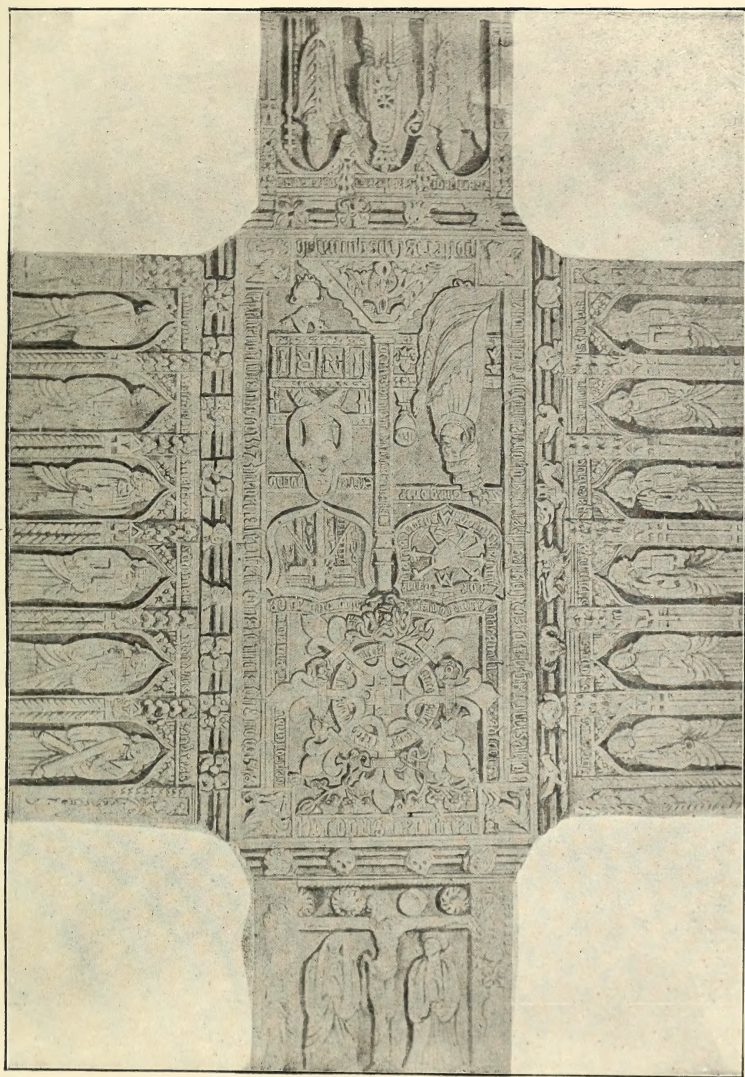
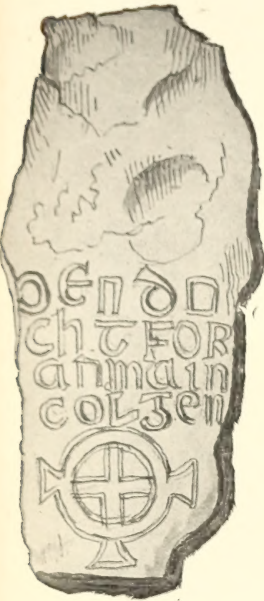


FIG. 10.—THE MAGRATH TOMB (TOP, SIDES, AND ENDS).
LISMORE CATHEDRAL



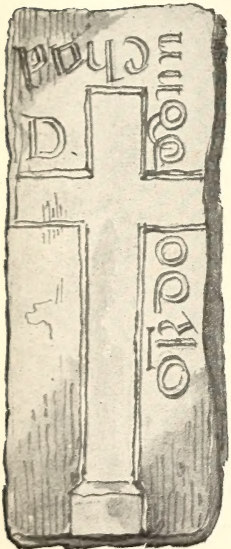
I.



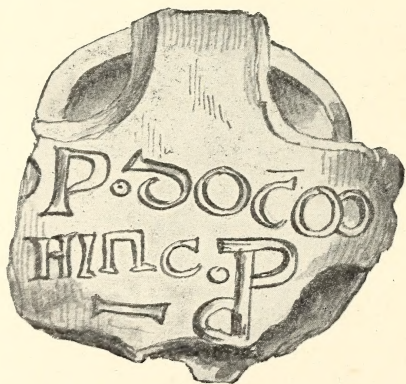
II.



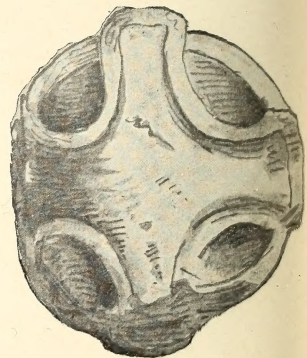
III.



IV.



V. (a)



V. (b)

FIG. 11.—IRISH INSCRIBED MEMORIAL SLABS, LISMORE CATHEDRAL

from Queen Elizabeth. Though the park has long since been broken up into farms, and cut through by public roads and a railway, the original enclosing wall still survives in fairly serviceable condition.

DUNGARVAN

Dungarvan is only moderately attractive to the antiquary. The chief objects of interest are the remains of a castle, originally founded by King John and at present maintained by the War Office, the curious west gable of the ancient parish church, the Castle and Priory of Abbeyside, and the Mote at the west side of the town. A short distance outside the

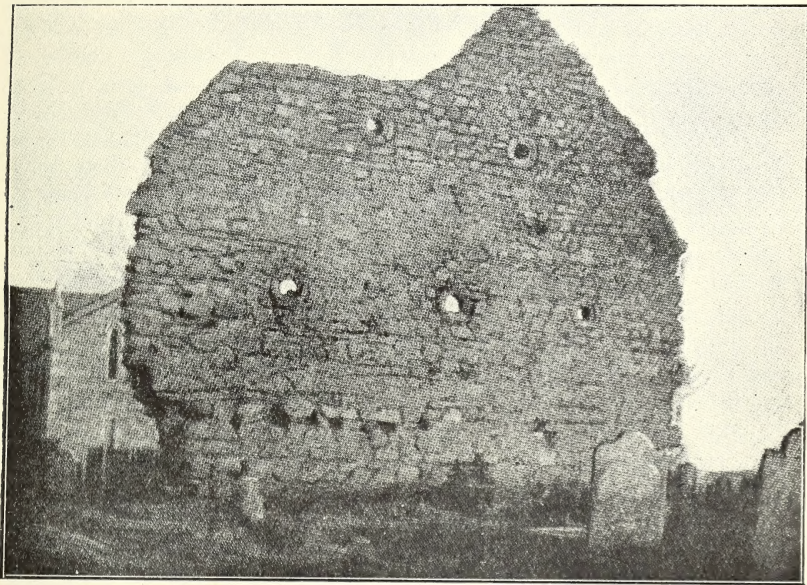


FIG. 12.—THE "HOLED GABLE," DUNGARVAN CHURCHYARD

town is a small church ruin, Kilrush, in the cemetery attached to which is a massive but somewhat mutilated stone coffin, set up on end. The ancient parish church of Dungarvan lay, curiously enough, outside the town wall, to the south. Its surviving gable, strangely perforated by seven circular window opes, is a somewhat remarkable object.

Abbeyside Castle, a *quondam* stronghold or residence of the Magraths, is fast hastening to collapse. Judging from its great height, it must have been intended as a place of importance; its builders seem, however, to have catered for accommodation rather than strength. Almost within

its shadow stood the Augustinian Priory, only the tower and small portion of the church of which survive. The architectural student will find something to interest him in the rather elaborate stone ribs of the tower vaulting. The tower, by the way, is incorporated as belfry in a modern church. A fourteenth-century date is said to be decipherable on a grave-slab of the Magraths within the ruined chancel. The writer has to confess he has never been able to verify the numerals, and that he is sceptic or heretic enough to doubt their existence.

THURSDAY, 18 JULY

GAULTIER

Gaultier Barony, like the Barony of Forth in the adjoining County of Wexford, has been regarded by County Waterford folk, other than Gaultierians, somewhat in the light of a region apart. The tradition that its people are an alien colony or tribe survives in a general sort of way, and its name (Land of the Foreigner) preserves a memory of the Danish cantred. Under the Normans this angle of Waterford became practically portion of the Pale; hence, largely, its palpable lack of Celtic character. Its antiquarian remains are not numerous; neither are they strikingly remarkable or important. There are some good examples of fourteenth- and fifteenth-century church ruins, of rather commonplace type, however, and some prehistoric remains—three dolmens, for instance, and two or three entrenched headlands. To these we must add a few castles—chiefly of semi-domestic type.

Within three and a half miles of Waterford, and a little off the main road, is Ballygunner Temple, where stand the remains of a small, plain, and comparatively modern church, in a large ancient cemetery, beside the ancient but now disused highway to Passage East. Though the present remains date no further back, most probably, than the seventeenth century, Ballygunner is an ancient ecclesiastical foundation. We learn from Theiner ("Vet. Monumenta," under A.D. 1459) that it was dedicated to St. Mochorog, Confessor. This Mochorog seems, by the way, to have been a Briton, and son of Branchan, a British Prince; such, at any rate, were the reputed nationality and parentage of the Mochorog who was honoured at Delgany, Co. Wicklow. The name Ballygunner has, like Gaultier, a Danish flavour. Its Irish form is baile mic Gonaip, the Gonaip in question being a Danish notable of Waterford.

At Knockadairragh ("Hill of the Oak Tree"), six miles from Waterford, is a "Giant's Grave," on the ridge of a hill, from which we have a

glorious view over portions of six counties, and a considerable stretch of St. George's Channel. On the Wexford or eastern side appear the Hook peninsula, Fethard, Bannow, the Saltee Islands, and the mountains of Forth. To the north-east, north, and north-west, we have in order the double-peaked hill of Slievecoilta (Wexford), Mount Brandon and Mount Leinster of the Blackstairs range (Carlow), the Walsh mountains (Kilkenny), and solitary Slievnamon (Tipperary) of many legends. Away to the west we can clearly discern the Comeragh range, and behind it, if the day be favourable, we get glimpses of the Knockmaeldown and Galtee ranges (Tipperary, Cork, and Limerick). Nearer—almost at one's feet—is Bellake, a sheet of fresh water a hundred acres in extent, and beyond it the great sand-dunes and bay and seaside town of Tramore. That is not a group of round towers at the extremity of the headland beyond the bay, but the "Metal man" of Tramore and his two attendant satellites. The cromlech at Knockadairragh is of the cistvaen or long grave variety, with a stone circle, 11 yards in diameter, enclosing a long stone-covered cist. Some of the covering stones have been displaced by treasure-seekers. This, by the way, is the type of dolmen to which, properly and popularly speaking, the term "Giant's Grave" has been applied. The other (stone-hut type) does not so readily suggest the idea of a grave.

Directly below, by the base of the hill on which our dolmen stands, are the remains of Kilmacomb Church, founded originally in the seventh century by St. Cumma or Mocumma, an Ossorian, and the intimate of SS. Canice, Pulcherius, and Fachtna. This Cumma is not found, so named, in the *Martyrologies*, though his memory is perpetuated in the name of three Ossory and two Desi churches. On the coming of the Normans the church appears to have been dedicated—not to St. John the Baptist, as O'Donovan states—but to St. Matthew, on whose feast the pattern is, or was till recently, kept. The remains indicate a rather rudely built and not very spacious church of approximately fourteenth-century erection. Half a mile from Kilmacomb we pass at the cross-roads of Leperstown "The Fairy Bush," where formerly grew a sacred white-thorn bush above a *Leacht* or piled cairn of small stones to mark the scene of a murder, suicide, or fatal accident. Within a mile of Dunmore East we come, on the slope of a hill overlooking the latter beautiful village, to the ruins of Killea Church. These consist of the battered walls of a plain rectangular building, with a square tower at the north-east angle. Unfortunately, there is little remaining by way of distinctive architectural feature. Dunmore became a packet-station in succession to Cheekpoint, further up the river, in 1826. In the year named the pier, 600 feet long, was completed at a cost of £100,000. The only antiquities are the stump of a ruined castle resembling Reginald's Tower in plan, and the entrenched headland, from which, presumably, the place derives its name, *Dún mór*, or Great Fort. This prehistoric fortification, now

crowned by the signal-station, is known officially as "The Black Knob," and popularly as "The Shanoon" (Sean Uamh, Old Cave), from a cliff-cave at its extremity. Across the neck of the headland was carried an earthen entrenchment, the course of which is still distinctly traceable. Similar entrenched headlands, telling of the hard struggle for survival of a primitive race, punctuate the whole Waterford coast west to the Blackwater.

The return drive, *via* Ballyglan ("Homestead in the Glen") and Woodstown, affords further fine views of the harbour. On the opposite, or Wexford, side of the harbour stretches the long and low peninsula of Hook, with its strangely banded tower or lighthouse, of the same name, at its point. Further up, on the same side, appear in turn Loftus Hall, Duncannon Fort (which played so prominent a part in the seventeenth century wars), Arthurstown, and Ballyhack, with its interesting old castle. The sandhills of Woodstown, on the Waterford side, might, under judicious exploration, yield some traces of primitive man. At one point here the road cuts right through what appears to have been a tumulus, now known as the Giant's Grave, but called by Irish-speakers of thirty years ago *Ráð a leađc*, i.e., Rath of the Grave Monument. Five or six miles from Dunmore, and almost opposite to Duncannon, is New Geneva, a place which recalls the days of the Irish Parliament. Here, in 1783, a colony of Genevese craftsmen established themselves under the most liberal patronage of the Irish Legislature. Parliament went so far as to erect a town to accommodate the new-comers, and voted them an annual subsidy. An assay office was established for their particular convenience, and a special set of hallmarks designated for New Geneva workmanship. Alas! the colony and the industry came to nought, and I am not aware that the causes of their failure have ever been rightly investigated or explained. New Geneva is now popularly remembered as the site of extensive military barracks in connexion with the Insurrection of 1798. The barrack wall, 10 feet or 12 feet high, and enclosing an area of some 8 acres, still stands, with a small portion of the officers' quarters. In this military town, by the way, was born, in 1800, Samuel Carter Hall, so well known through his many books on Ireland.

Crook was the site of a Preceptory of Knights-Templars. Only some almost featureless and insignificant remains survive. There is a holy well, sacred to the Baptist, and near at hand a ruined church of early English character (thirteenth century). In the neglected cemetery surrounding the ruin the country people point out the apocryphal grave of the "Croppy Boy." My readers will, of course, remember that—

"At Geneva Barracks this young man died,
And at Passage they have his body laid."

Midway between Passage and Waterford we pass, by the roadside, a second Giant's Grave or cromlech of the cistvaen type. This is,

To face page 279.]



FIG. 13.—KNOCKEN DOLMEN

unfortunately, in a very ruinous condition. The influence of General Vallancey and his wild theories survives in the name of the place—Mount Druid.

FRIDAY, 19 JULY

DUNHILL CASTLE AND DUNABRATTIN

A mile or less from the city, as our road emerges from the Marsh, we pass, on our right, King's Meadow House (Móim an Ríog), erected on the site of an ancient castle, the residence for a short time of John, Lord of Ireland, &c. A few perches further on, but on the opposite side of the road, Kilbarry ancient church and cemetery are passed. This was the site of another house of the Knights-Templars, to which, as usual, a parish church was attached.

Knockeen Dolmen forms portion of the surrounding fence of a disused cemetery (Kilburne—i.e., Cill Óoirinn, or "Church of the Rocky Place"). The monument is of great size and in an excellent state of preservation. Six great uprights support the ponderous covering slabs—one of them 13 feet long by 8 feet wide, and weighing about 10 tons. This dolmen is of a sub-type, rather frequent in Waterford, distinguished by a double chamber, or rather a chamber and projecting portico. Close to the dolmen, in an adjoining field, the writer of these pages opened a few years since a souterrain, with beehive chambers, &c. Later on were found in the same immediate locality the large series of diminutive stone disks, now in the Waterford Museum, and lastly, four or five years since, a Waterford youth found, on the summit of the dolmen (!), a fine bronze pin, with penannular attachment. The rocky country to the west and south-west, for many miles, is rich in early remains—pillar-stones, giants' graves, tumuli or motes, and pre-historic earthworks.

Some two miles further on we turn off the main road to visit another dolmen, or rather pair of dolmens, on the townland of Gaulstown. Here the larger monument somewhat resembles the Knockeen specimen; it agrees with the latter in possessing a portico or second chamber, but differs from it in having no secondary capstone. The second monument is of the cistvaen or giant's-grave type, which some authorities will not have to be a true dolmen. As, however, the present writer holds that the difference between dolmen, cistvaen (or giant's grave) cairn, and chambered tumulus is one not of genus, but of species, variety, or development only, he here styles monuments of the two first-mentioned types—dolmens indiscriminately. Close to the dolmens, and quite by the roadside, is a small mote; in its vicinity, by the way, contrary to what we might

expect, there is no castle. There is, however, a rock called Cappaig an Cárpleáin in the townland, but I have been under the impression the rock was so named only from its appearance. A mile or two further—at Ballymotey—is a second mote or tumulus, and beside it a pillar-stone of striking appearance and great height. Only a few perches to the south-east is the ruined church of Reiske (Riarp, a morass), of which little survives beyond the chancel arch. In another direction, not many perches distant, are some remarkable pillar-stones; one of them is of peculiar shape and appearance, and few amateur photographers can

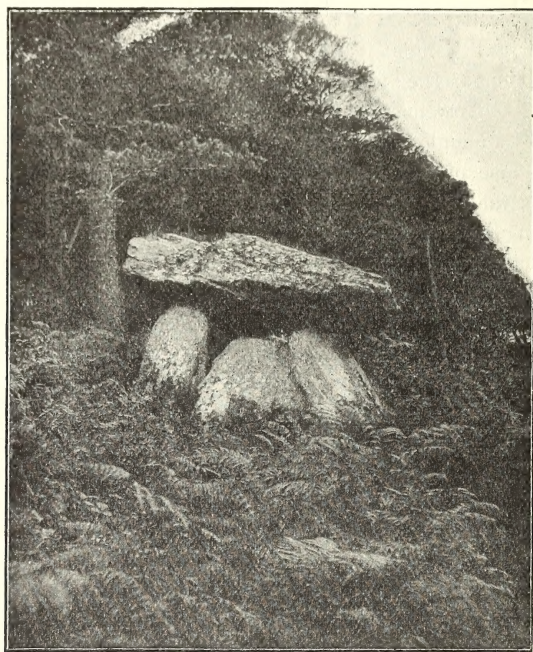


FIG. 14.—GAULSTOWN DOLMEN

forego the gratification of "taking" it. On another the present writer, in 1896, discovered an ogham inscription. The legend runs along an arris across the face of the pillar, and reads, from bottom upwards as usual—

CUMNI MAQI MUCCI VALUUI.

A little to south-west of the pillar-stones, and some distance off the main road, is another dolmen of cistvaen type. This is on the townland of Matthewstown, and is known to local speakers of Irish as

Leaba Ćomáir mic Ćába, or Thomas M'Cabe's Bed. At first sight we might be inclined to set down M'Cabe as the name of some itinerant daftie who, perhaps, made the grave his sleeping-place, or was found dead, or was buried, here; but the designation seems rather to point to some once widely distributed legend, for an oblong depression on a limestone rock at Ballintemple, Middle Island of Aran, strangely enough bears the same name.



FIG. 15.—PILLAR STONE AT BALLYMOTEFY

Close to the village of Dunhill we have yet another dolmen, this time of the primary or earth-fast class. This curious monument was described by Du Noyer as an unfinished dolmen, but further research convinced him that it was really a dolmen of a special type and of a cruder method of erection. In passing I may remark that Borlase is misleading as to locality of this dolmen, which he places in the parish of Kilcockan to west of the Blackwater. Borlase was himself led astray through ignorance of the fact that there was in County Waterford a second townland named Ballyphilip. Our sixth and last dolmen for the day is

on the townland of Ballynageeragh (Baile na hCiappaigeac, Kerry-men's Homestead), a mile to the west of Dunhill. This monument is a magnificent specimen of its class, and stands uninjured, near the centre of a field. Its capstone, measuring 12 feet by 8 feet, has been computed to weigh six and three-quarter tons.



FIG. 16.—OGAM-INSCRIBED PILLAR-STONE NEAR REISKE

The name Dunabrattin (Oún na mbreacan) is very suggestive; it equates with Dunbarton, the name of the fortified residence of Coroticus on the Rock of Clyde, and signifies "Fort of the Britons." In the present instance, the "Fort" was an entrenched headland of the type already alluded to under the heading of Dunmore. Here the space enclosed was unusually extensive, and the eastern wall unusually strong and high. Unfortunately, the latter has been cut down to one half, or less, its original dimension, and its material used for top-dressing.

On the return journey we stop to admire and examine the Castle of Dunhill, perched on the point of an almost inaccessible crag. It was obviously a place difficult of capture or reduction in pre-Ordnance times. Dunhill, as the world knows, was the chief stronghold of the Powers, Barons of these parts. The present head of the Power sept has been intent for years on the preservation of this ruin. Alas! his efforts have

been baffled, and last winter a considerable portion of the castle collapsed. Dunhill was captured by Cromwell and partly blown up in 1651; portion, however, of the castle remained standing to its full original height till a few months since. A stitch in time would have saved it; but, perhaps, those responsible consider, like Lord Templemore's agent of 1852, that the castle is only the more picturesque for the fall.

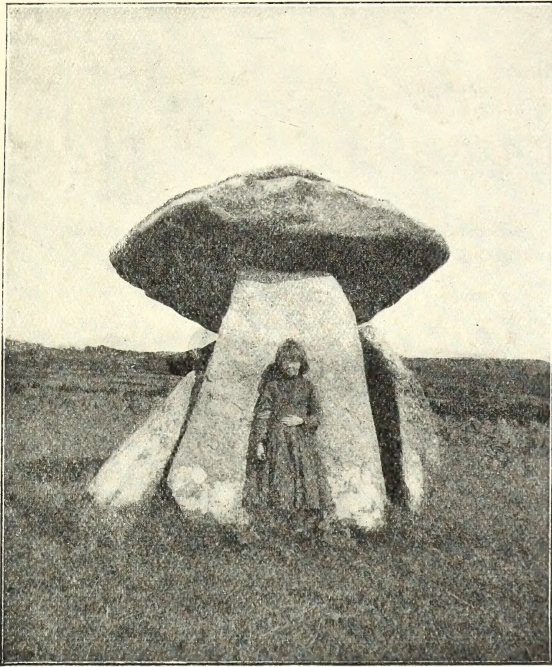


FIG. 17.—BALLYNAGEERAGH DOLMEN

THE JOURNAL
OF
THE ROYAL SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES
OF IRELAND
FOR THE YEAR 1912

PAPERS AND PROCEEDINGS—PART IV, VOL. XLII

Papers

NOTES ON THE PROMONTORY FORTS AND SIMILAR
STRUCTURES OF COUNTY KERRY

PART V.—IVERAGH (VALENCIA TO ST. FINAN'S BAY)

By THOMAS JOHNSON WESTROPP, M.A.

[Continued from vol. XL, p. 296]

[Read 16 JULY 1912]

THE beautiful district of Iveragh, though less rich in antiquities, forms a counterpart in many respects to Corcaguiny,¹ which it faces, across Dingle Bay. It lies for 25 miles along the huge estuary of the little rivers Maine and Laune, the latter the outfall of the Lakes of Killarney. Then the coast turns abruptly southward near Valencia, which is only broken from it by the curving Sound, *Beal insi*, which gave its name to the Island of Valencia, once called Dairbre. Thence the coast runs in huge cliffs to St. Finan's Bay and Bolus Head, beyond which no promontory forts appear to exist till we enter county Cork. The scenery is beautiful in the extreme; we pass the river Laune, seeing "the Paps," "Breasts of the Morrigan," Ana, mother of the gods,² and Carrantuahill, the highest land in Ireland, raising its great peak for 3,414 feet above

¹ See *Journal*, xl, p. 46 for Iraghticonnor, p. 99 for Clanmaurice, and pp. 179 and 265 for Corcaguiny.

² "Da cich na Morrigna," see W. M. Hennessy, in *Revue Celtique*, i, p. 55.

Jour. R.S.A.I. { Vol. II, Sixth Series. }
 { Vol. XLII, Consec. Ser. }

the sea, amidst a galaxy of only lesser mountains. Then past the great sand dunes¹ at Glenbeigh, seeing the high-seated Caherconree (the very wall of the fort of Curoi being visible on the spur), we turn up forested glens. The way runs on the steep slope, far above the waves below us, along Drung Hill;² across the Bay we see all the range of mountains from Caherconree to Mount Eagle, the scene of our former researches. The line turns back into the long valley behind Kells till we come in sight of Cahersiveen, dominated by the noble Memorial church, and of the lofty battlements of Ballyearbery Castle down the creek with the rounded outlines of Valencia.

UIBH RATHACH.

Like Irachticonnor, Ui Fearba, and Aes Irrais, this district bears a tribal name, *Ui Rathach* (in the datival form *Uibh Rathach*) pronounced E-ver-ráh, giving the name "Ivëragh." The Ui Ratha were evidently part of that powerful and early group of tribes named Corca Dhuibhne, for Valencia lay in their territory as "Dairbhre O Dhuibhne." They are not to be confused with the Ui Bairrche (whom we met in western county Clare, in Ibrickan), though the Kerry tribe's district is called I Barchi in the middle of the fourteenth century. Little mention seem to occur in Irish documents,³ but the name is found in the *Plea Rolls* in 1289 as *Orathehy*, and in the Italian maps as *Ibarcai* (Angelino Dulcert, 1339), *I orcai* (1351), perhaps *Le borcal* (1369), and *Borela* (1375), *Barchi* (1448),⁴ and I think *I Brathi*. O Huidhrin, in his *Topographical Poem*, before 1420, tells how O'Shea "has obtained without denial a country not wretched—he is king of *Ui Rathach*." It might seem from this that the country had deteriorated; but the O'Sheas probably had little tilled land; and the sweet pasture for their cattle, the game-haunted mountains, the rich fishery, and the sheltered creeks into which ships could come and lie in safety, made it, even to modern ideas,

¹ Is the station name "Dooks" a "tourist name" for *dumhach*? Early topography in Co. Kerry lacks an exponent here to do for it what Rev. P. Power has done for Decies, Co. Waterford. I have found few pre-Norman authorities. In the story of "Find and the Phantoms," in the *Book of Leinster*, an interesting list occurs—Luachair, Berramain Strand, Tragbli, Derg daim glais, Frechmaig, Findnais, Magh da eo, Moind Cend, Sen ibar, Senglend, Flesc inber, pillars of Crohinn, Druithmuine, Moin cet, Lemain inber (The Laune), and Loch lenn—reaching across the landward edge of Coreaguiny down, at least, to Killorglin (*Revue Celtique*, vol. vii, p. 295).

² As the maps of 25 inches to the mile show (sheet 63, No. 13) an apparent promontory fort on a spur between two stream gullies just below the tunnels on Drung Hill in Kilkeeahagh, I may explain the site here. It is well seen from three directions from the railway, and is only a series of modern stone walls, the apparent mounds of the map being only terraces down the very steep slope.

³ I need not enter on the controversy as to the monastery of Ibrach, mentioned by St. Bernard in the Life of St. Malachy, and placed in Iveragh by Lanigan, *Eccles. Hist.*, iv, 88.

⁴ See Appendix No. 3, *infra*.

“a country not wretched” despite its wildness. When the *Book of Rights* was cast in its present form the rights of Cashel were—

“A thousand cattle—it is a judgment I pass—
 They require not to be distrained—in my memory
 A thousand cows (not like the cows for ravens)
 From the brink of Dairbre O Duibhne.”

The rights of Cashel were—“Seven hounds to chase down stags—seven steeds in another enumeration—seven drinking-horns for the banquet—to the King of Dairbhre, of the good mountain.”¹ O'Donovan says that this refers to Dairfhine, or O'Driscoll's country, in Co. Cork, but only bases his opinion on the less authoritative prose (p. 69), while the poem takes the lands in order northward, first Dairfhine, then Dairbhre, as cited above, then the Killarney Lakes, and then West Luachra. This corrects the prose and shows that Dairbhre is Valencia.

The Corca Dhuibhne became the O'Falvys, the O'Sheas, and (some say) the O'Connells. The ancient extent of Corca Dhuibhne has never been satisfactorily settled. The *Book of Rights* shows that Valencia was in it. The *Caithreim Ceallachain Caisil* (ed. Bugge, 146) says that Aedh MacSegda was “son of one of the three kings of Corca Duibhne,” or (as the poem there cited says) of Magh gCoincinne, or Magunihiy, which seems to include the latter barony in the territory of the race of Duben. One of the many matters requiring revision in Irish topographical studies is the “cut and dried” method of defining districts as if they had kept to the same extent at all periods. Merely to take the west coast from Galway Bay to St. Finan's, the failure to realize that Burren was Coreomruadh misled Sir S. Ferguson into putting the great “Battle of the Abbey” (1317) at Doolin. The ignoring that Ibrickan was carved out of Corcabhaiscinn made one county history place a legendary battle at Moveen rather than in the more northern hills of the former barony. I think also that, by supposing Corca Dhuibhne to correspond merely to the barony of Coreaguiny, we have heaped up difficulties and “darkened counsel.” The story² of De Clare's offer of Corca Dhuibhne falls into line with independent facts once we see that Iveragh, as far at least as Valencia, was part of the territory, and our last hesitation as to the historicity of the tale vanishes with the finding of De Clare's actual charter to Thomas FitzMaurice, granting Killorglan, Iveragh, and Valencia.³ The O'Sheas dwelt in Iveragh; possibly the remnant of the Ui Rathach got merged into the new comers. We know that Donaldmore O'Brien committed a deadly mistake in 1176⁴ by driving the inhabitants of the western part of the present Co. Limerick into Kerry, and so opening his home territory to the Normans. Some even say that the O'Connells were actually the Ui Conghaile, of Connello, who fled on that

¹ Leabhar na gCeart (the *Book of Rights*), ed. J. O'Donovan, pp. 47, 68, 75.

² Cathreim Thoirdhealbhaigh, under 1278. See *supra*, vol. xl, p. 187.

³ *Ileá Rolls*, 1289. See *infra*.

⁴ *Annals of Innisfallen*.

occasion. About 1190 the Norman advance in county Tipperary dislodged the Ui Suilleabean from their lands near Knockgraffan, and they, too, fled after the others into the far mountains. Both tribes rooted and prospered in their new homes; and many forget that they were as recent settlers as the Geraldines themselves in the districts bound up with their later history. Of so little note was Iveragh that I believe it is for the

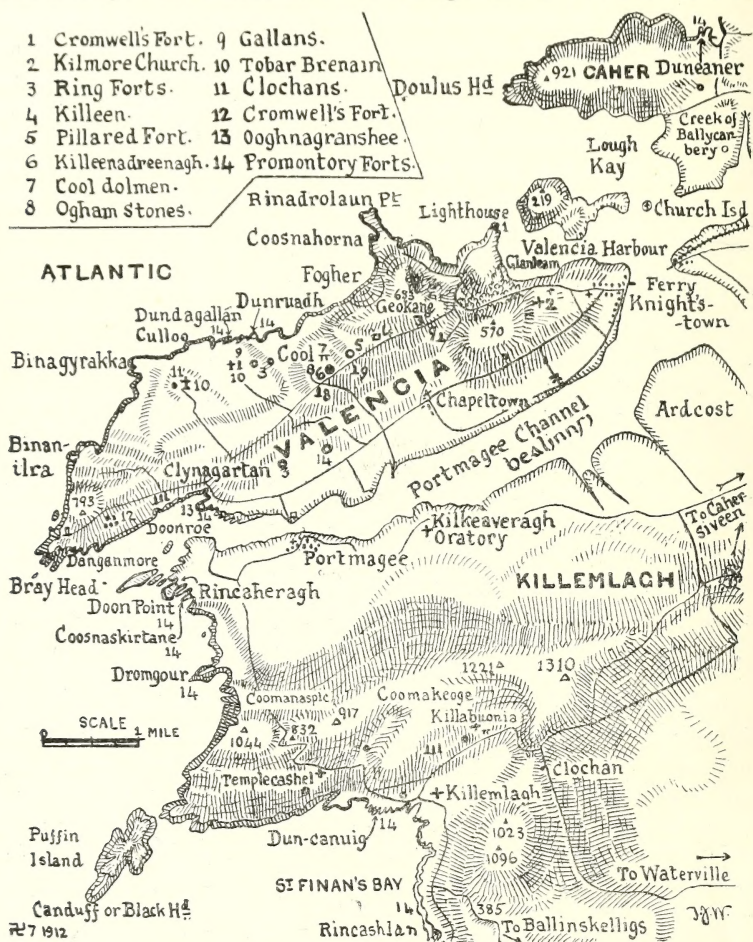


FIG. 1.—PROMONTORY FORTS IN IVERAGH

[Correction.—In the table of references, insert "10 Crosses"; change "10-12" to "11-13", and "13" to "14 (inland)".]

first and last time named in the *Annals of the Four Masters* in May, 1581, when John FitzJames ravaged the lands of MacCarthy Mór, from Muscraige to Hui Rathach. Similarly, it only appears in the Fiants so late as 1601 as Iveraghe. I will give a few notes on particular places.

CAHERSIVEEN.—The chief town of the district is Cahersiveen. O'Donovan, relying on the local form, gives it as *Cathair Saidhbin*,¹ from a woman's name, Sadhbh, preferring as a phonetic form "Cahersoyneen." Leaving linguistic theories, it is Cahersoevin in a Fiant of 1597,² and derives its name from a stone fort with two souterrains (now nearly removed) which stood on a rock platform not far from the railway bridge, and on the south bank of the river, near an extraordinary group of make-shift houses on the skirt of the little town. It was held by the Connell family as *Cahirseeveene* in 1655,³ but was hardly a hamlet till the road round the Castlemaine and Iveragh districts was completed by Mr. Nimmo. Only five cabins stood there when the old Protestant church was built, near the reputed site of a monastery in 1815; but it rapidly grew into a thriving country town. The Memorial church commemorates Daniel O'Connell, the Liberator, of the blood of its ancient owners. In 1837 people anticipated that the "Great Western Railway" might be extended to Cahersiveen, and the ferry to Valencia; but this only became an accomplished fact in recent years. The place belonged in later days to the Brownes.

BALLYCARBERY Castle⁴ lies on the creek between the town and Valencia; its history is obscure. Legend, in 1839, said that it was built by "Carbery Shea."⁵ O'Donovan heard a legend⁶ how two brothers, O'Connells, occupied it, one in each story; MacCarthy Mór came to stay, and the elder shut off the younger (who occupied the upper story) from all supplies. The latter, a man of resource, had, however, a large quantity of Spanish wine and liquorice; so he boiled meat in the wine over fires of liquorice, and gave a princely banquet to the over-chief.

The "Book of Distribution," taken with the "Down Survey" map, gives us a fair idea of the places round, in 1655, "Valentia Parish" (p. 22). "There stands in Kilmore the parish church and a ffort at the south point of Corrabeg, which is a security for the Harbour of Valentia." "About Nyne Leagues from this there are situated certain Marble Rocks, called Skellix Rocks"; a recognizable sketch is given of Great Skellig. John Connell held Cahirseeveene, and Thomas Brown Ballycarbery; while, in Valentia Island, Corrabeg (Coarhabeg), and Brey were held by Daniel Oge Carthy, John Murphy, and Manus O Neale, and passed to the Earl of Anglesy; Cuoile (Coole) and Esnery belonged to

¹ *Ordnance Survey Letters, Kerry* (mss., R.I. Acad., 14 D. 11), p. 126. I find the name Savine in use on the Limerick border of Co. Kerry in the *Plea Rolls* of anno xxxv, Henry III (No. 1), cal., p. 44. She was slain by Richard FitzWilliam FitzRese at Ardach, 1251. It is also probably represented by Sadve (Ynyn Yethegen), who complained in Kerry, at the Tralee Assizes in 1295, but did not maintain her case (*Cal. Justic. Rolls*, vol. i, ed. Mills, p. 47).

² *Fiants Elizabeth*, No. 6123.

³ *Book of Distribution and Survey* (Record Office, Dublin).

⁴ See *Fiants of Elizabeth*, Nos. 4888, 6469, 6569.

⁵ Lady Chatterton, *Rambles*, vol. i, p. 269.

⁶ *O. S. Letters*, p. 129.

Morough mac Owen and Peter Connell, afterwards to Dublin Colledge; Corramore to Mr. Conway, a Protestant (p. 23), ffaighmraine to Peter Hussey, who, with John Hussey and another Peter, held Glanline, Ballyhernimanagh, Ballyhernimore, and Killbegg, all afterwards vested in the Earl of Anglesey. The Gleab was called Kilmore. Of the other townlands covered by these notes, we find—Rincharagh, in Killemlagh, bog, mountain pasture, and arable land, confiscated from Teige and Murragh MacOwen, and sold to Dublin Colledge; Manus O Connell owned Inislo and ffearglin, *alias* Puffin Island, which afterwards passed to Robert Marshall; while Cloghancannigg belonged to Dermot mac Riery and Dermot ffafore, and was arable and pasture; and (p. 25) Dookall, near Bolus Head (mountain pasture and arable), belonged to the first-named person.

VALENCIA, as we noted, was *Dairbhre O Duibhne* when the "Book of Rights" was recast in the tenth or early eleventh century. We hear of the tax of the King of Cashel at Dairbre, in Corca Dhuibne. Oilen Dairbri appears in the *Cóir Anmann*; it had a king, according to the "Book of Lismore."¹ The *Forbais droma damhaire* tells how in or about A.D. 260, Mogh Ruith, a magician, from Oiléan Daibhre, gained the battle of Drom-daimhghire (Knocklong, Co. Limerick), for Fiacha Muileathain, King of Munster; he was claimed as an ancestor by the Feara muighe Feine, of Fermoy, county Cork. Turning to the English sources—the Plea Rolls in 1289, No. 96, have an early entry about Dairbre. It is a long and important record of unusual fullness; Emelina, widow of the late Maurice fitz Maurice, engaged in one of the endless lawsuits about her dower, on this occasion with Thomas fitz Maurice. She claimed it on the Manor of Kylorglan (save the advowson of the church), stating that Thomas de Clare held it from Maurice. The charter of that fierce Norman (who played so lurid a part in the history of Thomond, and held lands from the Ardsollas river, in the county Clare, down to Youghal, on the southern coast) is copied at length: "Know," &c. (it runs), "that I, Thomas de Clare, have given and granted to Thomas fitz Maurice, his heirs, &c., the castle and manor of Kilorglan, and all lands and tenements which I have held (hui) in the vil of Kylorglan, and all those in the cantreds of Moconebyn and O Ratheh, and the Island of Darfryy, and all other islands, with all other appurtenances to the said cantreds belonging entirely, as I at any time have held them from Lord Maurice fitz Maurice, &c., to be held to the same Thomas fitz Maurice, his heirs, and assigns, from me and my heirs in fee, and to hold for ever by the annual rent to me and my heirs of one gentle soar falcon at the feast of Pentecost, and one soar goss-hawk (ancipitrem) on the feast of St. John the Baptist, &c." The date is not given, but Thomas de Clare fell in the

¹ See *Onomasticon Goedelicum*, p. 326; also Dr. P. W. Joyce's *Irish Names of Places*, first ser., Part II, chap. xevi (third ed., pp. 96-98).

battle of Tradree in 1287. The various pleadings are given fully; Emeline claimed Kylorglan as the gift of Christian de Mariscis. It occupies the whole ninth membrane of the Plea Roll. One wonders was this the land of Corca Duibhne, which de Clare offered Maccarthy for Cumheadha Macconmara, chief of Clancuilean, in Thomond, in 1278, as one recalls how the cattle tribute of Corca Duibhne was from the brink of Daibre.¹ The same Rolls, in 1310,² show that Richard de Clare, son and successor of Thomas, held Dunkeyn, near Smerwick. In 1112 the Synod of Rath breasail fixed the bounds of the bishoprick of Rath deisceart (Rattass) as "from Baoi béarra to Ceannmbeara, and from the Feil to Dairbre."³ The Papal Taxation of 1302 gives among churches of Ardfert Diocese, "ecclesia de Darery," and the Italian cosmographers nearly always give the name of the island in the early portolan maps. Dulcert and others, in 1339, 1367, and 1385, mark it as *drauer*, *drauerit*, and *drauert*; the Catalan map of 1375, and Giroldis in 1426, give *draueri*; the Argentine "Ptolemy," in 1513, marks *drarreri*.⁴

Its present name is derived from the Sound, "Beal insi," the mouth of the Isle. I have first met it in the map of Laurence Nowell, Dean of Lichfield, about 1570, as Valence,⁵ while the Fiants give *Valencia* in 1588, and Ortelius, *Ballentyn* in the following year. The change is well shown in a map preserved among the Carew Manuscripts,⁶ and dating in 1600, where is given "Dary Iry, with the haven of Beal Inch in Ivragh." The later topographers, from Dr. Charles Smith down, follow each other in deciding that the name is "of Spanish origin" and, despite all that Miss Hickson and others⁷ have written, this absurdity has got a new and widely extended currency among the "hardy perennials of error," that no truth can kill, by its appearance in the new edition of the *Encyclopaedia Britannica*; a most regrettable error of the compiler. The Elizabethan Maps frequently mark it; that in vol. ii of *Calendar of State Papers*, perhaps in 1569, gives Valench, Dary Island and Ballycayrbry; the Hardiman maps,⁸ (No. 1) the lands of McCarte Moore at "Valentia Haven," (No. 2) Killeland (Church Island), Balleneans (Bealinnse), Canboles (Bolos Head); Island Werns, between the Skyllighes and Low Mayne, or Puffin Island, (No. 80)

¹ See *supra*, vol. xl, p. 187. The charter shows that De Clare could dispose at least of part of Corca Duibhne.

² No. 96, m. 9, *dorso*.

³ *History of Ireland*, G. Keating (ed. Rev. P. S. Dinneen, *Irish Texts*), p. 305.

⁴ Nordenskiöld's *Facsimile Atlas and Periplus*. The modern Irish pronunciation is "Daraire."

⁵ Published with the maps of "The Escheated Counties" of Ulster, 1609, in 1860. The two original maps are in the British Museum. Domitian A. 18, ff. 101, 103, and (the lesser) 97.

⁶ Copied in Miss Hickson's *Kerry Records*.

⁷ Lady Chatterton quotes, evidently with approval, that the "name is of a richer tone than our baptismal forms may own—A Spanish name, I little doubt" (*Rambles in the South of Ireland*, 1839, p. 243).

⁸ In the Library of Trinity College, Dublin.

Baptist Boazio marks Candelos (Doulos Head), Valentian, Cromcoel, Can Brigh (Bray); Lowmaine (Lemon Rock); Can Boles (Bolus), and Island Werns (perhaps the Quelmes). Speed, in 1631, has Cromcoel (on Valentia), Valentia Island; Can Brigh and Killylant. Mercator, in 1636, has Lowmaine, Valentia, Cill, and Candelos; and in another of his maps, *Hibernia Pars Australis*, we see "Balencion, *alias* Valentia," Cain Brigh, and Canboles. Lastly, the Down Survey Map of 1655, as published in *Hibernia Delineata*, 1683, gives Valentia in considerable detail—Kilmore, Glenlame, Managh, Killbeg, Ballyhernemore, Faighmaine, Cuioile, Coremore, a fort, Corebeg, Bray, and Valentia Harbour. Petty also gives in the same work—Rincarah, Cloghan (Canuig), Killebon (Killabuonia), Bolus, "Shyllock's marbe rocks," Killemlagh, Cahirceveen, Comeran Harbour (Cooncrome), and Ballycarbray.

To return to the reign of James I—that monarch granted to Gerald, Earl of Kildare, on May 31, 1609, "the entire fishery, salmon and salmon fry excepted, of the river water on the Sound and the Gowlon (forked creek) of Ballicarbrie, extending between the Island of Darrarry, otherwise Valentia, and the land called the Main land in the south and east, *viz.*, from the said island, called the Head of Bray, to the promontory called Candwolliske (Doulus), with the soil and strand, the estate of the Crown."¹ As we saw, a fort stood at the south end in 1655, probably that called by Boazio "Cromcoell" (those who have seen the "bending woods," near the Atlantic, will recognize the probability), and not from Oliver Cromwell; in 1710 money was granted to build a second fort. In 1756² Valencia belonged mostly to the Annesley family, having been purchased by the Earl of Shelbourne. It gives the title of a Viscount to Richard, Earl of Anglesea. His ancestor, Sir Francis Annesley, was a naval officer of Queen Elizabeth, advanced from one important post to another till he was made one of the principal Secretaries of State for Ireland, and a member of the Privy Council, in 1616. He was created the second Irish baronet in 1620; Viscount Mountmorris, February, 1622; and Viscount Valentia, in reversion to Henry Power, of Devonshire; the Constable of Maryborough, in March, 1622. He fell under the displeasure of Thomas Wentworth, Earl of Strafford. On his death, in 1660, his son, Arthur, succeeded, and was created Baron Annesley, and Earl of Anglesey in April, 1661. The further history of the Earls does not touch the island. In 1837 the land was still computed by *gneeves*;³ the chief owners were the Knight of Kerry; Herbert of Muckcross; Trinity College, Dublin; the Spotswoods, and the Mahonys. The old Protestant church was built at the same time as that of Cahersiveen (which it closely resembled), in 1815.

¹ *Patent Rolls, Ireland*, anno ix, cal. p. 141.

² *Ancient and Present State of the Co. of Kerry*, C. Smith (ed. 1), p. 106.

³ *Gnionh*, the twelfth part of a ploughland; some twenty townlands (chiefly in Cork and Kerry) bear the name.

Little has been written on the remains; Wilkinson, Brash, and Dunraven have described and illustrated Cathair Geal fort;¹ the Cool ogham stones on Valencia are noted, the first by Sir Samuel Ferguson and Professors Rhys and Macalister;² the second by the last alone. Beyond the mountains, Mr. Patrick J. Lynch gave in these pages, in 1902 and 1903, a most careful and full account of the oghams, dolmens, oratories, pillars, and *lauras* round the Bays of St. Finan and Ballinskelligs.³ As as he did not include the Promontory forts or the remains on Valencia, I am glad to regard this paper as an appendix to his valuable surveys, as well as to my own papers on northern Co. Kerry. Every step towards a complete list of field antiquities of a county so rich in early remains must be of value; those who themselves have worked on such difficult districts will know how to forgive oversights, if not errors. How important it is to record the remains by plans, sketches, and photographs is apparent even in this paper. Much of Browne's Castle has fallen, or been levelled, since my account was published in 1910; I passed by mistake (and had not time to return to) the Lisheen, near Illaunamuck; almost immediately afterwards its rampart was removed. I could not reach Temple Dahalin in 1909; its east end had half fallen a few weeks before my visit this year. I am told that the stone walls of Dunruadh fort, on Valencia, have been thrown, stone by stone, over the cliff, in recent memory, and that much was standing in very recent times. All this in one county alone—the tale is as bad, or worse, in Clare, Galway, Mayo, and elsewhere. It is no mere figure of speech to call my attempted Survey “a race with Destruction.” It seems, indeed (as has been recently said), “crying in the wilderness” to appeal to the local authorities to give reality to their patriotic professions of regard for our country's past. All is left to chance, and to the mercy of uneducated persons only caring for petty gains; and in Ireland (as in Israel of old) “every man does what is right in his own eyes,” which does not imply a period of national advance or a wholesome state of the nation's life.

VALENCIA (O. S. MAPS, 78, 79, 87).

The remains on Valencia Island have never been described with any fullness or indeed even noted, save the two ogham stones. Starting

¹ *Practical Geology, &c., of Ireland* (G. Wilkinson), p. 57; *Irish Ecclesiastical Architecture* (R. R. Brash), p. 5; *Notes on Irish Architecture* (Lord Dunraven), vol. i, p. 22, Plate XI.

Lady Chatterton, in 1839, visited Cahir Gal, and briefly describes it. She adds that it was attributed to the Danes, “whom they call in Irish Lehellonoch.” The grandmother of a peasant they met at it remembered the Cloghan when it was complete (*Rambles*, vol. i, p. 263).

Lewis, in *Topographical Dictionary*, calls it, in 1837, “one of these remarkable circular buildings, similar to Staig fort, which are only found in Kerry (!), and which are generally supposed to have been built as places of security against the incursions of pirates on this wild and remote coast.”

² *The Ogam Inscribed Monuments of the Gaedhil* (R. R. Brash, 1879), p. 24.

Ogham Inscribed Monuments (Sir S. Ferguson, 1887), p. 105; *Irish Epigraphy* (R. A. S. Macalister), Part II, p. 83.

³ *Journal*, xxxii, p. 42; xxxvi, p. 276; xxxix, p. 164.

from Earlstown, we drive up the hill along the north face of the Island, past the old Protestant church, built in 1815, and its levelled mediaeval predecessor farther back, in the graveyard on the hillside. Of the latter building only a few feet of the lower part of the walls remained even in 1839. Then we pass under steep rocks (sheeted with rhododendron, osmunda, and London pride), looking down through the trees on the picturesque Sound far below. Passing behind Glanleam, the Knight of Kerry's beautiful demesne, we reach a high, bare brow near the slate quarries, whence is a noble view seaward, to the peaks of the Blaskets, Mount Eagle, and Brandon, past Ventry and Dingle. The promontory forts of Dunmore and Dun Eask are in sight, perhaps also Dunbeg and its neighbours, round the Haven of "the White Strand." Inland we look up the fiord to Cahersiveen, nestling on the foot of its bare hill; past Ballycarberry Castle and Cathair Geal. At our feet lies the lighthouse, in the ambit of a "Cromwellian Fort,"¹ with no sign of greater antiquity than its name implies, save a great thin pillar-slab set up in its outer court. A road runs southward along the high ground, and most of the early remains lie between it and the outer sea.

First we pass a small nearly levelled ring-fort on the hillside in Feaghmaan East to our right and a "killeen" burial-ground in Ballyhearny to the left. Another interesting burial-ground in Feaghmaan West to the north of the road is found in the *Ceallúrach* with a number of primitive-looking burial-places, enclosures of thin slabs, set deeply in the soil, amid great tufts of sun-spurge. The cemetery has been slightly terraced-up on the slope; it has no scribed slabs or anything to fix its age, but seems early. We come in sight of the southern reach of the Sound with the Mountains of Coomanaspie (*Cúm an easpuig*, Bishop's hollow), and, out to sea, the magnificent peaked rocks of the Skelligs.² Close beside the road, on the south, is a gallan, or pillar-stone, 6 feet 2 inches high, 3 feet 4 inches to 3 feet 9 inches wide, and 10 inches thick, uninscribed.

TINNIES.—Farther and to the north-west of the road, in Tinnies West, a defaced fort lies up the hillside not far away. It is a low oval ring of earth, but evidently was once covered by a dry-stone wall, the northern portion quite destroyed by a modern fence, which followed the older curve to the west. The garth is 66 feet north and south and about 72 feet east and west. The gateway has stone posts and faced the north-east; the south jamb is standing, being 5 feet 9 inches high by 31 inches

¹ Lady Chatterton in 1839 visited it.—"The fort was strongly built, but is not picturesque; a gable end spoils its appearance. An old iron gun is still lying within it." (*Rambles*, vol. i, p. 248.)

² For these most interesting islands, see *Journal*, xxvii, p. 308, and the Society's *Handbook*, No. vi, section vi. Their Annals run from 823 to 1044. Legend accredits Great Skellig with being the burial-place of Ir, son of Milesius; and some have written of his "cromlech" really a huge slab of the cliff fallen on to a natural rock.

y 12 inches; its companion lies about 8 feet to the north, and is broken. The ring is 6 feet thick, and rarely 3 feet high. In the garth to the south, at 27 feet from the fence, is a hut-site, a nearly circular hollow, 12 feet inside, its wall 6 feet thick. At the north-west, 12 feet from the last, is a well-defined foundation, 11 feet across and 13 feet long; a little cell, or dog kennel, 6 feet inside, with a doorway 21 inches wide, between the first hut and the eastern side of the rampart. Two lines of set blocks may be traced, one from the large hut north eastward to the standing stone, the other running westward. The standing gatepost is called a *gallán* on the map.

The feature of gate posts in early forts finds frequent mention in old Irish literature, though very rare in Clare, Mayo, or Galway, where stone forts most abound. It is therefore noteworthy to find at least three examples on Valencia Island, the more so that the doorways of the

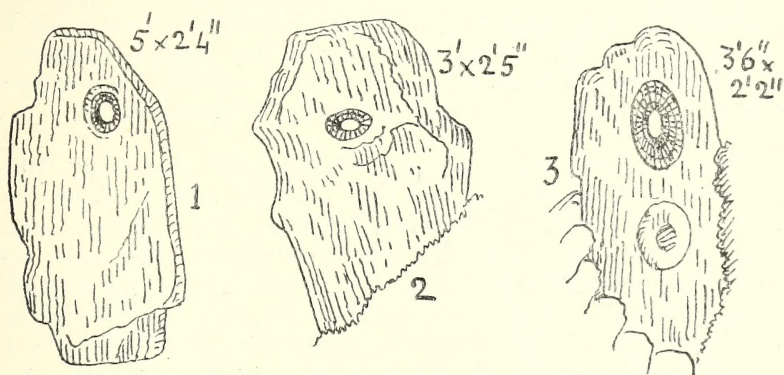


FIG. 2.—HOLED STONES

(1) DUNDAGALLAN; (2) CAHERDANIEL; (3) CAHERGEAL

Cloghans on Bray Head and the great ring walls of Staigue, Caherdaniel, and Cahergeal have coursed door-posts. In a poem of Flann of Monasterboice, about 1050, we hear of "a pillar-stone in the principal gate of a *cathair*," and in the *Mesca Ulad* of "stone pillars at the doors of royal raths," near Temair Luachra, on the border of Kerry. We also meet with holed stones at Dundagallan, on Valencia; Reencaheragh, on Doon Point, near the mouth of the Sound; Dunbeg at Fahan, and Caherdaniel, near Derrynane, which find a close counterpart in the early "Voyage of Maelduin," written perhaps in the ninth century, where a stone slab with a hole in it closes a gateway in a fort on the sea coast. "A high island with a great house thereon on the seashore and a doorway out of the house into the plain of the island, and another door into the sea, and against that door there was a valve of stone; that valve was pierced by an

aperture."¹ In "The Second Battle of Moytura,"² the Dagdae figures as a rath-builder, and trenches Rath Brese, digging a *cladh* or fosse in which he finds a slab. Lugh enters the *les* and the *son* (palisade), the great stone that took four score yoke of oxen to move, is thrown out, and he flings it back into the fort.³ Stone doors are named in various early works, and found notably at souterrains in several forts; removable stone doors of a still earlier period remain in some dolmens, implying that these were used for more than one burial.

It is best to note the fact with a minimum of theory. Holed stones for hanging doors are found in early oratories and huts, as at Gallerus; Temple Cashel, beyond the pass of Coomenaspic; and (as we shall see) Bray Head, in Valencia; and risk arises that such might be mistaken for the holed stones unconnected with doorways, and used in magic or curative rites. There is also a risk of mistaking for gate posts "a pillar beside door of a *liss*" such as is named in early writings. Dr. Joyce⁴ has collected some of the early nomenclature of such features, from which I select *dorus*, gateway; *cairthe*, pillar-slab; *tairsech*, threshold; *fordorus*, lintel; *aurduine* and *immdorus*, porch; and *erdam* and *imda*, side chamber; the last a feature found in Kerry forts, notably at Dunbeg, Fahan.

KILLADREENAGH, locally Killeenadreenagh, *cillin draigheana*, "the blackthorn little graveyard," lies farther to the south-west, up the hillside, near the right of the road in Cool East. It was either a stone ringwall, or at least stone-faced; the original rampart to the north has been destroyed to make a new fence. The rampart is 6 feet thick and high to the south-west. In the centre stands a pillar 6 feet 3 inches high by 30 inches to 16 inches wide, and 5 to 4 inches thick, of foliated slate; it bears a Latin cross, and the epitaph in ogmic scores: "Logitti maqi Erpenn" (Logutt, or Logitt, son of Erp), apparently a pre-goidelic name.⁵ The graveyard is used for the burial of children; it is a pathetic sight to see the small short graves with stones to the head and foot, and sometimes a flag laid between. The headstones are of five types—(1) oblong, (2) rounded, (3) like a half-made cross with shoulders, (4) with a small semi-circular "scoop" chipped in the top edge, and (5) slightly pointed; none are inscribed. As for the hut-sites which occur in the *cashel*—there are two, about 18 feet from the south curve; the eastern has slab-facing; the wall is 4 feet 6 inches thick, and the interior 12 feet across; the western is 24 feet by 18 feet, and oval. Near the western fence are two more

¹ *Revue Celtique*, ix, p. 469.

² Harleian mss., 5280.

³ *Revue Celtique*, xii, pp. 65, 79.

⁴ *Social History of Ancient Ireland*, vol. ii, pp. 34, 60.

⁵ *Irish Epigraphy* (R. A. S. Macalister), Part II., p. 83, No. 83s. See also *Ogham Inscriptions* (Sir S. Ferguson), p. 105, "Loguqui maqi erenen." Brash, reading *Erpenn* as *Erenan*, suggests its identity with the name of the legendary brother of Eibher, Eremon and Ir (*Ogam Inscribed Monuments*, pp. 241, 242).

sites, 18 feet apart; the southern is oblong, and measures 20 feet by 15 feet; the other is about 20 feet each way. A line of slabs runs from the south-east corner. The ogham stone is about 58 feet from the south curve and 48 feet from the new fence to the north. In the north-east corner is the foundation of a large circular hut, 21 feet across. Despite the defacement of all these remains, they are of great interest to students; tourists seem ignorant of their existence.

COOL OGHAM PILLAR.—To the south of the road, and still to the south-west of the other remains stands a rude *gallán* over 8 feet high, and 2 feet 4 inches to 3 feet wide, on a natural terrace; the inscription

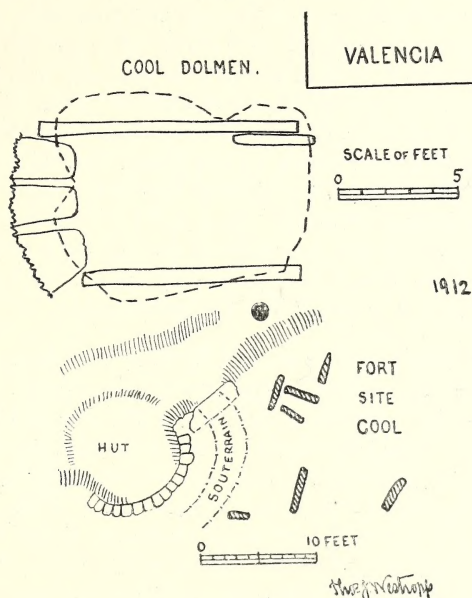


FIG. 3.—DOLMEN AND FORT AT COOL

is broken and much worn by cattle and the weather; Professor Macalister reads it, "Quenga maqui Sav mucoi Q...." I could only decipher the first name,¹ but traces of scores remain above it. Another *gallán*, but uninscribed, lies down the slope to the south in Tinnies upper.

DOLMEN.—To the north of the "Quenga" stone is a perfect dolmen; it was first mentioned by Mr. Alfred Graves, 1864–66,² as having cup-like hollows in the slab cover, but is not marked on the Ordnance Survey Maps. It was independently noted by Mr. P. J. Lynch and Dr. George Fogerty, R.N. It lies up a steep slope, visible from the last group of monuments and the Killeen. It is of the normal type, and is perfect.

¹ Or rather a part "enga."

² *Proc. R.I.A.*, vol. ix, p. 180.

The north side is 10 feet long, with an inner slab projecting 13 inches farther; the south side is 9 feet long; the interior measures 12 feet 7 inches north, 9 feet south, 6 feet 9 inches west, and 5 feet 6 inches east. The slabs rise only 30 inches over the soil, and are 7 inches to 10 inches thick. The cover is irregular, about 9 feet each way, and 10 inches to 12 inches thick. It lies in Cool East.

FORT- and HUT-SITES.—To the south-west of the dolmen, some distance away, in the low ground towards the sea, on the northern edge of the bog, in Cool East is a traditional fort-site. The rampart has been entirely removed, but there is a hut site, scooped in part out a natural mound, in which is a perfect souterrain, 20 inches high and wide, of good small masonry, and roofed with narrow thin slabs. The passage curves to the right (south-westward) behind the hut, its entrance facing the north; the lintel is 4 feet long by 22 inches and 3 inches thick. On the mound are some small uncovered cists of slabs, usually about 3 feet each way, with lines of set slabs best shown by the plan. Mr. Patrick Neill, who guided us to it, tells me there was another fort on the flank of Cool Hill; it had a stone wall now removed, and a passage which could be crept into for some distance, but was reputed to run for a mile and a half further, and to have been a refuge for the Danes. Yet another fort, Oonagranshee, with a "cave," lies in Coarhamore.¹

§ BRAY.—Reserving the promontory forts for a later section, I may pass to Bray Head² at the southern extremity of the Island. It is a noble headland; the cliffs near the signal tower are nearly 800 feet high, rugged and beetling on their northern face. I found no early remains along their northern range, though Beenilra (locally Beenuller) and Beenakryraka (locally Beengyrakka) Head were fairly suitable for entrenchment. On the southern slope, however, at the mouth of the Sound, I found a group of five *clocháns*, or stone huts.³ The cliff near them is called "Doonroe," and farther westward lies another headland, "Danganmore," but no forts are traceable. In fact, these so-called headlands hardly project beyond the face of the cliff. Bray Head itself could have been easily fortified, but no trace of ditch or wall remains. It was possibly too storm-swept. Danganbeg is a mere reef. If these were ever cliff-forts, their headlands and their works were sapped and removed by the currents and storms beyond traditional memory. The huts command a lovely view of the Skelligs, Long Island, Reencagheragh, and the cliffs to Dromgour, noted later in this paper. We first pass a row of small *galláns*, and many regular but scattered slabs 5 feet and

¹ O. S. Map, 87.

² "Can Brigh" in Boazio's Map, circa 1590.

³ They are marked with only the word "sheep-fold" on the new maps, which are addicted to describing antiquities by that term, at any rate in county Clare and Kerry.

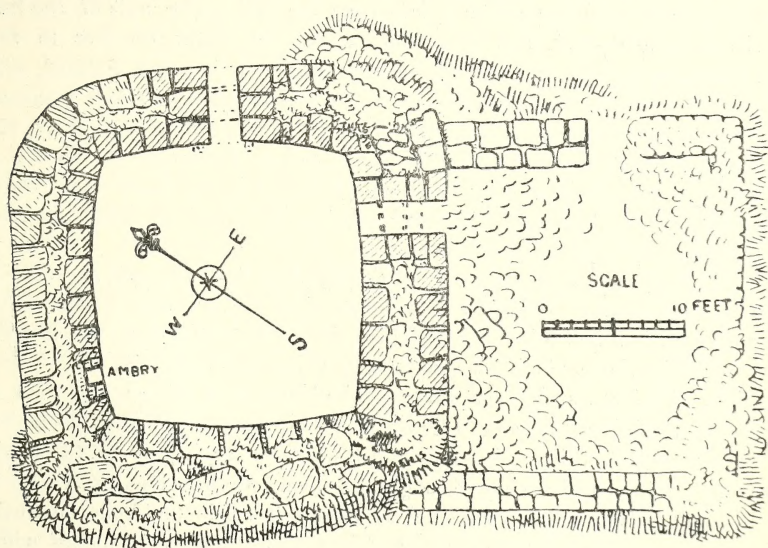


CLOCHAN D, BRAY HEAD, VALENCIA.



CLOCHAN B, BRAY HEAD, VALENCIA.

6 feet long, and 3 feet and 4 feet wide. The *galláns* are not in line; the eastern is set north and south; it is 5 feet high, 4 feet 8 inches wide, and 10 inches thick. At 44 feet to the west is the second, 5 feet high, by 4 feet 8 inches by 14 inches thick, of conglomerate with pink quartz pebbles. The third is 27 feet away, and is set on its side, being 8 feet long and 4 feet 6 inches high; near it are two small slabs set north and south. The *clocháns* are five in number: the lower three run more or less north-east and south-west; the second and the two higher up the slope are in line north and south. The highest was a round hut domed and of small well-laid stonework; only the north segment, about 4 feet 6 inches high, and embedded in the slope, remains. It is 12 feet across inside, and has a small ambry. The dome curved from the ground up. It rests upon a sort of terraced mound 21 feet thick, supported by a wall 4 feet high, of thin slabs. About 57 feet down the slope is the second hut. Its walls are 5 feet to 5 feet 6 inches thick; it is oblong, 20 feet



1912

CLOCHAN III BRAY HEAD, VALENCIA

30x

FIG. 4

north and south by 17 feet 5 inches east and west inside, with facing slabs along its inner face. All has been nearly levelled, and modern folds built in the angles. The third or eastern *clochán* is the most perfect: it is strikingly like the early "boat-shaped" oratories, save that its door faces the east, and its span is too great for a corbelled roof.¹ It

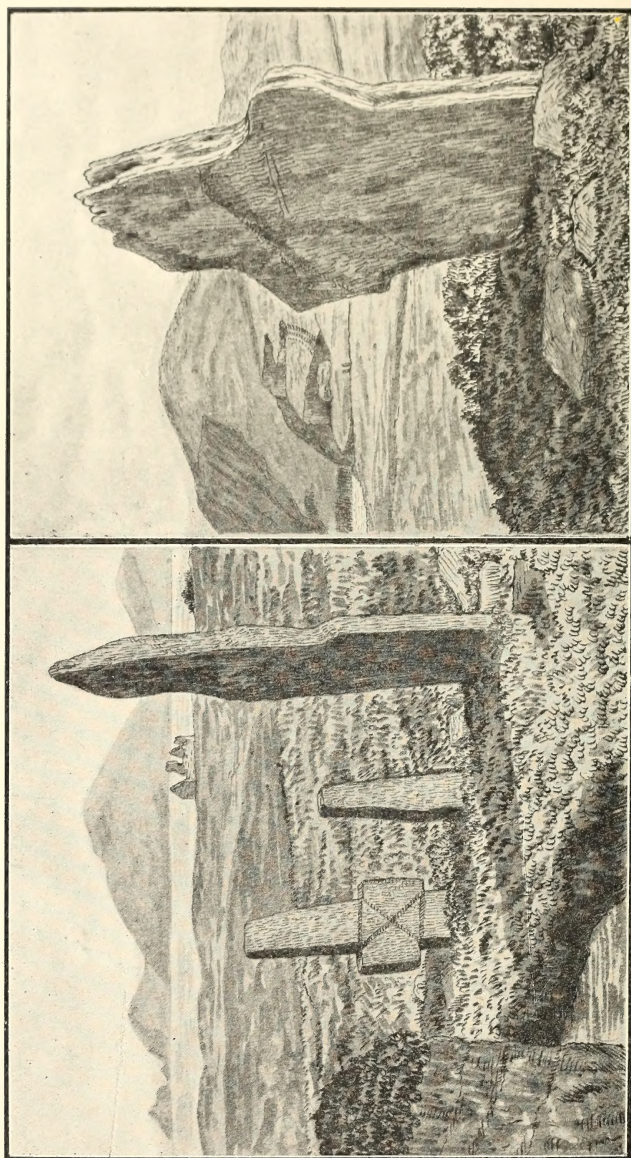
¹ I need hardly reiterate that the oft-asserted scarcity of timber along the Atlantic coast is based on present-day conditions, not on records or nature. Our

lies 216 feet to the south-east of the second hut. The walls are 6 feet 9 inches thick, of very large slabs, finely laid; the perfect north-east "corner" is boldly rounded, and I think the others were so in a lesser degree. The inner walls are very slightly curved, and from 6 feet 6 inches to 6 feet 9 inches thick; each is from 17 feet 5 inches to 17 feet 6 inches long; inside there is an ambry in the north wall 2 feet 4 inches from the west. The door is perfect: it has inclined jambs and a slightly curved lintel; the ope tapers from 31 inches to 26 inches wide, and is 3 feet high; the lintels are 32 inches, 16 inches, and 33 inches, taken from the outside, and about 4 feet 4 inches long. Over the inner project two stones with slots for hanging a door—the northern oval, the southern oblong. There is a low lintelled door in the south wall; at 3 feet 6 inches from the south-east inner angle it is 22 inches wide; the two inner lintels remain. It leads into a late side annexe with walls 3 feet 6 inches thick, 21 feet wide, and as long as the cell; the entrance was to the east at 9 feet from the cell. The axis of the hut lies east-north-east, and west-south-west. At about 63 feet to the south-west of the last, is the fourth hut; it is much defaced, and measures inside 16 feet 7 inches north and south, by 17 feet 6 inches east and west; its walls are 6 feet 6 inches thick, and curve slightly, the northern being 4 feet 6 inches high; they have facing slabs, one 4 feet 4 inches long; the interior measures 16 feet 7 inches north and south and 17 feet 6 inches east and west; the north wall alone stands, but the foundations are clear on all sides.

The fifth and most western hut lies 130 feet from the last, and closely resembles No. 3. It is 17 feet 9 inches to 17 feet 4 inches inside. The west wall is 9 feet 6 inches thick, the others 7 feet 10 inches, and usually 3 feet high, the north side, as usual, being most perfect, and 5 feet high. The walls slightly curve. The outer face of the east door is broken; the inner face and two lintels remain intact, the inner 24 inches wide and 4 feet long. It tapers inside from 29 inches to 22 inches, being an inch wider outside, and is 33 inches high. The south door is low and lintelled, 3 feet 8 inches wide, at 7 feet 4 inches from the south-east inner angle. In the north wall is a perfect ambry 16 inches wide, 14 inches high, and 21 inches deep, at 22 inches from the north-west corner. Some mounds and scattered stones, at a small distance to the west, may mark a sixth hut, but it is greatly levelled and defaced if it be one. The site has a beautiful outlook across the islets at the mouth of the Sound, and is well sheltered and sunny; it is strange that it should not have attracted notice in a place of such frequent resort as Valencia.

bogs abound in large tree stems, and the ancient name of Valencia, "oak wood," besides "Crom coell," not far from these huts, show that timber roofs were easily procured.

To face p. 301.]



ST. BRENDAN'S WELL AND CROSSES.

CROSSES AND WELLS.—There are several wells and crosses. Tobereen-downey, “well of the King of Sunday,” lies in Ballymanagh; Tobar naeimh Leighion, in Laharan; and Tobar olla Brenain, or locally *Naomh Brenan*, is in Coarhabeg.¹ The last is a very interesting site, being a penitential “station,” and in high repute. The well of St. Brendan lies to the south, and is very small, covered with slabs and a low cairn,² with no votive offerings, unless two small stones with scribed crosses be such. A small slab, 28 inches high and 24 inches wide, has a rude scribed cross, which is frequently scraped anew. Crossing a double ditch by slab bridges, we reach a mound or knoll of rock, on which stands a venerable cross, rudely cut out of foliated slate, the west face much scaled by the fierce west wind. It measures 4 feet 8 inches high, 1 foot 8 inches to 1 foot 10 inches wide, and 2 feet 7 inches across the arms; a rude cross is scribed on its west face. The faint path marked by the devotees runs northward between two jamb-like little slabs, 30 and 27 inches long, and about a foot high, with even smaller “buttresses,” 10 inches and 28 inches long at right angles. It passes “sunwards” round a heap of large slabs, 3 feet and 4 feet long, forming a *leacht*,³ and a slab 5 feet long is set firmly north and south beside it. The knoll has a fine view past Dunruadh fort to Doulus Head northward, and to Beengyrakka and Beenilra southwards, the fantastic outlines of the Blaskets breaking the vast expanse of sea, no inappropriate site for the veneration of the bold voyager believed by more than the peasantry to have reached America. There are two square, low structures of dry-stone slabs far to the north-west, not far south from Coosatorinth Creek, with a line of stones resembling a “station.” I did not hear that they are held in any observance.

Eastward from these, between the old bohereen from Cool seaward, a cross with two pillars stands in a bog; these (as usual) are not marked on the 6-inch maps, but lie south-south-east from Dunruadh, and south-east from a conspicuous ruined house; possibly the portion of Cool named *Crush* is called from it. A yellow bronze sword was found near the stones, and “sold to Dr. Whittaker of Dublin about twenty-five years ago,” as I was told by Patrick Neill. The cross is 4 feet 8 inches high, 13 to 9 inches wide, and 20 inches over the arms; it has lines and saltires at the centre on either face. At 4 feet 6 inches south from it is a little pillar 3 feet high, and 3 feet farther a *gallán* 6 feet 10 inches high. Besides the church and Killeen sites, there is a townland called *Kilbeg*, in contrast to the parish church, Kilmore, but the site of its church seems unknown.

¹ The view shows Dunruadh, and the pillars of Dundhagallán in the background.

² One recalls the well of Slan, to the west of Moytura, to which each man brought a stone to cast on the well (*Revue Celtique*, vol. xii, p. 99).

³ But possibly the foundation of a hut.

Having gone aside to describe the remains of ancient Dairbre, I must now return to the more immediate subject of my paper, the promontory forts.

PROMONTORY FORTS OF VALENCIA.

DUNRUADH (O.S. 78).—Although the maps call the range of cliffs “Doonroe,” they do not mark this conspicuous entrenched headland. Locally, the cliffs have no general name; they lie in Cool East. On our first visit I examined the whole range under the guidance of Patrick Neill, a neighbouring farmer, who takes interest in the early remains, and is full of information thereon. Coming along the coast we at last reach a headland girt by earthworks, with two grey slabs lying conspicuously among them. Strange to say, our guide did not regard these as the fort, but described the hut sites as “Doonrooa.” The name is pronounced both as “Doonrooa” and as “Doonarooa”; it means “red fort,” and it is curious why this epithet should attach to several such remains.¹ Doonaderg, in the Mullet of Mayo, is on rocks of that colour,² but Doonaunroe and Doondoillroe, cliff-forts in Co. Clare, Dunruadh at Brandon Creek,³ and the two Dunruadhs in Valentia are not “red.” The fort commands the usual fine view of Doulus, the great scarp of Fogher and Geokane, and from the Blaskets to Beenilra. In the bay to the south are two great rock-towers, one called Puffin Island, on which (on my first visit) the gulls were nesting. North from the fort is a rock called Lackataggart “Priest’s Rock.” I heard no legend.

The cliff and the fort are uninjured by the sea to the south; the north side has been cut away, but I think to no very great extent. Dunruadh headland is defended by two rock-cut fosses and three mounds, the innermost crowned with a strong, dry-stone wall, much of which was standing in human memory, but, I am told, was largely removed by idlers throwing it, stone by stone, over the cliff to rouse the gulls, or to see the splash. This childish habit levelled the ends of the outer walls at Dun Aengusa, and many other defences on the coast; the fence-builder and house-builder usually help to sweep away the ramparts where easily accessible.

The fosses, being cut in the rock, end at a gangway 30 feet from the present northern cliff. Examples of these original gangways were, I believe, unnoted before the record of Doon Fort, above Kilfenora, Co. Clare, in 1896;⁴ since then I have been able to add Lisduff, at

¹ Of course, in inland forts *derg* and *ruadh* are most common epithets. The popular belief connects it with awful bloodshed at the forts, and this idea is at least as old as the versions of the Táin bo Flidhais, where Rath ruadh in Tirawley is named from the carnage that took place when Queen Medb’s host captured it in their march to release Fergus mac Roigh from Oilill Finn, the son of Domnall Dualbhuidh, at Rathmorgan in Erris.

² *Ibid.*, vol. xxxv, p. 41, Doonaunroe; vol. xxxviii, p. 22, Dundoillroe; and vol. xli, p. 190, Dunruadh.

³ *Ibid.*, vol. xxvii, pp. 122, 126.

⁴ *Journal*, xxvii, p. 126.

Moveen, Co. Clare, Rinanillaun, between Ardmore and Mine Head, Co. Waterford, and Duneaner, and the two in Valencia. These favour the antiquity of certain other built gangways, despite the apparently great weakening of the defences thereby. The fosses to the north of the gangway have been nearly filled by levelling the mounds. The outer alone is clearly visible, though not a foot deep. To the west the works are well preserved; the outer fosse is over 5 feet deep, 6 feet wide below, and 15 feet at the field level (strangely common dimensions); the second is

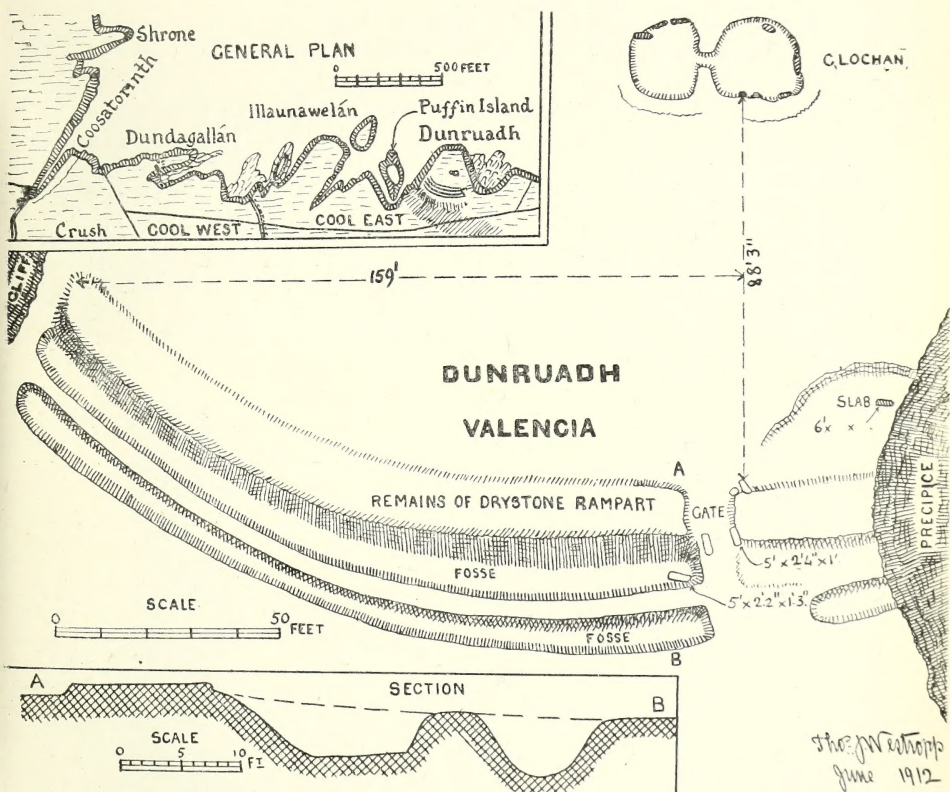


FIG. 5.—DUNRUADH.

at a higher level, 8 feet wide below, 20 feet above, the mound 4 feet to 5 feet high. The inner mound is 6 feet high; all are sharply cut into the rock, and but little filled near the gangway. Farther south, the inner mound is nearly 10 feet higher than the outer fosse. They are about 30 feet to 35 feet wide over all, the inner mound being 18 feet thick to the north-east, and 24 feet to the south. The gateway faces the east, and has two stone piers, now fallen; the right, 5 feet by 2 feet 4 inches

by 1 foot; the left 5 feet by 2 feet 2 inches by 1 foot 8 inches. A third slab 5 feet by 1 foot 6 inches by 1 foot lies in the outer fosse at the gangway, and a fourth, 5 feet 2 inches by 1 foot 6 inches by 1 foot 4 inches, just inside the gate, which was 3 feet 6 inches wide; two others of its blocks 3 feet wide and long remain, but the smaller stonework is nearly all gone. Another block is set 12 feet inside the mound, near the edge of the north cliff; it is 6 feet long by 21 inches by 10 inches. The wall was of small, very uniform slabs, 6 inches to 8 inches thick, and 18 inches to 26 inches each way; the foundation was hardly a foot deep in the sward. The works are nearly straight to the north-west, but curve southward till opposite a point 36 feet behind the gate-piers, and 159 feet to the west.

At 88 feet to the north-west from the gate we find the foundations of a stone hut, 8-shaped in plan; the more western room is circular, 12 feet inside; the wall between 6 feet to 9 feet thick, with a doorway 3 feet wide; the other cell is an irregular oval, 13 feet across and 15 feet long, marked by facing slabs usually 18 inches to 27 inches wide, but one to the east is 5 feet long. The wall is so levelled that I could not find its outward thickness, the hut being built in an artificial hollow.

DUNDAGALLAN.—Not far to the west, beside a pretty little creek (called Coosheenagallaun on the map, which only marks the pillars), is the little

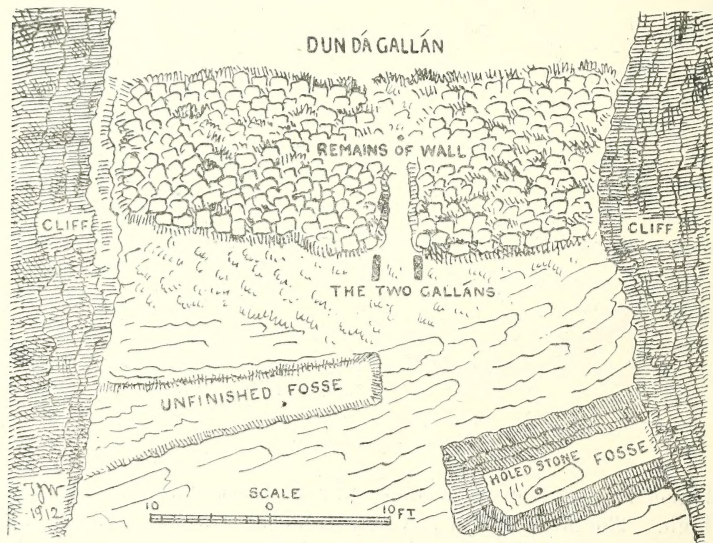
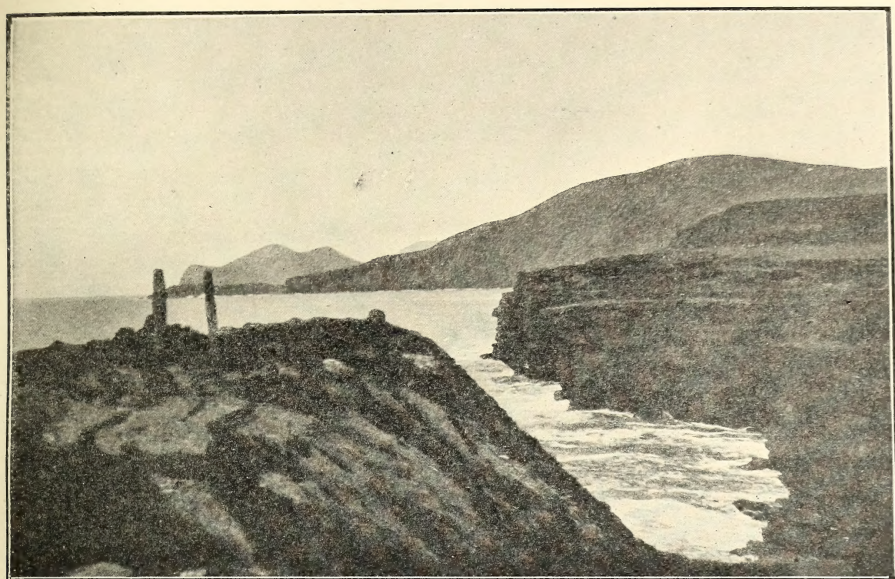


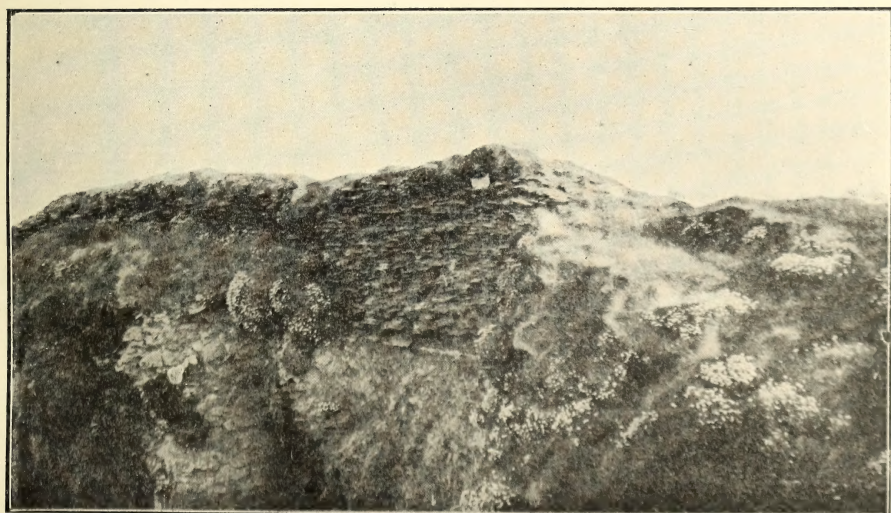
FIG. 6.—DUN DHA GALLAN.

promontory "fort of the two pillars," *Dun dhá ghallán*, locally "Doonagal-laun," as the creek is "Cooshadawlawn." It takes its name from two small and thin, but conspicuous, slabs, still standing out boldly against

[To face p. 304.]



DUN DHA GHALLAN



DUNCANNIG.

the background of the sea, and visible far away. The *Dun* is of unusual character, a deep fosse to the right (south-east), a shallow fosse, probably never completed, farther on to the left, and a gangway of upturned rugged strata. The east fosse is 4 feet to over 6 feet deep and 9 feet wide; the ends at the south-east cliff are rounded. It is 13 feet from the pillars; the unfinished fosse is barely 6 feet from them. The *galláns* measure—the northern, 6 feet 1 inch high, from 12 inches to 9 inches wide, and 9 inches to 6 inches thick; the other, 5 feet 11 inches high, 22 feet to 16 inches wide at the shoulder, and 9 inches at the top, and 8 inches thick; they are set with the edges outward, and are 34 inches to 37 inches apart. They were either actual gate-posts or set just outside the gate. The dry-stone wall is 15 feet thick, now thrown down and rarely 3 feet high. The gate is not traceable. There are no hut-sites in the otherwise unfenced garth. In the right fosse lies a holed stone, a slab 5 feet long, 24 inches to 27 inches wide, and 6 inches thick, the hole worked from both faces 4 inches in diameter outside, and 36 inches from the lower end. Neill remembered it as standing beside the fosse. It was thrown down by some young men for mischief, as is too common. It may once have been a lintel and socket for the gateway.

SCULGAPHORT OR CROMWELL'S FORT, O.S. (96).—The second fort, bearing the name of the Regicide Lord Protector, was an early promontory

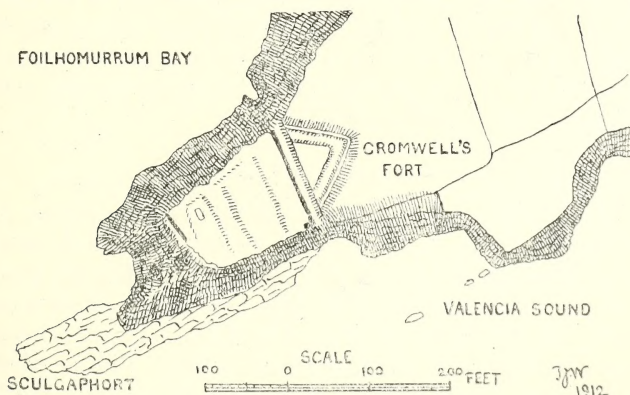


FIG. 7.—SCULGAPHORT.¹

fort before its adaptation by his soldiers.¹ One might speculate that it was the other *Dunruadh* that gave its name to the neighbouring cliffs out to Bray Head, but the subject is too uncertain, though no rival fort remains between it and Danganmore. As we saw, it is described in the "Book of Survey and Distribution" in 1655 as "at the south point

¹ I have not been able to work over the great mass of Cromwellian records for this fort. The Castle of Arkin on Arran and the barrack on Inishbofin are represented, but I could not find any on Valencia in the list of documents.

of Corrabeg (Coorhabeg), which is a security to the harbour." It is on a steep-sided headland ending in the tidal reef of Sculphorth (port cliff), evidently bearing an older name of the headland. It has a late outwork, a nearly equilateral triangle of fosses 9 feet wide, 6 feet deep, and each about 63 feet long. These rest on the base of the older fosse 6 feet to 10 feet deep, 12 feet wide below, and cut deeply into the rock. A gangway crosses it, but to none of the later entrances: doubtless to the gate of the *dún*. The fosse is about¹ 130 feet long; inside is a mound faced by the Cromwellian mortar-built wall and 36 feet wide; inside that, a hollow, 88 feet across, in which are at least two sites of late houses or barracks. On the rising ground beyond is another house-site, 15 feet across, and, near the end of the cliff, and to the south-west, is a fragment of a wall ending in a gate-jamb. This is said to have been a watch-tower. Cleggum cliff, across the northern creek, near Foilhomurrun Cliff, has a long shallow recess, like a rock-shelter; near it occurs the name "Clynagartan," *cladh na gceardchan*, or "Trench of the forge," another possible name for the fort. The name *Cromwell*, as in eastern Limerick and elsewhere, may have originally referred to a "sloping wood," *Crom-choill*, as the map made by Baptist Boazio, in the reign of Elizabeth, about 1590, marks "Cromcoel," near the fort.² The House of Commons in 1710, passed a resolution to build a fort on Valencia Island, to keep pirates and privateers out of the Sound. I cannot find that this resulted in any works being undertaken, though the island and its sound became a nuisance to peaceable traders, and when a warship sailed in at one end of the sound, all the privateers and smugglers escaped by the other.

CAHER PARISH (O.S., 69, 79).

Several ring-forts, in great decay, lie between the estuary leading to Cahirsiveen and the sea:³ besides these there is one of outstanding importance, the noble ring-wall of *Cathair Geal*. I do not describe it here (indeed it has been described, though in some respects in a misleading manner, by Wilkinson, Brash, and Lord Dunraven), reserving it for some notes on the ring-forts of southern Kerry. Passing northward, through high, picturesque rock plateaux, we reach, near Kimego (locally Kimaygo) village, the little creek and pier of Cooncrome Harbour. Crossing a heathery knoll we find beyond a small creek a narrow fortified headland called Duneanir (Duneaner⁴ on the new map, Doonayner locally), "the one man's fort," called (I presume), like Dunanean(fh)ir,

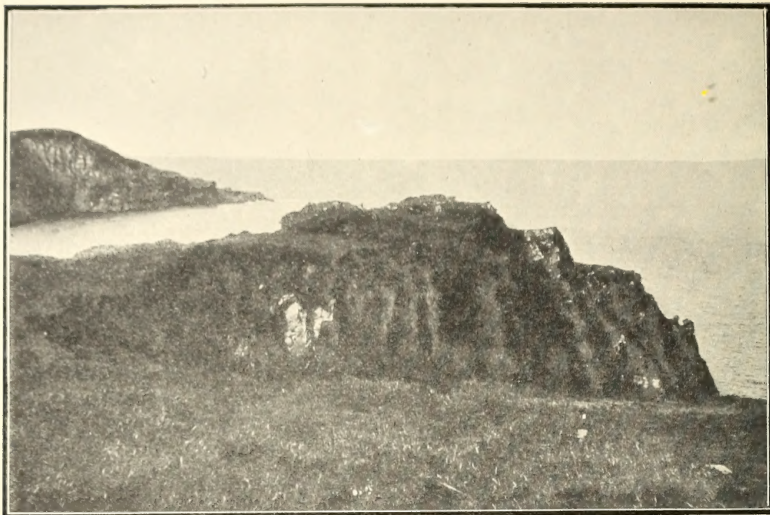
¹ Its beginning and end run out on the steep slope, and so are hard to define.

² Hardiman maps, T.C.D., No. 80.

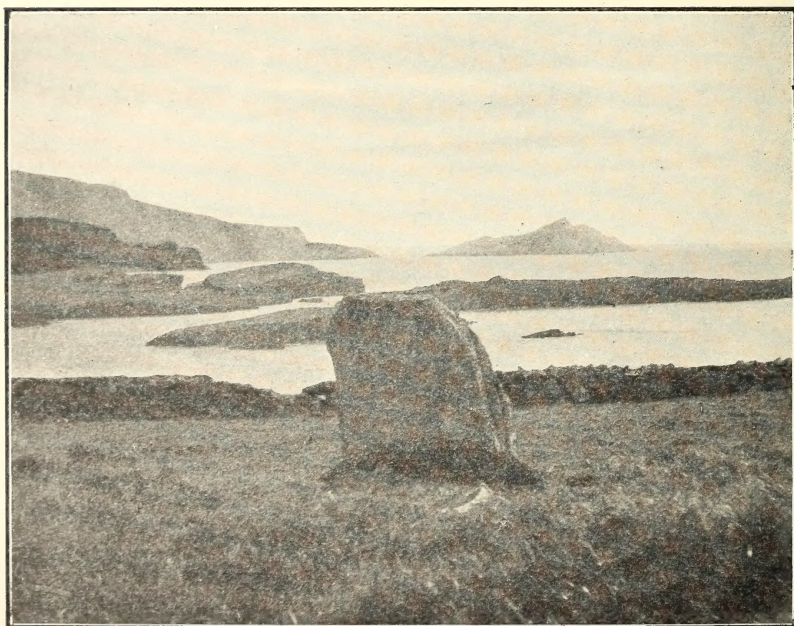
³ Two other nearly levelled forts stand just above the high rocks near the road, one named Cahernacath (O.S. Map, 79) suggests the place of a battle, but I could not get the local pronunciation.

⁴ I first recorded the name in *Journal*, xxxvi, p. 243.

To face page 307.]



DUNEANIR



GALLAN, CLYNACARTAN

in the Mullet, Co. Mayo,¹ from its small size, as "one man" could hold the "narrow way" leading to its strongly defended gateway.

It was, I think, first noted by Lady Chatterton in 1839 on a walk from "Coom-croun" to "Dowlas" Head. "We remarked some large stones on one of those narrow headlands which project far into the sea. The stones had so much the appearance of a pagan altar that we endeavoured to climb along the dizzy height to inspect them. In some places the rocky headland was so narrow that three people could scarcely stand on it abreast; but towards the end it widened, and here we found six flat stones, standing perpendicularly in two lines, and one larger than the rest, lying at the end." She never guessed that the structure was a foundation of a gateway, and the "altar" slab the lintel, but sat down and "saw in imagination . . . a race of wild and athletic people lifting these stones and constructing the altar. I heard wild sounds of music and the voice of a concourse of people raised in adoration of their deity."²

This account shows clearly that the demolition of the fort walls had taken place at that time, and that no further injury has been done to the ruin for seventy-three years.

DUNEANIR.—The fort, like so many of its kind, is a masterpiece of adaptation of the natural features to defensive purposes. From its position on a headland in so sheltered a bay, it has not suffered as yet from cliff falls, still less from the sea. Save in one spot outside the fosse, the sward of grass and heather is intact on all sides. Where the headland begins, we find a level fence which may be the base of a dry-stone wall; it is 9 feet thick. At 6 feet behind it the neck has been fenced by two banks, 6 feet thick, clearly old and not mere "cattle fences," for which they are quite unsuited. They form a loop for 78 feet from the outer fence. The neck at their landward loop is only about 14 feet wide. They end at a natural hollow with a gangway, 9 feet wide, to the east of which the hollow has been cut into the rock, forming a deep fosse, 11 feet under the level of the neck, 6 feet wide below, and 27 feet above. Inside it, the scarp and bank were capped by a dry-stone wall; the foundation blocks are 12 feet over the bottom, and probably 6 feet to 8 feet higher when complete. The hollow was not deepened to the west of the gangway. In the wall was a gateway; the foundation slabs and blocks preserve its plan. The passage was from 3 feet 8 inches to 3 feet 10 inches wide, and ran back from 84 feet at the outer fence for over 23 feet. Behind its side wall is an interspace of 13 feet slightly hollowed. The inner and outer walls are respectively 8 feet and 4 feet thick, and were, as usual, earthen, stone-faced bases with dry-stone walls on top. This feature of two walls so close together I have only met with

¹ *Journal*, xlii., p. 204.

² *Rambles*, vol. i., pp. 267, 268.

in the two great cliff-forts of Cahercarbery on Kerry Head, but it occurs in Wales in the fort of Pen y Corddyn, of at least the beginning of our era.¹ The passage onward is 4 feet to 4 feet 6 inches wide in the interspace. The inner wall is very slightly curved; at 4 feet inside its face two thin slabs project inwards, like jambs, 4 feet 1 inch apart. These recall similar jambs in souterrains, in the square stone-fort of Cragballyconal, and the ring-fort of Moheramoylan in Co. Clare,² and others, as well as those in the Scottish brochs. The passage runs for 4 feet six inches inside the jambs with piers of coursed masonry. A large lintel, 6 feet 8 inches long, 2 feet 3 inches wide, and 6 feet 8 inches thick, lies in the gateway.

Inside the defences we find a very interesting feature. The slope has been cut to a level, leaving the natural rock to form a wall from 12 feet to the east of the gate, whence it runs northward for 30 feet, and usually about 5 feet high. The rampart extends for 12 feet to the west and 21 feet to the east of the gateway, or about 38 feet in all. The area is not fenced along the steep slope to the west, and the gentler, but still considerable, slope to the north; but at the foot of the latter appear the terraced remains of a curved wall of large blocks, so possibly a dry-stone wall ran all round the dangerous edge. There are no visible foundations in the richly grassed garth.

So far as I can learn, there are no other fortified headlands along the bluff slopes from this to Drung Hill; there are rather suitable little heads at Doulus Head, but they do not seem to have any earthworks as seen from the hillsides or as shown on the maps.

KILLEMLAGH PARISH.

The remaining promontory forts all occur in Killemlagh parish, which, in a long straggling arm, covers the eastern side of St. Finan's Bay. The only two of any note are those of Reencaheragh, on Doon Point, and Doon-canuig, but the latter is one of the most interesting of Irish promontory forts. Of two others very slight remains are left, and there may be a third. There is an equivocal fort on the landward point of LONG ISLAND; it is shown as a ring-fort on the ordnance survey maps, but as seen clearly from Bray Head and from Doon Point, it seems rather to be a defaced crescent fort, an earthwork evidently with traces of a stone wall enclosing a short headland. The headland at COOSNASKIRTAAN creek has the foundations of two low walls across it scarcely a foot high, and as those occur too far up the neck to be of use in keeping cattle off the dangerous and narrow promontory, they may possibly represent an early defence. Similarly at REENCASHLANE on the east shore of St. Finan's Bay there are

¹ It has a stone-faced rampart 18 feet thick, an interspace 25 feet wide, and an outer stone rampart 18 feet thick; outside is a ditch 12 feet wide. (*Ancient Hill Fortress of Pen y Corddyn near Abergele*. Willoughby Gardner, 1910, p. 73).

² *Journal*, xli, pp. 355, 360.

traces of a very slight wall across it, and the name (for there is no castle site near it or any tradition of one) favours its inclusion. I saw no traces of works at the suitable heads at Cangarriff, while, beyond the hills, round Ballinskelligs Bay, and indeed all round the Kenmare "River," there are no suitable or suggestive sites, save a crescent mound not on a promontory, but abutting on the end of a creek between Hog's Head and Logher, and it is equally likely to be a mere natural feature. If, as I believe, I am right in this, then the remainder of Kerry (the baronies of Dunkerron South and Glanarought) has no more promontory forts.

RINCAHERAGH (O.S. 87). The headland, a little to the south of Valencia Sound, rises from a low neck to high ground and abrupt cliffs, and is named Doon Point. Across its neck lies what was evidently an early straight rampart, strengthened in later times by a

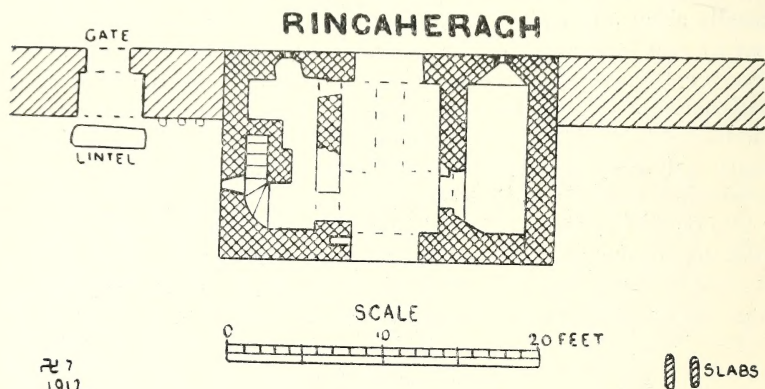
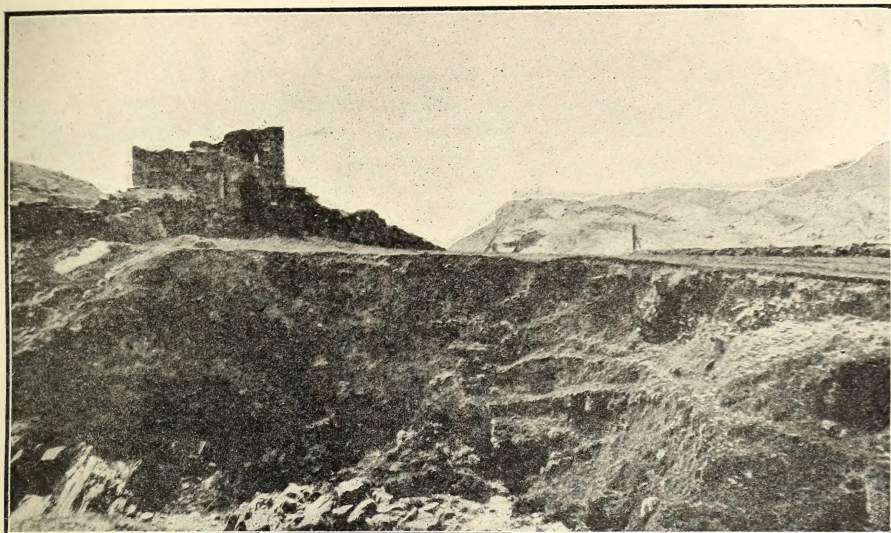


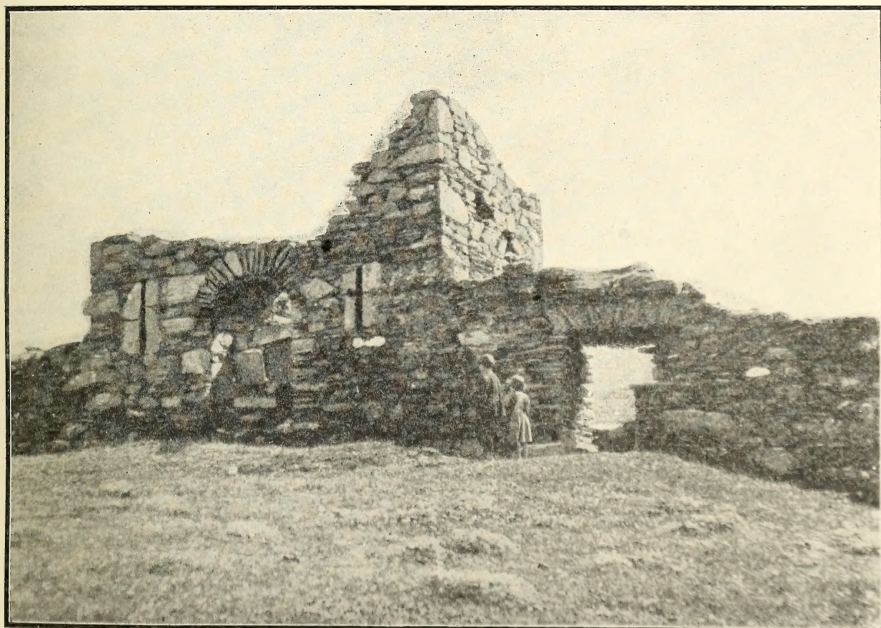
FIG. 9.—RINCAHERAGH.

mortar-built addition and eventually by a small gatehouse tower. Even this later structure was regarded less as a castle than as a *cathair*, as the name Reencaheragh, Rinn Cathrach, "Caher Point," clearly shows. It, or rather the *dún*, gave a by-name to a branch of the O'Sullivans who, "dwelling near Doon Point, in Iveragh, bore from it the surname *An Dunadh*." It will be remembered that this tribe fled from their home-lands round Knockgraffan, about 1190, pressed by the Normans. Along with the MacCarthy race they forced themselves on to the lands of the Ui Seagha and Ui Conghaile, the latter also being (as some say) refugees from western Limerick, driven by the mistaken policy of King Donaldmore O'Brien in 1176 into the baronies of Iveragh and Magunihy.

The fortification consists of a straight wall of large dry-stone masonry: this, in later days, was partly "pointed" with mortar, and a mortar-built top was added. It is 5 feet thick at the gateway, but the older part formed a revetment to a scarp at the southern end, where some large



RINCAHERAGH.



RINCAHERAGH.

early drystone masonry appears, one block, 7 feet 9 inches long by 2 feet 4 inches high and thick, and others 4 feet long and about 3 feet 6 inches high. Portions of coarse shell mortar are found in the outer crannies, but not apparently in the inside. Most of the blocks in this part are over 3 feet 6 inches long and a foot thick, and are laid as "stretchers." There is no trace of a fosse, but it will be remembered that none occurs at the early walls on Inishbofin; at Downpatrick Head, Inishturk, and Spinkadoon in Mayo, or at Dunruadh on Brandon Creek in Kerry. The gatehouse is about 30 feet from the south end, and rests on part of the older mortared rampart. It is 22 feet long and 14 feet 4 inches wide outside, and is entered up three or perhaps four stone steps, under a well-built round-headed arch 5 feet 2 inches wide. The porch is 10 feet by 6 feet inside, and was probably once entirely roofed. The end near the gate has two slabs sloping towards each other; that to the north has a round hole like those already noted in other cliff-forts. It and the ope between the slabs were evidently for overlooking, and the upper slit for hurling missiles, and perhaps scalding water, on any enemy that had forced the gate, like the "murder holes" in peel towers. To the south of the porch is a vaulted room 10 feet long by 4 feet 3 inches wide, with a window-slit to the east, and opening into the porch. Opposite it was a tiny cell, only 4 feet by 2 feet 7 inches, with another external loophole, and two others looking into the porch. Screened from the last by a very thin wall 17 inches thick, now nearly broken away, ran a passage 26 inches to 35 inches wide from the cell to the stair. The latter is perfect, running straight up the northern wall, and lit by two loops. It led to the floor over the porch and south cell. The upper story is too injured for description; there does not seem to have been a third, and the inner (western) door of the porch has had its arch removed.

In the north wing of the rampart, at 6 feet from the tower, is a flat-arched gateway, probably older than the gate-house; it is 4 feet wide and 5 feet high. Between it and the tower three or four steps, projecting blocks, set in the wall, gave access to a battlemented machicolation, supported by three rough corbels, and commanding the entrance. This gallery was possibly roofed by the large slab lying just within the gateway. The north wing of the rampart is 64 feet long, which makes the whole work 116 feet long. A house foundation lies inside, 46 feet west from the gatehouse; it is 39 feet north and south by 22 feet 6 inches wide inside, with walls about 3 feet thick. A double row of slabs, probably the kerb or foundation of the clay-wall of another house, lies to the south-west of the gatehouse.

DROMGOUR (O. S. 87). Beyond and to the south of the little creeks, near Rincathrach, runs a high ridge, a spur of the hills at Coomanaspie, which rise 867 feet above the sea, ending in precipices. Jutting out near the southern end of the ridge is a bold headland named Dromgour,

"goat's ridge." It forms a conspicuous object from all points of the valley out to the hills past the creek and beyond Cahirsiveen, and overlooks the coast from Puffin Island and the Skelligs over the low ground on Valencia to the Blaskets, and along the face of dark purple and lavender slate, with its rich stratification from it to Rincathrach. To its south is a fearful cleft ending in a deep cave where the waves boom with unusual roaring; in the opposite cliff is a deep dark chasm cut into the sloped rock like artificial work.

The headland was fortified by a dry-stone wall, 66 feet long and 6 feet to 8 feet thick across the neck. It (as usual) rested on a mound at which the facing remains, the stonework having been recently removed to build walls along the tremendous precipices to either side. Some of its blocks are 4 feet to 3 feet 6 inches long, and 3 feet to 2 feet 6 inches high. At 25 feet 6 inches from it was an earthwork and apparently a fosse whence two old parallel earthworks, probably of an old road, can be traced down the long slope, and I think out on to the moor far below.

From the foot of this ridge, the low road runs up the steep slopes at Coomanaspic, the summit of the pass being 838 feet above the sea. Every runnel and wet slope is a forest of osmunda and huge London pride in the early summer, and the large pinguicula shows its delicate purple flowers on the little outflows. Once over the crown of the pass, the whole of St. Finan's Bay, and the bold domes of the hills beyond it out to Ducalla and Bolus Head, lie spread before us. As we pass down the steep, rough road, we see the venerable oratory of Templecashel, like an inverted boat of stone. Beyond it on the nearer shore of the Bay are three headlands, the middle one strongly fortified by "the Dún."

DUNCANUIG (O. S. 96).—The fort apparently takes its name, Duncanuig, from the townland of Cloghancanuig. Canuig mountain lies, however, on the eastern side of the bay, so perhaps the name once represented a larger tract of land than now. "Cloghan" (like "Clogh" in the inland counties) implies a stone building as well as a stone. We have Cloghnarald, *alias* "Harold's Castle,"¹ in county Limerick; Cloghansavaun, with its old *alias* "Dunsavaun," in county Clare;² Cloghdonnell, in county Cork; and CloghJordan, in county Tipperary—so perhaps the townland name Cloghancanuig is really that "of the stone fort." Locally it is only called "the Dún."

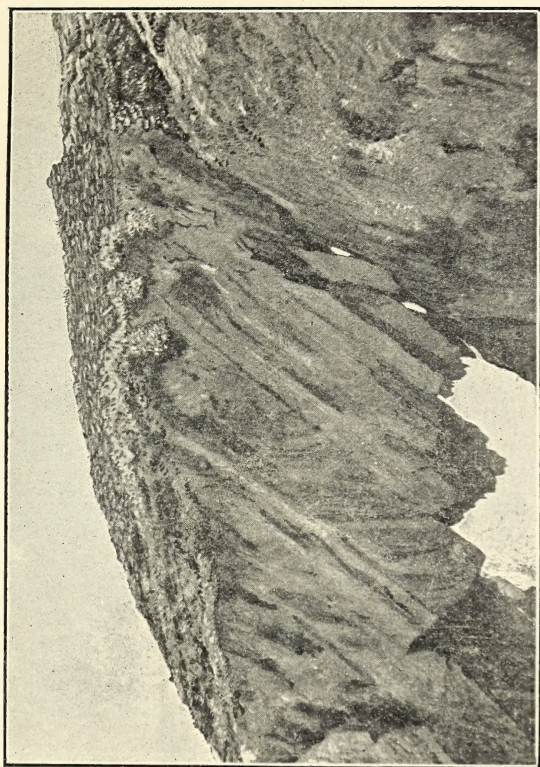
The Ordnance Survey Maps are very deceptive. The older ones show the rampart of the fort as running across the landward ends of three creeks and turning back, past the most western; no outworks are shown.³

¹ *Proc. R. I.A.*, vol. xxvi (C), p. 211, No. 309.

² *Journal*, vol. xxxviii, p. 224.

³ This led me (*Journal*, xxxvi, p. 242) to describe it as fencing "four narrow headlands."

[To face page 312.]



DUNCANUIG—FORT WALL OVER NATURAL ARCH.

In fact, the wall only defends two headlands, and has, like Dunruadh, on Valencia, and Cahercarbery, two fosses and earthworks outside it. The site is very curious, and is hard to realize from the maps. It is evident that before the fort was built a cavern had run far into the land, and that the roof had fallen in, like a Mayo "poulashántana." The fort-makers built a fine stone wall of small, but beautifully smooth, masonry across the head in line with and upon the very edge of the natural arch across the creek. It continued across the narrower most easterly point, and was more elaborately defended on the main headland.

The outer mound is only a couple of feet high and 6 feet thick, but was capped by a dry-stone wall; the fosse, like the interspace at Duneaner, was barely 3 feet deep and 8 feet wide; the second

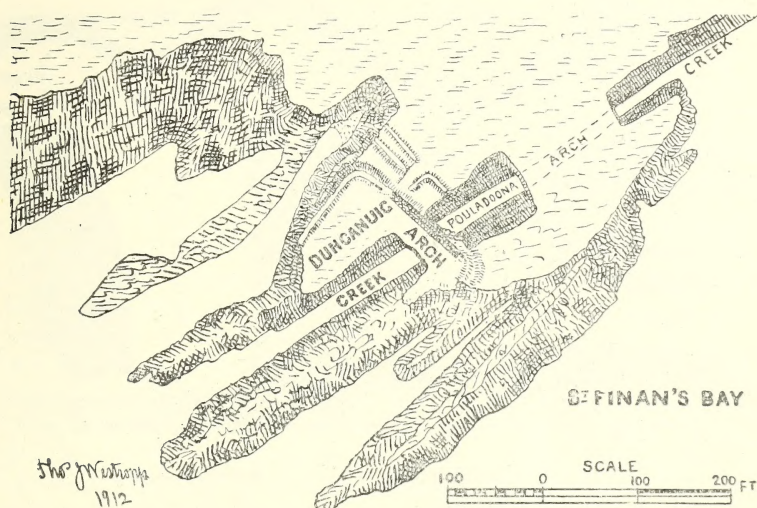


FIG. 10.—DUNCAUIG.

mound had stone gate-piers, and was evidently walled; it is 12 feet thick, and rises 6 feet over the outer and 7 feet to 10 feet over the inner fosse. To the east of the gangway the outer wall and mound ran round a hollow, bending back to the gate pier along the gangway. Neither fosse, but only the natural hollow in which they are made, continues to the east of the entrance, which was a walled passage 9 feet wide and about 30 feet long. The chief fosse is usually over 8 feet deep and 15 feet wide inside. The rampart forms a revetment to a natural ridge, which was raised higher by a mound and capped by a dry-stone wall, portions of which remain; it is usually over 10 feet high, and was probably at least 15 to 18 feet high, when the wall on top was intact. The wall had no perceptible batter, and is seen at its best (about 8 feet high) on the arch, which is 69 feet long and 21 to

25 feet wide. The only trace of a hut-site is in the angle to the east of the gangway, near the chasm; the latter is called Pouladoona, it has sloping sides as regular as a graving dock, and is 50 feet deep, with a cave at the end running out into the eastern cliff on the bay. The portion of the wall beyond the arch and on the eastern headland has been nearly all thrown over the cliff, I suppose by idlers. Along the western cliff the rampart turns sharply, and runs along it not merely as a fence, but to guard against escalade from a ridge along that side some 20 feet below the platform. From the fort the Skelligs are seen in line with each other, giving an outline like a huge cathedral with finials and

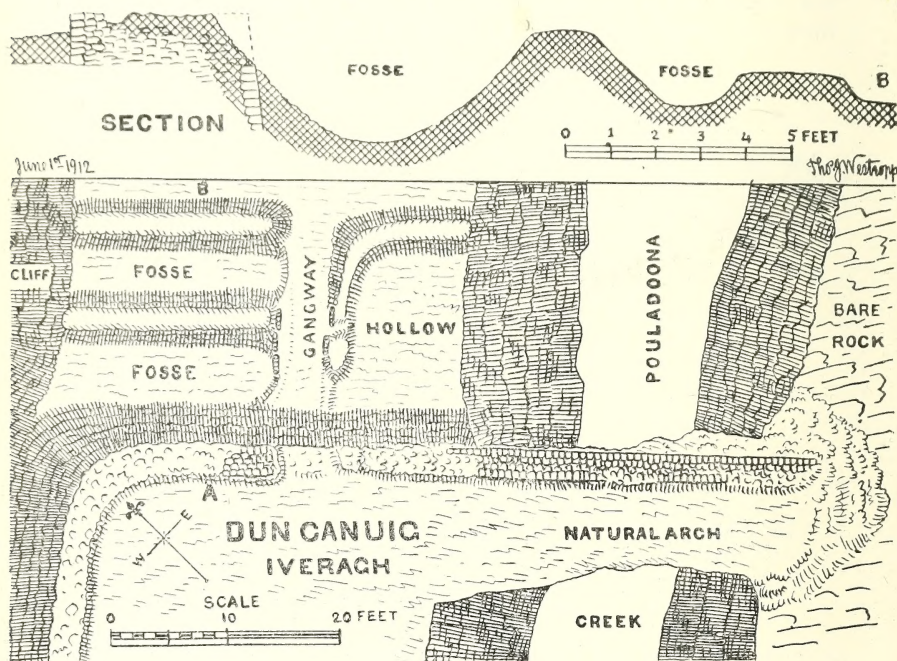


FIG. 11.—DUNCANUIG.

turrets, and a great central spire rising 712 feet above the waves. Ducalla hides Bolus Head to the south-east; to the north we see all the slopes up to Coomanaspic, and up past the early terraced *laur*a and church of Killabuonia, by which the road zigzags towards Cahersiveen. Eastward, between the shapely peaks of Bolus and Canuig, 1350 and 1262 feet high, lies the pass to Ballinskellig Abbey and Bay.

I have adopted the view that the fort was made after the collapse of the Pouladoona, because the wall is on the very edge of the latter, and the outworks were made to fit the existing conditions. Had this not been the case, the works would run across both headlands, and the

broken ends at the chasm would tell their own tale. I therefore discard any previous views based on the not too accurate map before I saw the place. The natural arch, I may add, is of very striking outline, like an M, the hanging portion formed of ragged-edged strata, steeply sloping towards the south-east; the seam to the west is so open as to show sparks of daylight through its 25 feet of rock. It is fortunate that this curious rock structure was photographed and described before its inevitable collapse.

It only remains for me to close this long survey of the Kerry coast and its forts by acknowledging much help from Dr. George Fogerty, R.N., especially in photographing, and to add a few notes for the completion of my account of the fortified headlands of Ui Fearba.

APPENDIX.

No. 1.—FORTS IN CLANMAURICE (UI FEARBA) Co. KERRY.

One of the most difficult reaches of the Irish coast to examine thoroughly is that from the Cashen to Kerry Head. I have endeavoured to work over it again, as there is always a possibility of missing a fort-site unless one actually visits every likely headland. To a beginner, accustomed to see forts like Dunamo, Dubh Cathair, Doonegall, and Dunbeg, such defaced remains seem of little importance; but until scholars have clear descriptions of all, even mere traces, theories must be even more precarious than where all such forts are recorded. By visiting the reaches of coast which I could not examine in the past, I have reason to hope that no fortified headland with any tangible remains has been omitted in this county from the Shannon to Kenmare.

CLASHMELCHON (O.S., 9).—I overlooked this small and nearly levelled fort, though I must have seen the headland from no great distance in 1908. The "Dooneen" evidently consisted of a stone wall (now quite removed) and a shallow fosse, such as guards Staigue and other Kerry forts, the wall, as so often, resting on a very low mound. It lies to the south of Browne's Castle and in sight of it. The works are crescent-shaped in plan; the drift cap of the little, low headland is rapidly crumbling away. The fosse is hardly a foot deep, and is 6 feet wide; a gangway 3 feet wide crosses it at 15 feet from the southern edge and 21 feet from the northern. The inner mound, 9 feet wide, rises hardly a foot over the field. Farigby, in Co. Clare, and Kilfarrassy, in Co. Waterford,¹ are good examples of how hard it is to obliterate a cliff fort,

¹ *Journal*, xxxviii, p. 39, and xxxvi, p. 254.

for even when levelled, and its fosses filled till hardly a foot above or below the field, the plan remains distinct, especially in the close-kept sward of the west coast of Ireland. The Dooneen commands a fine view of the dark cliffs to Pierce's Island.

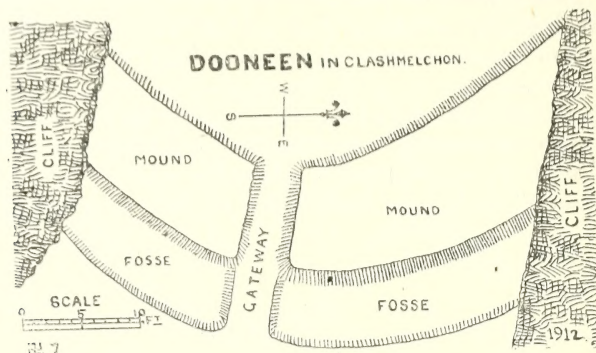


FIG. 12.—DÚININ.

The next headland to the south has a deep hollow across the neck, which seems to have been deepened and shaped by human labour. Most of the clay cap beyond this hollow has gone, so I cannot be certain as to its being a fort.

BROWNE'S CASTLE.—I regret to say that last winter the whole south-west angle and most of the vaulted roof of Browne's Castle collapsed into the fosse, as well as parts of the northern end. The castle is rapidly vanishing. It was nearly perfect in 1841. Miss Hickson, in 1880, saw the porch and "murder hole" and much of the side walls across the headland,¹ but a chiselled arch in the story above the porch and the corner turrets had fallen. On my visit in 1908 the porch had been destroyed, but some of the cross-wall remained; the latter was removed, and the very foundations dug out by the time of my second visit in 1909; still the external view of the tower was fairly complete, though I anticipated its collapse.² I am told that it fell on a stormy day in one piece. The broken vault and shattered remains of the eastern wall must soon follow, and how long the seaward side may stand (built as it is of rounded beach stones and bad mortar) who can say? There have also been falls of the drift, affecting the remains on the headland at it and at the "Stack Fort" at Ballybunnian.

PIERCE'S ISLAND (O.S., 9).—Illaunferris, or "Pierce's Island,"³ is a platform of thin flags, capped with deep clay, cut off at high water by a

¹ *Journal*, xl, p. 108.

² *Journal*, xl, p. 111.

³ *Journal*, xl, p. 112.

narrow gully from the neighbouring mainland. It is very like the island behind Freagh Castle, Co. Clare,¹ and was, like it, a refuge and residence. Most of the drift and light flags have been washed off the stronger strata of the base as at Cankeeragh; but the north-east corner remains intact. A flight of steps, cut in the rock or set in the bank, leads up to the platform, where a house foundation remains. It is less easy to decide if the adjoining headland was fortified; it is covered by pits and mounds, which conceal the original condition. The fact of all the material being left where it was thrown out shows that it was not dug for quarrying purposes; treasure-seeking is another alternative, and suggests a belief that the head was a place of residence in the past. An old, straight track (as at Browne's Castle) leads inland across the fields to a bohereen running in the same line as it does. There is a fine chasm leading down to a natural arch in the headland, to the north-east. It is called Poultariff; possibly a bull fell into its depths.

LISHEEN, ILLAUNAMUCK (O.S., 8).—I have given the history and topography of the townland of Meenogahane in these pages,² and there noted a curved promontory fort which I had inadvertently passed, and had not time to return and see. I revisited the spot in June (1912), and found it of considerable interest. Strange to say, the semicircular etching on the map, which led me to return, does not represent the wall, which is unmarked, but a natural hollow, farther back, where the earth is washed off the bare end of the promontory. It is locally known as "the Lisheen," like the other fort in the same townland, at Cankeeragh Head,³ from which it is about a mile distant. It has no definite tradition. The wall remained very recently, I am told two years since, which makes it the more regrettable that I missed seeing it in 1908. This was mortar-built in the upper part, like Reencaheragh,⁴ above described, Dunminulla, Co. Mayo,⁵ and the Dangan, of Kilmore, on Achill.⁶ The wall revetted a rock-scarp, and still rises in parts 12 feet to 15 feet above the fosse, and 4 feet or 5 feet in places above the inner platform; it was 12 feet to 13 feet thick, the lower part of dry flags, the upper with coarse shell mortar. A part is nearly hidden in a mound of *débris* about 4 feet high and 13 feet each way. The fosse is 12 feet to 16 feet wide and 4 feet to 6 feet deep, cut into the rock; it is curved towards the land, or rather runs in three nearly straight reaches, curving into each other like sides of a hexagon with the angles rounded off. The southern lies south-south-west and north-north-east for 36 feet; the next is filled with fallen masonry, perhaps of a turret or gatehouse, but a gangway is traceable at its north end; the third runs north and south for 33 feet, the ends opening on the steep cliffs, but, I think, as yet unaffected by

¹ *Journal*, xli, p. 135.

² *Journal*, xl, p. 112.

³ *Ibid.*, p. 114.

⁴ *Supra*, p. 310.

⁵ *Journal*, xlii, p. 122.

⁶ *Proc. R.I.A.*, xxix (C), p. 29.

sea cutting. In the garth at the north-east corner is a house-site joining the rampart; it measures 25 feet by 33 feet over all, with walls 3 feet to 6 feet thick. At 9 feet to the west is another faint foundation, with two rooms 9 feet and 18 feet long, the dividing wall 3 feet thick; traces of buildings remain for about 40 feet in all. The outer walls seem to have been 6 feet thick. There was a row of corresponding houses on the south side, barely traceable. A hut hollow, 9 feet each way, lies at 21 feet from the fosse. At 36 feet to the south-west is a site 30 feet by 24 feet. It and the northern site seem late, probably of the early seventeenth century; the hut seems circular, and may be older. The material was used, since 1910, to wall in the dangerous precipices of the headland and the adjoining cliffs.

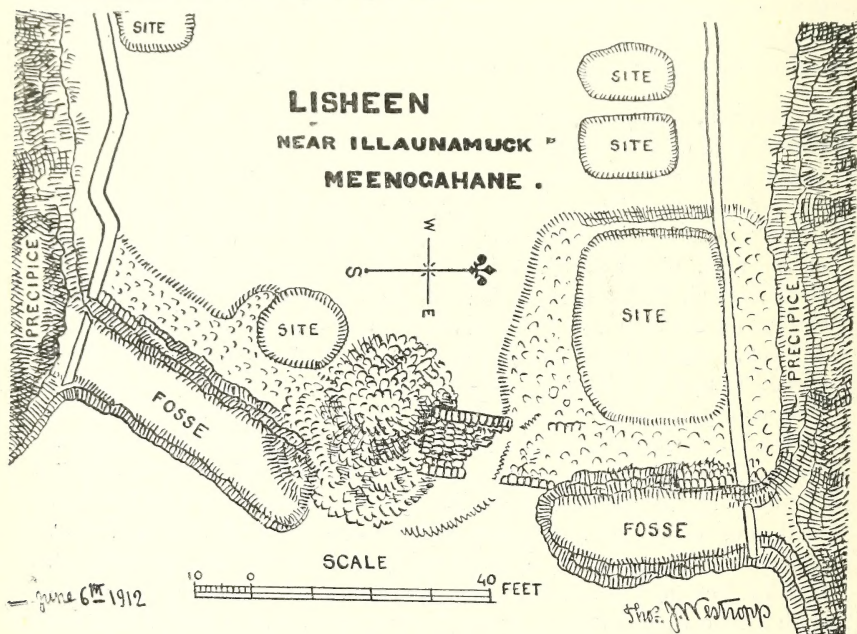


FIG. 13.—LISHEEN.

The headland is pierced by a fine, natural arch, not under the fosse, as so usual, though the latter is over a fault; a second cave runs into the middle at right angles, giving a T-shaped plan. Across the northern bay we see, in a strangely parti-coloured headland (pale green slate capped with dark red sandstone), an ope like a Mycenaean portal; above it, divided by a great natural lintel, is a "relieving ope" through which, I am told, the waves shoot in jets during heavy gales. The lintel is cracked, and must soon be beaten out.

The Lisheen lies westward from a small group of houses called Graag: the name does not appear even on the new maps. Our guide to the fort,

a brisk, intelligent boy, John Prenderville, bore that fine old Norman name, doubtless, from one of the conquerors of "the Normans' Ui Fearba" seven centuries ago.¹ There is much good blood and good manners among the peasantry of Clanmorris.

The maps mark an apparent earthwork convex to the land, about half a mile to the west of the Lisheen, in Dromnacarra. I examined it, but it is a semicircular recess in a steep slope (not an earthwork) like the marking of the maps at the Lisheen.

BALLINGARRY (O.S., 8).—I should have given in my former account (*Journal*, xl, p. 117) another allusion to this interesting place, which I knew, but forgot to insert. De Latocnaye, in his *Promenade en Irlande*, 1797 (p. 137), says:—"One sees at some distance on an almost entirely isolated rock the remains of fortifications, and also in the interior traces of a little town; one distinguishes streets and foundations of houses . . . not larger than ordinary cabins, though the fortified enclosure is very considerable."

KERRY HEAD (O.S., 13, 14).—I have carefully examined the northern headlands of this head, save a short reach between Lacklaragh and Lackanulra, on the edge of Derreen and Glendahalin, but find no further remains of entrenchments. I should have added that "THE BONE," near the coastguard station, Ballyheige,² has just been completely levelled, the very foundation-stones being removed; it was of rather small stones and clay mortar. The enclosure is about 126 feet north and south by 93 feet east and west³ inside the walls which were 16 feet thick. There are slight traces of two other earthworks near it.

LISNALEAGH.—I examined several other ring-forts, but usually defaced; none call for special mention, except the fine one so called in Heirhill. It lies to the west of the road. The outer ring is 2 feet to 4 feet high, 9 feet thick, and stone-faced; the fosse 9 feet to 12 feet wide below, and 6 feet deep, over which the inner mound rises from 10 feet to 12 feet, and is 21 feet to 23 feet 6 inches thick, and 5 feet to 6 feet wide on top, rising 6 feet to 8 feet over the garth. The interior is 72 feet across. There is a house-ring to the north, circular, 14 feet inside; 12 feet from it, near the middle of the garth, is a fairly circular hut, with walls 6 feet thick, the interior 9 feet wide and irregular. There

¹ I find an early lawsuit of the family in the Co. Kerry, 1279, Plea. Roll No. 6, anno viii Ed. I, m. 4. Peter de Prenderville *versus* John FitzRobert and Amabilla his wife, alludes to the grandfather of said Prenderville, which seems to bring the family back to the early Geraldine settlement before 1220.

² I have found an early Norman name for Ballyheige, 1312 and 1316, "Balytays," held by Ric de Clahull. Plea Roll No. 99, mem. 36 d., 103, m. 35 d.

³ Smith's *History of Kerry*, p. 211, says it was about 168 feet each way, the corners being rounded; the walls were 7 feet high and thick, and were loopholed.

are other hut-rings, adjoining the rampart to the east and west, of the same dimensions as the last. A trace of another adjoins at the south, and is connected to the western hut by a cross-wall. The huts are levelled to a foot (or two), and were of stonework.

The east gable and window-arch of Glendahalin Church (*supra*, xl, p. 130) had fallen so recently at the time of my visit that the grass had

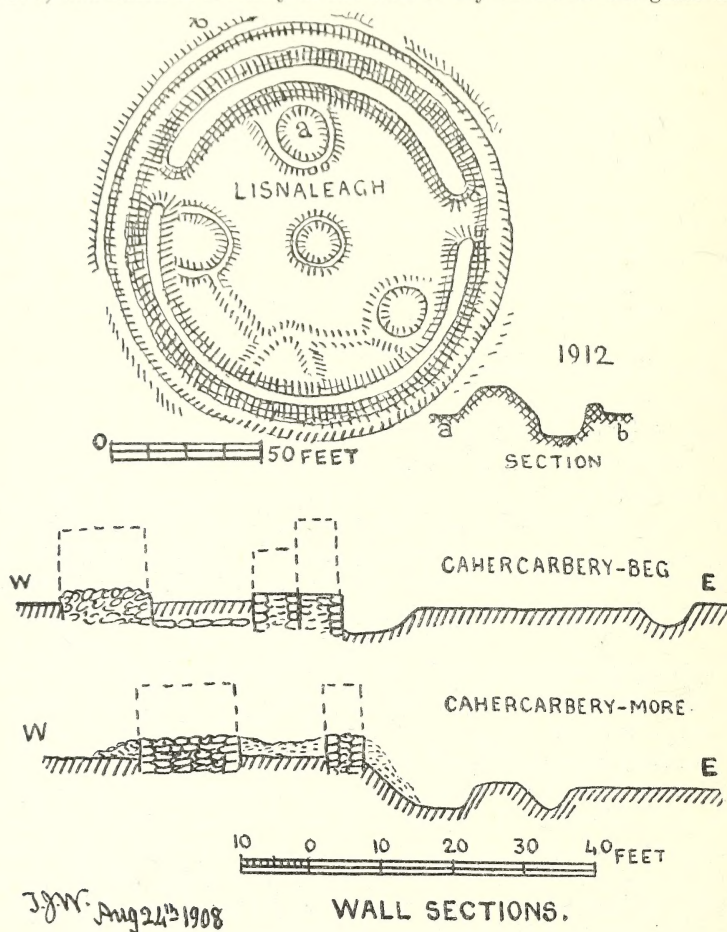


FIG. 14.—LISNALEAGH AND CAHERCARBERY.

not yet grown up round the stones. The head was semicircular of five blocks.

VENTRY (O.S. 52) and DINGLE.—There is a casual reference to Ventry Harbour in a deed of its proprietors, Richard and Philip Trant, a deed of award, dated 2nd May, 1482. The original, in the possession of Martin

J. B. Blake, Esq., of Lincoln's Inn, London, is given in *Cork Historical and Archaeological Journal*, 1902, vol. vii, second series, p. 112. Among the MSS. at the sale of the late Sir Thomas Philipps, Bart., was one (581) John, Knight of Kerry, to Richard Trent, Burgess of Dägyll, the caslean Nyvyech in villa de Dägyll.

AES IRR AIS.—As I got Professor Mac Neill's identification of Ossurys with the Aes Irrais, while my former paper was in Press (*supra*, xl, p. 296), I could then only add a brief note. The *Cathreim Ceallachain Caisil* (ed. Bugge, p. 71) tells how, in the early tenth century, the tribe was attacked by Cellachan, King of Cashel. They surprised and slew 200 of his van, but, the main army coming up, they were defeated, their chief, Congal son of Annrathan, captured, and their lands plundered. After a fortnight Cellachan released Congal, taking hostages, and retired. *The Book of Leinster* (324), in circa 1150, named "Aes Irruis Descirt in Corco Duibhne"; it unites with Aes Irruis Tuaiscirt at Tade Rechtabrat. *The Book of Lismore* gives "Aes irrais in Iarmumain" (150b). From the Norman records, besides what I have already given in a former section of this survey, I may add (omitting several mere allusions to "Ossurys") that in 1289 a jury was empanelled in Kerry to find between Maurice Fitz Maurice and William Le Chaun as to the heritage of John Le Chaun at Denguyn in Ossurre, and Tyrathmol and Moyeflayne.¹ In 1295, a case was tried at Trayly in Kerry before the "Custos," Sept. 6. Donat O'Curry, being charged with the death of Thomas the Welshman, pleaded that Thomas had abjured the realm as recorded by the Coroner of Ossur, but had returned, so Donat was acquitted, and his chattels restored. Jordan Gosseler was also charged with taking a man stealing barley, and hanging him on the gallows of Philip Le Fureter, who had liberty of the gallows. Fureter was one of the Ferriters near Smerwick.²

I have so far found but little about Ossurys, even in the fourteenth century. It subsisted at any rate till the reign of Edward III, but vanished in the silence of the following century. In 1347, letters of Edward III were sent to Nicholas Husee and Robert Trawent, guardian of the peace in the cantred of Ossurys in Co. Kerry, to impress arms and horses, and to muster and array all men between the ages of sixteen and sixty to protect the district from English and Irish felons and invaders.³ The cantreds of North Kerry were Ossurys, Othorne, (Cdorney), Accumys (Trughenaemy), Offarbe be West strand and Offarbe be Est strand (Clanmaurice), and Altry (near Tralee). In 1359, Edward III (or his representatives) issued a more interesting document. It recites that lately by the death of Maurice fitz Thomas, Earl of Desmond, the Irish and English rebels raised a great commotion and disturbance in Munster. Accordingly, it

¹ Plea Roll, No. 14 of xviii Ed. I. mem. 5.

² Justiciary Rolls, Cal., vol. i (ed. James Mills), p. 45. Roll 1295, mem. 9.

³ Cal. Chancery Rolls, p. 52.

grants to Gerald of Dessemound, brother of the said Earl, the care of the lands and castles and serjeantries in Counties Waterford, Cork, and Kerry, now in the king's hands during the minority of the heir, with the dower of Avelina, widow of the said Maurice fitz Thomas, father of the said Gerald, and that of Beatrice, widow of the said Earl (excepting the lands of which she was seized in common with her husband). It grants also to Gerald the custody of his brother Nicholas in Ossurys (held by the king, because Nicholas was under age and an idiot) at the king's good pleasure.¹

As to the Blaskets,² I have now found numerous documents in the Plea Rolls, especially in 1310, connecting the islands with Philip Furter, while a certain Martin Furetur held Imlagh (Imladhe), 1289, and "Tharanum" the following year.³

NO. 2.—PROMONTORY FORTS ON THE WEST COAST FROM SLIGO SOUTHWARD.

I can now give what I believe to be a practically complete list of the cliff-forts of Connacht and Munster, which, save those in Sligo, Dunadell, and two on the Mayo Islands, I have examined and usually planned:—

SLIGO. 1, Knocklare Castle, or Roskeeragh; ⁴ 2, Aughris in Tireragh.

MAYO. 1, Downpatrick; 2, Dunbriste; 3, Port Conaghra; 4, Cash-launicrobin; 5, Horse Island; 6, Dunmara; 7, Dunminulla; 8, Dookeegan; 9, Duncarton; 10, Dunadell;⁵ 11, Spinkadoon; 12, Dun Fiachrach; 13, Dunnamo; 14 and 15, Dunaneanir; 16, Dunadearg; 17, Porth; 18, Doon, Iniskea; 19–23, Porteen,⁶ Dunnagappul, Dunmore, Dunnaglas, and Gubadoon, on Achill; 24, 25, Dunnacurragh and Dun Kilmore (with the Dun and Dangan), on Achillbeg; 26–31, Dunallia, Duntraneen, Ooghbeg, Duncloak, Dunnagappul, Dun Ooghaniska on Cliara Island; 32, Dun Ooghmore, on Inishturk.⁷

GALWAY. 1–3, Dunnahineena, Dungrania, and Dunmore or Dunkeen, on Inishbofin; 4, Dooneenapisha, on Inishark; 5 and 6, Dubh Cathair, and another on Aranmore.⁸

¹ *Ibid.* (Patent R.), p. 72, No. 11.

² *Journal*, xl, p. 204.

³ Plea Rolls No. 14, xviii Ed. I; No. 16, anno xix; No. 93, anno iii Ed. II, m. 34, Roll 94 m. 92; Roll 96 m. 38. I hope to give a fuller study when describing certain ring-forts near Smerwick.

⁴ Perhaps also the more northern Roskeragh in the same county. There may be another on Donagh Point, but no works are shown on either.

⁵ It lies on Broadhaven, opposite Duncarton, and is in the Mullet.

⁶ Perhaps also a headland in Aughernagalliagh. It has a deep, natural fosse, but I saw no evident works on it from the neighbouring cliff.

⁷ The Mayo forts are described (Nos. 1, 2, 9) *Journal*, vol. xlii, pp. 101–135; (Nos. 11, 12, 17, and 24), *Proc. R.I.A.*, xxix, pp. 11, 33 (Nos. 25 to 31), *ibid.*, xxxi, Part 2, pp. 8, 19–25, 49, 60–65, and 73.

⁸ The Galway Forts; see (Nos. 1–4) *Proc. R.I.A.*, vol. xxxi, Part 2, pp. 60–65, 73; and (Nos. 5 and 6), *ibid.*, xxviii (C), pp. 179, 180.

CLARE. 1, Doonaunmore (inland); 2, Anneville, on Inchiquin Lake; 3, Moher Uí ruidhin; 4, Freagh; 5, Dun Gorraun, on Iniskeeragh, or Mutton Island; 6, Doonegall; 7, Farighy; 8, George's Head, Kilkee (probably); 9, Bishop's Island (probably); 10, Doonaunroe (Foohagh); 11, Illaunadoon; 12, Dunlecky; 13, Doondoillroe; 14, Dunsavaun, or Cloghansavaun; 15, Loop Head (Cuchullin's Leap); 16, Dundahlin; 17, Dunmore (Horse Island); 18, Doonass Turret Rock (probably).¹

KERRY. 1, Lissadooneen; 2, Darby's Island; 3, Lickbevune; 4, Brughmor; 8, Doon Castle; 9, Stack Fort; 10, Pookeenee; 11 and 12, Ballybunnian; 13, Browne's Castle; 14, Dooneen (Clashmelchon); 15, Pierce's Island; 16, Lisheencankeeragh; 17, Lisheen, Illaunamuck; 18, Castle Shannon; 19, Ballingarry; 20 and 21, Cahercarberymore and beg; 22, Dunruadh, Brandon; 23, Dunanoir (Smerwick); 24, Doon Point (Ferriter's Castle); 25, Dunbinnia; 26, Dunmore (Slea Head); 27, Dunbeg (Fahan); 28, Meenaguroge; 29, Faillnamná (Ventry); 30, Dunnawealaun; 31, Doon Eask; 32, Dunsheane with Dunbeg; 33, Minard; 34, Duneaner; 35-37, Dunruadh, Dundagallaun, and Cromwell's Fort, in Valencia; 38, Long Island (perhaps); 39, Doon Point or Rincathrach; 40, Cooshnaskirtan (probably); 41, Dromgour; 42, Dun Canuig; 43, Reencashlaun (probably).² Some 100 in all.

The names fall under the following classes:—(1) Personal—Patrick, Fiachra, Kirtaan, Uí Caochain, Uí Mhaille (?), Finguine (?), Grainne, Uí Ruidhin, Sabhia, Daithlionn, Diarmait, Beibhionn, Cairbre, Maelchu, Ferriter. (2) Various circumstances—Dunbriste (broken); Dunaneanir and Duneanir (one man); Dunkeen (pleasant); Dun an oir (gold); Dundagallaun (pillars). (3) Natural features, &c.—Dunmara (sea); Ooghaniska (creek at the waterfall). (4) Colours—Dunruadh and Doonadearg, Dundoillroe and Doonaunroe (red); Dunnaglass (green). (5) Animals, Lisheencankeeragh (sheep); Lisheen Illaunamuck (pig); Dunnagappul and Horse Island (Horse); Dunnamo (cattle); Dunawealaun (gulls). (6) Plants—Duntraneen (grass); Duneenapisha (peas); Freagh (heather). The prevailing word is *Dún*. *Cathair* occurs at Dubh Cathair, Cahercarbery, and Rinnecathrach; *Brugh* at Brumore; *Port* and *Porteen*; the first occurs twice in Mayo, once in Kerry, and the second on Achill. *Dunadh* is found in Mayo; *Dunán* twice in Clare; *Cashléan* in Mayo and Kerry.

NO. 3.—PLACE-NAMES IN KERRY ON EARLY MAPS, 1300-1600.

KERRY HEAD.—Cap Strubrea, 1339; Cauo Strimla, 1367; c. Stronber (or Stronbere), 1375, 1384, 1426, c. astrombre, 1513; Astrobre, 1552;

¹ The Clare Forts (Nos. 1, 3), *Journal*, xxxv, pp. 346, 359; (No. 3) *ibid.*, xxxviii, p. 35; (Nos. 4, 5), xii, pp. 135, 136; the others xxxviii, pp. 35, 37-47, 221-229.

² The Kerry Forts (Nos. 1-32), *Journal*, xl, pp. 6, 99, 179, and 265 (Nos. 13, 16, and 33-40), present paper.

probably Carcoriber, Carcorbre, or Cahercarbery. MOUNT BRANDON.—San Brandani, 1300, 1351, 1448, 1513, 1552; San branidan, 1339; Mon Seebranda, 1367; monte Seo Brandan, 1384, 1426. BLASKETS—brascher, 1339, 1351, 1375, 1448, 1450, 1513; blast, 1384; blaset, 1384; braschet, 1385; blaxar, 1436; brasquei, 1513, 1544; brascier, 1554. VENTRY—uentri, 1544. DINGLE—le d: ng, 1339; lleng, 1351; le dinge, 1367; le deng, 1384, 1426, 1513; ledeg, 1436; dingli, 1544; dainle, 1569. MAINE—le mene, 1500. IVERAGH.—Ibarcai, 1339; Ioreat, 1351; le boreal, 1367; borela, 1375; Barehi, 1448. VALENCIA—draiuier, 1339; draueri, 1375; drauert, 1384, 1513, 1552. SKELLIGS—Scales, 1339; 1375, 1384, 1385; escallis and escalis, 1427, 1436; stellani, 1500; stella, 1544; Stuella, 1568. LESPOR D'IRLANDA—(An unidentified headland opposite Skellig, probably Bolus),¹ 1375, 1426, 1436; l'espre d'irlanda, 1552. QUELMES²—(Apparently given separately from Skellig)—quelmes, 1500; quelles, 1569; qualbos, 1568; quelbeg, 1593. BULL AND COW—bou and uaca, 1450; boy and uaca, 1544; toro and uaca, 1559.

The maps are those of Angelino Dulcert, 1325 and 1339; "Atlante Medicaeo," 1351; The Pizigani, 1367; Catalan Atlas, 1375; Upsal Map, 1450; Conte Freducci, 1497; Juan de la Cosa, 1500; Argentine "Ptolemaeus," 1513; Baptist Agnesi, 1544; George Calapoda, 1552; Dominico Olives, 1568; Diego Homen, 1569, and Vincentius Demetrius Voltius.³

"Le Neptune François," Pierre Cassine, 1693, marks Can Sanan; Castel bale bonen; Castel Lick; Castel Deasting (? Pookeenee) and Beel Castel. Herman Moll, 1728, gives also Brigmore (Brumore). near Lick.

CORRIGENDA.

Vol. xl, p. 123, third line from foot. For *31 feet* read *21 feet*.

Ibid., p. 287, line 6. For *feet* read *inches*.

¹ Bolus is merely the townland name. Can boles appears on Elizabethan maps.

² The Quelmes have been equated to the Skelligs, but *both appear* on certain maps, Strella and Qualbos in Olives, 1568, and Steile and Quells in Homen, 1569. They are given before the Bull (*i.e.* to North) by Homen, Descelliers (1546), Olives and Voltius (1593). On the other hand, Dean Nowell, *circa* 1570, shows the Skelmes as two islands (Puffin Island and Long Island) close to the shore, between Valence and Ballinskelly; and Ortelius in 1589 shows the Skelmes as three spiked rocks, evidently the Skelligs and Lemon Rock or Puffin Island. In the Voyage to the Azores (*Hakluyt, Voyages*, ed. 1591, pp. 155, 6), the Kelmes lie south from Ventry, and the ships anchor under its shelter.

³ The Royal Irish Academy is about to publish a much fuller study of the Italian maps of Ireland.



FIG. 1.—SOUTH-WEST GABLE

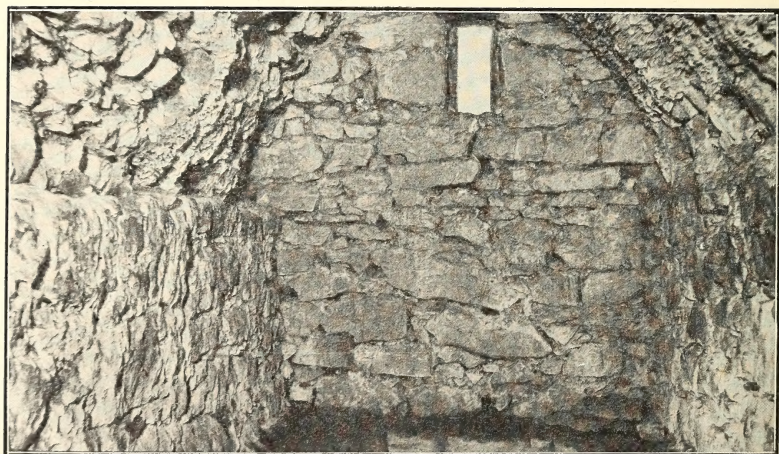


FIG. 3.—INTERIOR

THE HOLY WELL AT KILBOY

By REV. SAMUEL HEMPHILL, LITT.D., M.R.I.A.,

Canon of St. Patrick's Cathedral, Dublin

[Read 1 OCTOBER 1912]

AT Kilboy, in the Barony of Slievardagh, in the county Tipperary, is the site of an ancient abbey, of which nothing remains. A large and spreading horse-chestnut, with rude stone seating all round, and under which thirty couples have been known to dance together, stands outside where the Abbey wall is supposed to have been, and where the Perry family have resided for many generations. Seven yards from this tree, in a north-easterly direction, and in the weird shade of an enormous overarching branch, one of the most venerable of the smaller ecclesiastical structures in Ireland becomes dimly visible. It is an oblong building, covering a Holy Well of once famous repute. The building follows the trend of the ground, which is in a rather rapid slope from south-west to north-east, and the spring comes out of the shale at a depth of 7 feet under ground. The water, which comes in under a large slab, occupies with its elongated basin the middle section of the building in a longitudinal direction. It then overflows from under the north-east gable into a pond which is now choked up through neglect.

I shall now endeavour to describe this once popular shrine, with the Holy Well which it covers. I have been familiar with it since 1866, and have a kind of affection for that old-world spot which was one of the haunts of my childhood, and round which many awesome superstitions gathered. I have several times wished to write a description of it, but waited till I should be able to obtain photographs. These are difficult to take, owing to the dim religious light; but I now have some which were taken—the interiors by my late brother, the Rev. William I. Hemphill, of New York, and my son Alexander Hemphill, of Campbell College, Belfast; and the exteriors by my son, Robert Hemphill, B.A., of T. C. D.

Approaching from the rude stone bench under the horse-chestnut we face the south-west gable of the building (fig. 1). This may be considered the front view, for it was towards this gable that large crowds of pilgrims used to kneel, in the old days that I can so well remember,

though the practice is now obsolete. Here also are some curious images which shall be described in due course.

Confining ourselves to the building itself, we see before us a gable of rude ancient masonry, built of rough unhewn limestone, and surmounted by an apparently arched roof, whose outline is not easily distinguishable from the tangle of overhanging branches, because the roof itself does not show any of its stones, but is quite matted and overgrown with a miniature forest of ash-sapling, holly, brier, bramble, fern, moss, ivy, and grass. A stile consisting of two rude steps, one on the ground and the other protruding from the left hand side of the gable, facilitated pilgrims, whose ritual might require it, to climb by a little moss-grown path to the top of the roof, where they used to seat themselves on a special seat, under a gnarled and stunted old ash tree, now gone. The breadth of the gable is 11 feet, counting from corner to corner. The corners from which the roof springs are respectively 2 feet 10 inches (left) and 2 feet 4 inches (right) above the level of the ground; and the height of the apex is only 5 feet 10 inches above the ground. In the middle of the gable, and with its base on a level with the ground, is a window, 1 foot 4 inches high, and 6 inches tapering to 5 inches wide. This gives something of an ecclesiastical appearance to the house.

We now move round to the north-west to examine the side of the building. This could be better done in the winter, when the grass has died down and the leaves are off the trees. The length of this side of the parallelogram is 17 feet 9 inches. It is in a good state of preservation, except as regards the doorway (fig. 2), which is considerably dilapidated, but could easily be repaired. This doorway is 13 feet 2 inches from the corner of the south-west gable, and is itself 2 feet 7 inches (originally 2 feet) wide, and 2 feet from the corner of the north-east gable. It is surmounted by a lintel of sandstone (measuring 3 feet 4 inches by 2 feet 1 inch), which is *resting on nothing* on its left side, and will soon come down, carrying a piece of the wattled ceiling with it! It originally had a locked gate, through which I remember to have entered; but this has long been missing, and the entrance is now barred by a rustic hurdle only. Contrary to what we find throughout the building itself, the doorway has a great deal of cut-stone about it. Probably this was placed there in comparatively recent times, and from the materials of the dismantled Abbey. There is a little cut-stone also about the corners of the gables and the jambs of the window.

It is not easy to examine the north-east gable, from which the water is seen to issue forth in an open drain, into a small pond now choked up, because the place is full of tangled brambles and brushwood, besides being very soft and muddy. But one can see the full height of the building at this end, which measures about 10 feet. This is of very inferior masonry, showing that the gable has probably fallen and been made up again. There is no window, but the light now comes through,

because a considerable piece of masonry has fallen down, owing to lapse of time, the roots of ivy, and the erosion naturally caused by the little trickle of water ever flowing underneath and making the ground soft. But this has not as yet gone to such serious lengths as to cause very much alarm, though of course time will not improve it. The stones are all there in a confused heap, just as they have fallen, and are partly overgrown with brambles, and partly covered with soft mud.

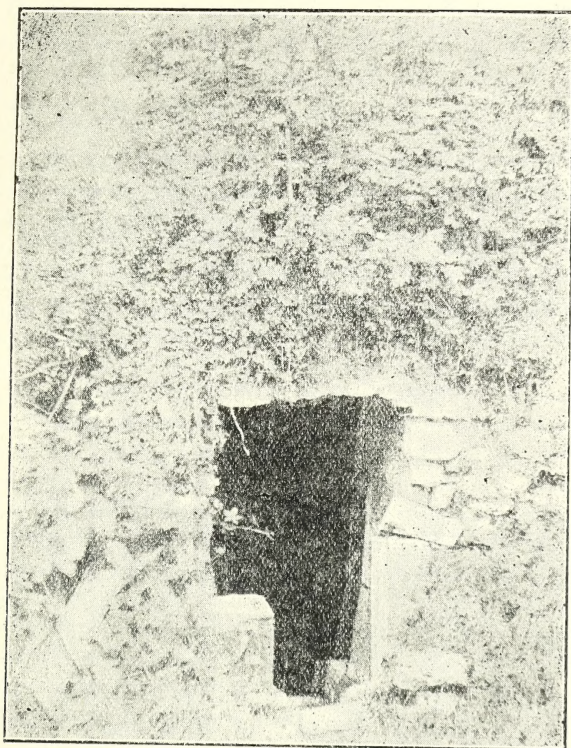


FIG. 2.—DOORWAY.

Coming round now to the south-east side of the parallelogram, we find it intact, and with no aperture of any kind. The wall is 2 feet 4 inches high at the south-west corner, rising gradually to 3 feet at the other end. As the wall of Mrs. Perry's garden, surmounted by many dark trees, runs at an acute angle with this, and at the distance of 18 feet at its nearest, the dimness on this side is intensified, and it would be difficult to obtain any photographs. But perhaps it is on this side that one gets the most accurate view of the roof, with the extraordinary little jungle crowding its slopes. One is not at all sure whether the roots of

all this multitudinous vegetation may not ultimately have a disastrous effect upon the fine wattled ceiling below.

It is now time for us to pass through the doorway, which measures 4 feet 7 inches from doorstep to lintel, into this unique old edifice. Stooping the head slightly, we soon find ourselves inside on a lower step, and on our right is a solid ledge of masonry running round almost the whole perimeter of the building (fig. 4). This parallel ledge is very rough indeed, but the component stones are worn smooth in places; and its breadth from the wall is 1 foot 1 inch at the door, increasing to 1 foot 4 inches near the south-west gable. It is 1 foot 6 inches on the opposite side. Its height above the level of the water is 1 foot 5 inches. It is 11 feet 7 inches long on the north-west side, beginning from the doorway; it then traverses the south-west end; on the south-east it does not extend along the entire length of the wall, but ends at a distance of 9 feet from the south-west gable. Here it is abruptly broken off. The effect of this is that the water, opposite the doorway, reaches almost across the whole width of the building, to the opposite wall (a width of 3 feet 3 inches), whereas it is only 2 feet wide throughout the rest of the well. Whether that extra width of the well, in the part of it which is opposite the doorway, has any connexion with the practice of total immersion by the pilgrims, I cannot say; but such immersion would be quite easy here. Of course, the usual way with pilgrims, so far as I always understood, was to sit on the ledge, bathing their feet and legs only. It should be added that the water opposite the doorway, which thus forms a bath, 4 feet 3 inches long, and 3 feet 3 inches broad, is only about 8 inches deep; and that there is a stone step under the water.

We can now see, by the light which comes in at the window, and partially also through the doorway, before which we are standing on the ledge, that we are in a kind of miniature church, measuring 14 feet 3 inches long, 5 feet wide, and over 8 feet high; with this beautiful well serving as its middle aisle, and measuring 13 feet 3 inches long, and 2 feet broad, except opposite the door, as already mentioned, where it is 3 feet 3 inches. Stooping down—which a stout man can do with difficulty on account of the narrowness of the ledge (though I well remember when I could do it with ease)—we can touch the water, which is 1 foot 5 inches below us, and varies from 1 foot at south-west gable to 1 foot 3 inches at its deepest: the bottom consisting of fine mud and leaves. The water is cool, translucent, and excellent; and as we gaze upon it under that arched roof, perhaps more than a thousand years old, and enclosed by those hoary walls, we conjure up to our minds a marvellous procession of succeeding generations of men, who have resorted to it for medicinal or, mayhap, miraculous cures. There it darkly gleams at our feet, having issued from under that large slab of sandstone with no visible motion, and silently goes to emerge from the religious dimness into the common light of day, as it comes out under the other end of the building.

[To face page 328.]

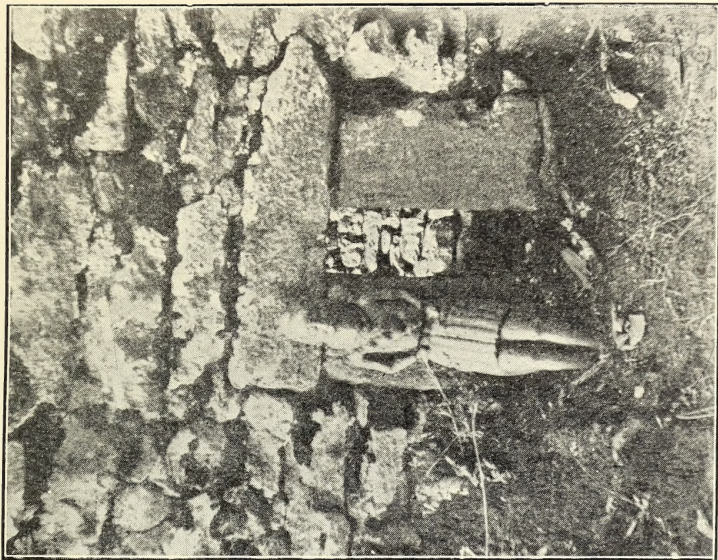


FIG. 5.—FIGURE OF A MAN

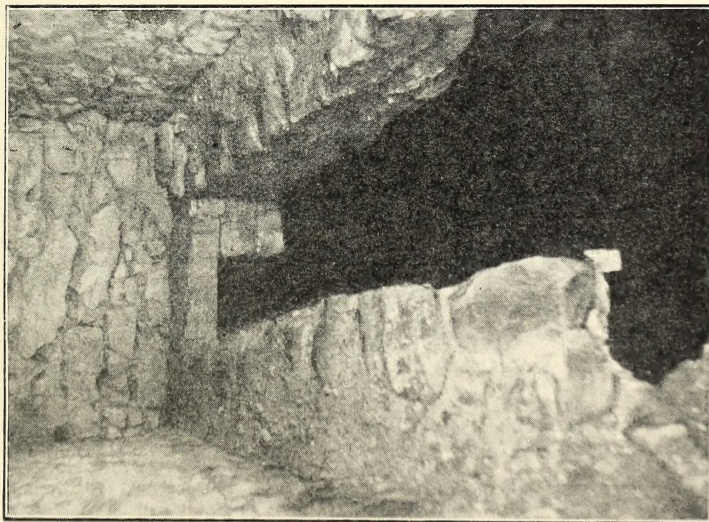


FIG. 4.—INTERIOR, SHOWING LEDGE

But now we lift our eyes to the ceiling, the most striking and beautiful feature of the whole building. The fears that we experienced when we first noticed the density of the miniature forest on the top of the roof are now to a certain extent allayed, as we perceive with relief that this wonderful wattled ceiling is, in many parts, as yet in its pristine perfection. How excellently those Celtic masons worked! They seem to have defied time. At all events, the architect of this ancient well, whoever he was, did his work in an almost imperishable manner; and the mortar which he used, pouring it down amongst the stones of the roof, and moulding it on wattles into a ceiling, is as perfect to-day as it was the day he put it on. This ceiling, which is truly the glory of the whole structure, is intermediate in shape between rounded and Gothic, except immediately in front of the doorway, where it is horizontal to allow headroom; and the marks of the wattles are visible all over it. The apex at the south-west end is not more than 6 feet 5 inches above the level of the ledge where we are standing; and the arch springs from the perpendicular walls at a height of only 3 feet above the ledge on the north-west wall, and 2 feet 8 inches on the south-east wall. As I have said, the building is of rough stone, and this is mostly covered with grey lichens. Limestone largely predominates, but wherever a large slab is required it is of sandstone. As a matter of geological interest, the junction of the two different formations with the shale (locally called 'slig') occurs quite near Kilboy; and there is a remarkably fine sandstone quarry, where the strata are horizontal, and can thus be easily lifted as flags, at Springhill (Coolnacappogue), only 7 furlongs distant.

The thickness of the walls is 1 foot 2 inches at the south-west gable, 1 foot 6 inches at the north-east, and 3 feet at the two sides of the parallelogram; so that the interior dimensions are 14 feet 3 inches long, 5 feet broad, and 8 feet 11 inches high, at the south-west, and 8 feet 3 inches at the north-east, measuring from the bottom of the water to the apex. It should be added that the south-east wall, opposite the doorway, curves outwards as it rises from the water.

It remains for me to say something about the figures leaning against the exterior of the south-west gable, and looking towards the large horse-chestnut. That on the right side of the little window is the Blessed Virgin with the Holy Child on her lap. It is very deeply incised in a fine block of limestone, 2 feet high, 1 foot 11 inches wide, and 1 foot thick. Unfortunately, the heads of both figures were purposely defaced at a comparatively remote period; but the folds of the Virgin's dress and the legs and feet of the Child are plainly visible. So also is the right top corner of the stone, which shows some elaborate chiselling. Side by side with this is a smaller stone of the same material, on the artificially smooth surface of which no carving can be deciphered.

Looking now to the left-hand side of the little window, we see the

quaint iron figure of an old man (fig. 5), with head and legs bare, eyes shut, and beard flowing, and clad in a kind of tunic, which below the belt is in the shape of a kilt. A bandolier, with five curious knobs, extends from his right shoulder round under his left arm, and a handsome sword with an elaborate hilt hangs strangely at his *right* side. The image is in two pieces: the lower, which is 1 foot and $\frac{1}{2}$ inch high, inclines at a considerable angle against the wall, and supports the upper piece, which is $9\frac{1}{2}$ inches high, and remains steady by its own weight; and so this little old man (1 foot 10 inches high) leans leisurely throughout the generations against the old gable, and appears to share the honours with the B.V.M. and Child. But I think he must originally have been the statuette of some local celebrity, made as a recumbent figure for a tomb, as he is quite flat at the back. I have heard a tradition that somebody or other defaced the B.V.M. in the manner already mentioned, and afterwards, by way of penance, gave the quaint little iron statue as a compensatory offering. But perhaps this explanation is not worth mentioning.

From an archaeological standpoint, I think it would be a good thing if our Society would, or could, execute the necessary repairs at this Holy Well. A few pounds would suffice. If these were spent under the experienced eye of one of our chief men, no vandalism could result; whereas, if a private person were to undertake it, none of the country people, who are proud of the old place, could feel any confidence about the issue. I feel sure that the heads of the Perry family would co-operate, if asked.

NOTE ADDED IN THE PRESS.

I regret that I have incorrectly described (p. 329) the stone which leans against the south-west gable, to the right-hand side of the little window. The figure lying on the lap of the Blessed Virgin is that of the Dead Saviour, after He has been taken down from the cross. This stone must have been placed in its present position at a comparatively recent date, as it belonged to the ruined church of Kilboy, on Mr. Croke's farm, about half a mile to the south-west of the holy well, in 1840, when it was fully described by Mr. Thomas O'Connor in his Ordnance Survey Letter dated from Nenagh, October 7, 1840 (County Tipperary, vol. ii, p. 513). The above church is quite different from the Church of Scornan, on Church Hill, to the right of the road from Laffan's Bridge Station to Springhill.

I cannot find any reference to the holy well in Mr. O'Connor's letters.

S. H.

THE SPIRAL AND THE TUATHA DE DANANN

BY MARGARET E. DOBBS

[Read 15 JULY 1912]

I wish to point out in this paper what I believe to be a remarkable coincidence between the topography of stories connected with the Tuatha De Danann and the distribution of spiral ornament in Ireland. For this purpose I have constructed a map showing the places associated with the Tuatha De Danann in the principal tales concerning them, as well as in various chance allusions, though I do not claim to have found every reference that may exist. The places I have marked are from the following sources:—

Ath Luain: see *Oidhe Cloinne Tuirenn*, transl. by Joyce, *Old Celtic Romances*, p. 47.

Bend Etaire: see same, p. 91.

Brefne: see *First Battle of Moytura*, H. 2. 17 Trin. Coll., p. 92.

Bri Leith: see *Oidhe Cloinne Lir*, edit. S. Pres. Ir. Lang., p. 1.

Brugh na Boinne: see *Revue Celt.*, 15, p. 299, and *Senchus na Relec*, L. U.; also *Second Battle of Moytura*, R.C. 12, p. 84.

Corann: see *Oidhe Cloinne Tuirenn*, as before, p. 48.

Coreu Belgatan: see *Second Battle of Moytura*, *Revue Celtique*, 12, p. 58.

Crich Breis mic Ealathan: see Glenmassan MS., *Celtic Review*, 2, p. 27.

Cruachan: see "Toemarc Etaine," *Irische Texte*, 1, p. 129.

Druim Lighean: see *Onom. Gadel.*, Hogan, for references.

Drobbais: see *Second Battle of Moytura*, R.C. 12, p. 97.

Dun Tuirenn: see *Oidhe Cloinne Tuirenn*, as before, p. 91.

Ess Dara: see *Oidhe Cloinne Tuirinn*, as before, p. 42.

Ess Ruadh: see *Oidhe Cloinne Lir*, as before, p. 1.

Fremain: see "Toemarc Etaine," as before, p. 118, and *Oidhe Cloinne Tuirinn*, p. 93.

Grellach Dolluid: see *Second Battle of Moytura*, R.C. 12, p. 80.

Insi Mod: see *Second Battle of Moytura*, R.C. 12, p. 68.

Leathan Magh luirg in Dagda: see "Agallam na Senorach," *Silva Gadel.* 1, p. 117.

Loch nArboch: see *Second Battle of Moytura*, R.C. 12, p. 96.

Loch Dairbreach: see *Oidhe Cloinne Lir*, as before.

Loch Deirg-Dherc: see *Oidhe Cloinne Lir*, as before, p. 4.

Magh Temil Mara : see *Tocmarc Emire*, Harl. MS. 5280.

Magh Turedh No. 1 : see H. 2. 17. Trin. Coll., pp. 90-99.

Magh Turedh No. 2 : see *Revue Celt.* 12, pp. 52-111.

Muirthemne : see *Oidhe Cloinne Tuirinn*, as before, p. 44.

Oilech Neid : "Dindsenchus," *Revue Celt.*

Síth Leithet Lacht Maige : see "Lachtmag," *Onom. Gadel.*, Hogan.

Síth Fionnacadh : see *Oidhe Cloinne Lir*, as before, p. 1.

Síth Boidb : see *Oidhe Cloinne Lir*, as before, p. 4.

Segais : see *Oidhe Cloinne Tuirinn*, as before, p. 48.

Teamair : see *Oidhe Cloinne Tuirinn*, also *Second Battle of Moytura*.

Tailltiu : see Keating, "Forus Feasa," *Irish Texts*, vol. 8, p. 94.

Tracht Eba : see *Second Battle of Moytura*, R.C. 12, p. 86.

Uisneach : see *Oidhe Cloinne Tuirinn*, as before, p. 37.

Unius : see *Second Battle of Moytura*, R.C. 12, p. 84.

Several things will be noticed in the distribution of these names on the map. In the first place, they are concentrated in the north-west and centre of Ireland. There are none in the north-east, and, with the exception of Síth Boidb, none in Munster. The first connexion of the Tuatha De Danann with the south is when the Milesians invade Ireland. They are never described as living there. The action of none of the tales about them takes place there. Their chiefs' houses, their burial-places, their victories, are all in the centre or the north-west. I know O'Curry speaks of their landing in the north-east in his résumé of the first Battle of Moytura, but the very next move they make is to "the mountains of Ruadanen in Breffne in the east of Connacht," and a close examination of the ms. convinces me that it is certainly not the north-east of Ulster in which they land but the north-west, "α ν-ιαρῆταραιβ Ὑλαῶ." O'Curry's pen slipped. I can find no allusion to any of the Tuatha De Danann being associated with the north-east. The country so famous in the Táin is ignored in the older Tuatha De Danann cycle. Here and there in Munster occur names connected with them, such as "Da cich Anainne," but this may be paralleled by "Leim Conculainn" in Clare, which in no way proves any close connexion between Cuchulainn and that county. The Táin is an Ulster saga, belonging to a people centred round Armagh, and the Tuatha De Danann stories point to a race occupying central Ireland in a sort of triangle, whose base is from Oilech Neid to South Connemara, and whose apex is at Brugh na Boinne. This race, or this kingdom, whatever it was, is asserted to have come in on the western side of Ireland, and to have come from the north. The Tuatha De Danann are described as large, fair-haired, vengeful, musical—all Scandinavian or Teutonic characteristics. They are especially skilful in metal-work and smith's work; and Scandinavia in the Bronze Age was a hot-bed of such arts and crafts. That a people from Scandinavia should land in the north-west is not surprising. The Scandinavian

descents on Scotland in a later age were always down the western coast. They never came on the east side. There was no law of nature that all colonists should come in from the east. There seem in those early ages to have been well-defined sea-routes, which were regularly followed by traders and invaders. Déchelette establishes this in his chapter on commerce in the Neolithic Age in *Manuel d'archéologie*, vol. i. If then there is no doubt that the traditional landing of the Tuatha De Danann was in north-west Ireland, their subsequent sphere of influence as traced in place-names would indicate that they first occupied wide districts from Donegal to Connemara, but were not sufficiently numerous to hold the whole country, and pushed eastward in narrowing lines till they finally concentrated at the mouth of the Boyne and its neighbourhood. Here at the Brugh was their cemetery, and their court at Tara, and at Tailltiu their power was overthrown by the Milesians. It is noteworthy that they evidently retreated north-west, as their final defeat was at Druin Lighean in Donegal. They recoiled on their original base.

Now, when we come to examine the question of spiral ornament in Ireland, we first notice that, according to the map drawn out by Mr. Coffey (see *New Grange*, p. 113, G. Coffey), the finds of spiral ornament, up to the present, are confined to the *centre* and *north-west* of Ireland. I have marked such finds on the maps with a cross. Of course other finds may turn up at any moment in the south, but the fact remains that, so far, they have *not* been found outside the line of Tuatha De Danann influence. The cemetery of the Tuatha De Danann has been identified with the most conspicuous examples of spiral ornament at New Grange. The examples in the north-west at Clover Hill, Sligo, and in Donegal, are on solitary stones. There would seem to be a gradual crescendo in the number and variety of spiral designs from west to east, culminating in the elaborate decoration of New Grange. This would coincide with the advance of the Tuatha De Danann, at first as newcomers with a precarious footing, till at last they felt themselves firmly established and able to launch out securely in such a vast undertaking as Brugh na Boinne. The next point to be noticed is, that Mr. Coffey identifies the spiral at New Grange with Scandinavian ornament of the Bronze Age (see *New Grange*, chapter vi, *esp.* p. 72). This fits in well with the characteristics attributed traditionally to the Tuatha De Danann, and with the date assigned to their arrival. Moreover, the tradition that they were only a short time in Ireland (little over a century), before their overthrow by the Milesians, would account for the isolated character of New Grange among Irish antiquities. They did not hold Ireland long enough to multiply such buildings. It is worth noting here, also, the curious parallel between the track of the spiral from the Mediterranean, through central Europe to Scandinavia, and then down to Scotland and Ireland, with the traditional wanderings of the Tuatha De Danann, over the same ground. Whatever the exact

truth may be, there seems to be the same outline of historical fact, traced by tradition and by modern archaeology. The Tuatha De Danann as a rule are considered wholly mythical. Their personages may be so, but I think their story may be taken as based on an invasion by some Scandinavian people, some time in the Bronze Age, who occupied central Ireland before the rise of Emain Macha, and whose deities and religious beliefs became identified with themselves, and were adopted by their successors, and grew into the Angus Og and Dagda and Morrigan of subsequent ages. It is of course possible that future research, both in mss. and in archaeology, may upset all preconceived theories; but, as matters stand at present, I think the evidence points to the conclusions I have drawn above.

Whereas Thomas & Strellett, son of Amos Strellett
of the city of Dublin and Elizabeth Willcock, Daughter of Thomas
Willcock, of the said city Deceased Having declared their Intentions of taking
Each other in Marriage before several Publick Meetings of the People called
Witners, in the said city of Dublin, according to the good Order and amongst them
where Deceaseds shewin after a deliberate consideration thereof with Request unto the Right
Hon. our Lord and Example of the People Records, in the Scriptures of truth in that case
Were allowed by the said Meetings, they appearing fear of all others and having sworn
of Parent and Relations sworn

Now these are to certifye all Whom it may concern that for the full
accomplishing of their said intentions, this Eighteenth Day of the third Month called May, in the Year
One thousand seven hundred and twenty five They the said Thomas Wrell and Elizabeth
Wrelocks appeared in a full and lawful Assembly of the African and English Merchants
Worshipful in their full and lawful Court at the said place direct in full and lawful
Manner to the said Thomas Wrell taking the said Elizabeth Wrelocks
by the hand and saying solemnly (all with voice) in the presence of the persons upon any to witness, that they
Wrelocks to say their coming through Dorset shire to the said full and lawful Court and their going to the
said full and lawful Court and their going to the said full and lawful Court and their going to the said full and lawful Court

[illegible]

And these Thomas, Wreldell and Elizabeth as a further confirmation
 of the same did then and there to their Friends as Clerk and Wife
 Elizabeth proth.

And We whose Names are hereunto Subscribed being Present amongst others at the solemnizing of this Marriage and Subscription in manner aforesaid, do hereby Certify and Declare that We are due to those Names subscribed our Names the Day and Year above Written. - Men - Relations.

[illegible]

THE CEREMONY AT THE MARRIAGE OF THOMAS STRETTELL
AND ELIZABETH WILLCOCKS, OF THE SOCIETY OF
FRIENDS, DUBLIN, 1725.

By E. J. FRENCH, M.A., *Member.*

[Read 1 OCTOBER 1912]

WHEREAS THOMAS STRETTELL son of AMOS STRETTELL of the City of Dublin and ELIZABETH WILLCOCKS Daughter of THOMAS WILLCOCKS of the said City Deceased Having Declared their Intentions of taking each other in MARRIAGE Before several Publick Meetings of the People called QUAKERS In the said city of DUBLIN according to the good order used amongst them Whose Proceedings therein after a Deliberate consideration thereof with Regard unto the Righteous Law of God and Example of His People Recorded in the Scriptures of Truth in that case were allowed by the said MEETINGS they appearing clear of all others and Having consent of Parent and Relations concerned.

NOW THESE ARE TO CERTIFIE all whom it may concern that for the full Accomplishing of their said Intentions This Eighteenth day of the Third Month called May in the year One Thousand Seven Hundred and Twenty Five They the said Thomas Strettell and Elizabeth Willcocks appeared in a Publick Assembly of the aforesaid People and Others met together to Worship God in their Publick Meeting Place at Meath Street in Dublin aforesaid and in a solemn manner He the said THOMAS STRETTELL, taking the said ELIZABETH WILLCOCKS by the hand did openly Declare as Followeth (vizt.) In the Presence of the Lord and before you my Witnesses I take Elizabeth Willcocks to be my Wife Promissing through Divine assistance to be unto Her a faithful Loving and Affectionate Husband till Death separate us AND then and therein the said Assembly the said ELIZABETH WILLCOCKS did in like manner declare as Followeth (vizt.) In the Presence of the Lord and before you my Witnesses I take Thomas Strettell to be my Husband Promising through Divine Assistance to be unto him a Loving and Faithful Wife till it shall Please the Lord by Death to separate us AND the said Thomas Strettell and Elizabeth as a further confirmation thereof did then and there to these Presents set their Hands as Husband and Wife. AND WE whose names are hereunto subscribed being Present AMONGST OTHERS at the solemnizing of their said MARRIAGE and Subscription in manner aforesaid as WITNESSES

THOS. STRETTELL, JUNR.
ELIZABETH STRETTELL

hereunto Have also to these Presents subscribed our names the Day and Year above Written.

MEN	WOMEN	MEN	RELATIONS
John Stoddart	Grace Carteret	Tho. Tickell	Ann Barclay
Danl Bewley	Georgina Carteret	John Ant. Balaguier	Sarah Hoope
Jo. Turnan Jr.	Mordaunt Crackerode	Rowld Bradstock	Eliz Willcocks
John Stevens	an Barratt	Thom Mead	Geo Rooke
John Goulbee	Mary Jackson	John Heany	Lydia Strettell
John Ganson	Elizabeth Stevens	John Calliger	Elin Atherton
Thomas Biker	Hannah Stevens. Wid.	And. Rialton	Abel Strettell
Jacob Goff	Lydia Green	Robt Hutton	Eliza Strettell
John Harrison	Frances Biker	M Crawley	Pat Henderson
John Burton	Hannah Mears	Geo Thede. Deyos	Abra Naddock
Thos Fletcher	Mary Sharply	Saml Paine	Crofton Warren
Porter Judd	Rachel Garnett	John Nicholson	Benjn füller
Edmond Garnett	Experience Barclay	Benj. Dawson	George Rooke
Bruen Worthington	Elizabeth Shepherd	Saml Fuller	Zar. Willcocks
Burdett Worthington	Margaret Fox	Wm Robinson	J. A. Forbes
	Rebekah Stoddart	Joseph Barcroft	Ka. Forbes
	Elizabeth Reyner	Mossom Bell	Timothy Rorke
	Elizabeth Wilson	Samuel Braith wait	Bridget Taylor
	Sarah Coppock		Margt Bourd
	Abigaill Thompson		Rachel Carleton
	Mary Gunson		Jos ^a . Willcocks
			Henry Sandwith
			Jane Carleton
			Abigail Strettell
			Mary Forbes
			William Cooper
			Jonathan Strettell
			Susanna Willcocks
			Edwd Hoope
			Abigail Strettell
			Sarah Strettell
			Mary Strettell

AMOS STRETTELL son of Thomas and Elizabeth Strettell was born in Eustace Street Dublin the 31st day of March 1726 between four and five o'clock in the afternoon

THOS STRETTELL son of Thomas and Eliz Strettell was born in Eustace Street Dublin the 26th day of Novr. 1727 between twelve and one o'clock at noon

ROBT STRETTELL son of Thomas and Eliz Strettell was born in Eustace Street Dublin the 14th day of December 1728 between one & three o'clock in the afternoon

ROBT STRETTELL aforesaid departed this life the 26th day of January 1729 between two and three o'Clock in the afternoon and was buried the 4th day of the week following in friends Grave yard in Dolphins barn Lane

ELIZABETH STRETTELL daughter of Thos and Eliz Strettell was born in Eustace Street Dublin the 9th day of the 4th month June being the third day of the week about half an hour after Six o'clock in the morning in the year 1730

JOSHUA STRETTELL son of Thos and Eliz Strettell was born in Eustace Street Dublin the 1st day of the week between 5 and 6 o'clock in the afternoon being the fifth month July 1733

EDWARD STRETTELL son of Thos and Eliz Strettell was born in Eustace Street Dublin the 8th day of September being the 1st day of the week about seven o'clock in the morning in the year 1734

ELIZABETH STRETTELL daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth Strettell was born in Eustace Street Dublin the 3rd day of the 11 month January between the 4th day of the week between eight & nine o'clock in the morning in the year 1738

JOSHUA STRETTELL aforesaid departed this life the 10th day of mo. April 1740 being the 6th day of the week about twelve o'clock at night and was buried in friends Grave yard in Dolphins Barn Lane the 12th twelveth of the 2 month 1740

ELIZABETH STRETTELL aforesaid departed this life the 21 of the 4 mo. June 1743 being the 4th day of the week a few minutes after o'clock in the morning and was buried in friends Grave yard in Dolphins Barn Lane the of the 4 month 1743

ANN STRETTELL daughter of Thos and Elizabeth Strettell was born in Eustace Street Dublin on the 19th of the 12 month Febry being the 1st day of the week between 12 and one o'clock at noon in the year 1740

ELIZABETH STRETTELL daughter of Thos and Eliz Strettell was born in Eustace Street Dublin the 26th day of the 3rd month May being the 7th day of the week between five and six o'clock in the afternoon in the year 1744

ABIGAIL STRETTELL daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth Strettell was born in Fleet Street Dublin the 23rd of the 3rd Month May being the 3rd day of the week between 1 and two o'Clock in the morning in the year 1745

THOMAS STRETTELL died the 23rd day of February being the 7th day of the week 1750 and was buried in friends Grave yard Dolphins Barn Lane the 26th

EXPERIENCE STRETTELL daughter of Thos and Eliz Strettell was born in Eustace Street Dublin the 18 day of the 4 mo. June 1751 being the sixth day of the week a few minutes before Seven in the morning

ELIZ STRETTELL aforesaid departed this life the 4th day of December 1751 being the 7th day of the week between 9 and ten o'clock in the morning and was buried the 1st day of the week following in friends Graveyard in Dolphins Barn Lane

The above is a copy of a certificate of the marriage of two members of the Society of Friends in the year 1725. The original is well written on stout parchment, and is in as good a state of preservation as the day it was written. It is interesting, for the names of members of the Society then existing in Dublin, and for its reference to the meeting-place in Meath Street, which, no doubt, is the same one shown as situate in Cole's Alley on Rocque's map. Cole's Alley is now known as Meath Place, and runs from Meath Street into Tripoli.

There must have been a Quaker settlement in that part of Dublin, for there is a Braithwaite Street adjoining Pimlico. A couple of months ago a history of Quakerism was published by a Mr. Braithwaite.

The certificate is endorsed with the entries given above recording the births and deaths of children born of the marriage. There were five sons, viz., Amos, Thomas, Robert, Joshua, and Edward, and six daughters, three Elizabeths, Experience, Ann, and Abigail. They were all born in Eustace Street, with the exception of one, born in Fleet Street, in the year 1745.

They were buried in the Friends' Graveyard, in Dolphin's Barn Lane, which is now known as Cork Street. The entries record not only the day of the week and month, but also the exact hour of the day at which the birth or death occurred.

There is a history of Quakerism in this country, entitled *The History of the Rise and Progress of the People called Quakers in Ireland from 1653 to 1700*, by Thomas Wright, of Cork, to which is added a continuation to the year of our Lord 1751, with an Introduction, etc., and a Treatise of their Christian Doctrine Examined (!) amongst said peoples, by John Ruddy, Dublin. Published by I. Jackson, in Meath Street, Bookseller. 1751. From this it appears that the first settled meeting of the Quakers was at Lurgan in the year 1654. The first settled meeting in Dublin was kept in the year following, at George Lathom's, near Polegate.

In 1692 it is recorded that the meeting-house of Bride Street being too little, the Friends of Dublin built a large new meeting-house at Sycamore Alley for keeping their afternoon meeting on the first day of the week, and a morning meeting on the sixth day of the week, the morning meeting of the first day of the week being held in Meath Street. In 1699, one Abel Strettel, probably an ancestor of the Strettells mentioned in the certificate, accompanied William Edmundson, one of the first, if not the first, Quaker who came to this country, on an expedition to the North and Connacht. Edmundson's *Journal* gives an interesting account of the early days of the Society.

In the year 1696 the right of Affirmation was granted to the Friends.

In 1715 a humble address from the people called Quakers from their National Half-yearly meeting, held in Dublin on the 10th of the ninth month, was presented to Charles, Duke of Grafton, and Henry, Earl of Galway, Lords Justices and Chief Governors of Ireland. It was signed, amongst others, by Amos Strettel.

In 1737 a long list of queries was drawn up and offered for the consideration of the National meeting, held in 1740. It shows with what decency and order the Friends conducted all their affairs.

Miscellanea

The Arms of Ireland (see p. 172, *ante*).—The origin of the flag of Ireland on Behaim's Globe in 1492 would appear to be probably this. The Arms of England of the period, and indeed from the time of Henry V until that of James I, quartered those of France in the dexter chief as those of a country more honourable than itself. Behaim no doubt considered that the arms of the sister kingdom should be augmented in the same way. If this explanation is correct, Mr. Westropp has given an interesting example of the use of the harp as the heraldic cognizance of Ireland before the time of Henry VIII, with whom it is supposed to have originated.

Perhaps a member may be able to discover an original document bearing the three crowns of Munster which were in use as the Arms of Ireland in earlier days, and were conferred on one occasion which I am not able to verify here, with the title of "Duke (?) of Ireland," upon an English royal favourite or kinsman.—NUTTALL SMITH, *Member*.

A Bullaun Stone in County Wicklow.—Not long ago I noticed a bullaun stone near Rathdrum, and I send a photograph of it (p. 342). It lies on the roadside about two and a half miles out on the way to Glenmalure, and a short distance to the west of the point where the road from Ballin-derry to Greenan intersects. The stone is a block of granite, 4 feet 3 inches long by 3 feet 9 inches wide and 1 foot 10 inches thick. On the flat upper surface are three basins, two of which are almost hemi-spherical, $12\frac{1}{2}$ inches by $11\frac{1}{2}$ inches by $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches deep. The third is $11\frac{1}{2}$ inches by $9\frac{1}{2}$ inches by 3 inches deep, and touches the edge of the stone in the same manner as many other bullauns. In the locality it is called the "wart stone"—a name given to bullauns and sockets of crosses in many places. The custom here is to deposit three pebbles successively in each of the three basins, in order to get rid of warts.

HENRY S. CRAWFORD.

Some Ossory Letters.—The following are transcripts of letters, once belonging to the Rev. James Graves, which are at present in my hands.—R. A. S. MACALISTER.

I

Mr Gosling

I was extreemly concern'd to have left Kilkenny wthout seeing you, w^{ch} nothing could have prevented but my constant attendance on

y^e Archbp: I have given Duiguin strict orders to gett in my Arreares of Rent w^{ch} amount to near 600^{lib}. & to pay of w^{ht} I ow you: for w^{ch} favo^r & credit I shall bee eternally oblig'd: I desire you would pay yo^r self w^{ht} is yearly due to mee from my L^d Duke w^{ch} amounts to 14^{lib}: 5^{sh}: as near as I can guess: & wth all to p^rsent this inward scrole¹ to M^r Medicott I lodge att y^e Widow Maynards give my service & respects to y^r good wife & all freinds as if named . am Dear Sr

Most Affectionately

Dublin y^e 27th of July 97

yo^r

Joⁿ Ossory

[For Charles Gosling Esq^r att his house in Kilkenny . Frank . Joⁿ Ossory.]

II

M^r Alderman

Dublin² y^e 18th of 8^{ber} 94

I do heartyly condole y^e death of yo^r late Recorder: And understanding by M^r Mayor & Alderman Haydock who are now here, that you Intend speedily to elect Another, this humbly Intreats y^e favo^r of yo^r Vote in favo^r of my Bro^r yo^r old ffreind & schoolfellow; w^{ch} will highly oblige

Yo^r most Affectionate ffreind

& humble serv^t

Joⁿ Ossory

[For Alderman Josias Haydock att his house in Kilkenny]

III

Dublin ye 15th of 7^{ber} 1709

M^r Haydock

The Enclosed from my Bro^r Marten you might have had sooner, w^{ch} I hope you will excuse; & give my best respects & services to yo^r good spouse, Mrs Goslin, & all friends as if named; & I desire you would take care that there bee ^{no} dissentions & divisions twixt Mr Mayo^r & Mr Crosse who does my Corporaⁿ y^e hono^r of standing Portrieve for the Ensueing year You know he is an Honest Gentleman tho his name bee crosse, & will not bee easily provoked I have had some discourse wth Mr Burton & Harrison who expects my Lords busyness about Michaelmas if his Grace does not change his mind tho I kno

¹ The "inward scrole" is not forthcoming: presumably it was duly delivered.

² The writer began to write *Kilkenny*: on reaching the first *n* he corrected the mistake, writing Dublin over the same place.

S^r Richard Cox & y^r Great Comm^r will endeavo^r to obstruct it: You are something censured by keeping 1500^l in yo^r hands, of w^{ch} you know best, but there is no doubt but you must expect calumny from that corner. If you have any commands for mee in Lond: [tear in paper] signify them ye latter end of 9th or beginning of xth where I shall bee God willing after I have settled my own troublesom affayres in Wales, where my Bro^r Marten meets mee, & I have hopes of great helps from him. You may direct to him or mee if you have any manner of busyness & twill come safe under my cover: to Mr Borrett in y^r right Hon^{ble} y^r Earl of Sunderlands Office Whitehall Lond: & if y^r good Lady has any thing to buy & I shall faythfully receive & discharge her commands I have nothing else but to entreat y^r favo^r of y^r Prayers wth respects to all friends as if named.

am Dear Syr

Yo^r most Affect^{ive} friend & Humble

Joⁿ Ossory

I desire you would advise yo^r nephew Warren to prosecute his Study's: & w^h I see his Grace I will obtain his letter y^r he may have his decree &c Service to col: Warren & yo^r sister &c. I only wayt y^r wind w^{ch} has been 4 days and more Easterly.

[For Alderman Josias Haydock att Kilkenny]

Notices of Books

A Study of the Bronze Age Pottery of Great Britain and Ireland and its associated Grave Goods. Two volumes, cloth, with 1611 illustrations of pottery, 155 examples of grave goods, and 10 plates showing ornamentation. 13 by 9½ inches. Oxford: The Clarendon Press. 1912. By the Hon. John Abercromby, LL.D. Price, £3 3s.

THE Hon. John Abercromby is well known as an authority on British Bronze Age pottery, and his excellent and suggestive papers on the origin and distribution of the so-called "Beakers" are familiar to all students of the subject. The issue of the present work has been eagerly awaited, a comprehensive work on British Bronze Age pottery having been much needed. Though for England Dr. Thurnam's careful study of the contents of the Barrows had done much to classify the various types, there has been no work up to the present available for the Irish archaeologist. Mr. R. A. Smith was, I believe, the first to show the derivation of the Irish type of food-vessel from the neolithic bowl with the round base.

Within the limits of a short review it is impossible to do justice either to the subject or the contents of Dr. Abercromby's two sumptuous volumes. The following few remarks may, however, indicate the scope of the work. The first volume commences with a description of the earliest type of British Bronze Age pottery; the so-called "Beakers" and their evolution, classification, ornamentation, and distribution are dealt with in detail. The author considers this type of vessel to have originated on the Continent, and to have been brought to England by brachycephalic invaders who started from some point in the Rhine Valley. It may be said that his views on this question have met with general acceptance. As far as Ireland is concerned the Beakers are at present so little represented that whether the "Beaker people" reached as far west as this must be considered undetermined; if they did, it was probably only in small numbers.

Only one absolutely certain find of Beakers has been made in this country. These are fragments of (possibly) three vessels found together at Moytura, Co. Sligo, and now preserved in the National Museum, Dublin. Dr. Abercromby mentions another Beaker said to have been found at Mount Stewart, Co. Down, but the vessel is lost, and the evidence for its existence cannot be regarded as conclusive. We may mention that in the section on the religious ideals of the Beaker-using people the author compares the well-known chalk drums found at Folkton, Yorkshire, with

the two fine stones in the National Museum from Turoe and Castlestrange, which are carved with La Tène ornament, and considers them to have been connected with stone-worship, and to represent the domestic betyls in which the divinity was supposed to reside. Great caution is, however, necessary in comparing objects of such very different dates. The English chalk drums belong to the early Bronze Age, while the Irish stones must be attributed to the La Tène period, and not the earliest portion of it.

We now come to the vessels generally known as "food-vessels," because they have been found to contain remains of decayed animal and vegetable matter, and were placed in the grave for the use of the deceased. There is no doubt they are derived from the round-bottomed vessel in use in neolithic times, and their evolution from a flat, round bowl to a relatively high vessel with many ribs can be followed by referring to the illustrations of the various types given. The food-vessels are often very highly ornamented, and form a most attractive class; the bases are often decorated, probably because the vessels were inverted when not in actual use. In speaking of the earliest Irish type, Dr. Abercromby says: "The small native women, sometimes under 5 feet high, who made these little vessels had certainly a fine sense of form and a delicate perception of the beauty of curved forms."

The second volume contains a description of the cinerary urns and the small vessels, often called "incense cups," which Dr. Abercromby calls "pygmy cups." The exact use of the latter is uncertain. Both the cinerary urns and "pygmy cups" appear a little later than the food-vessels, but there is no break in continuity between the end of the food-vessel period and the beginning of the cinerary urns type I. Detailed descriptions and classifications of both these types of vessels are given, and there is a suggestive chapter on "Sepulchral Customs." In Chapter XI of this volume there is an attempt to unravel the ethnic affinities of the brachycephalic people who invaded Great Britain and Ireland about the beginning of the second millennium B.C., and Dr. Abercromby comes to the conclusion that they were a Celtic people. This view is, however, open to objection. Wherever the Celts are first met with in history, they are in the Iron Age culture, and iron weapons are the distinguishing mark of the Celt. There appears to be good reason for believing that the Celts introduced the general use of iron weapons into Ireland; and the weight of such evidence as is available is certainly against any such early arrival as Dr. Abercromby suggests.

One point of especial importance may be noticed. The question of the earliest date at which wheat was cultivated in Great Britain and Ireland is of the greatest interest. In a recent paper dealing with the agriculture of Clare Island, read before the Royal Irish Academy, the author came to the conclusion that it was introduced into England by the Romans, and into Ireland a little later. In Dr. Abercromby's book, however, we get a record of impressions of wheat "as large as is now

grown in Scotland," on a piece of pottery found in a kitchen-midden in North Berwick in close connexion with beaker fragments. A food-vessel was found in the East Riding of Yorkshire containing three grains of a small kind of wheat within its walls; a small incense-vessel found in Devonshire contained a grain of carbonized wheat; while some small urns in Fife were found set over a bed of hard ashes composed of burnt twigs and straw, amongst which were particles of ears of grain or barley. There seems, therefore, no doubt that wheat was grown in England in the Bronze Age; and there is a very strong presumption for supposing it was also cultivated in Ireland during the same period.

With regard to the difficult and important question of dating pre-historic pottery, Dr. Abercromby gives a provisional dating from a ceramic point of view. It is, professedly, based upon Dr. Oscar Montelius' scheme of chronology of Great Britain and Ireland, though, following Sir Arthur Evans, the first period has been brought down by 500 years. There is little use trying to summarize the scheme of chronology here, and it must be carefully studied with the plates of the pottery and the evidence adduced in the text.

The book is a monument of patient study, and will be of the utmost value to all engaged in the classification of early British pottery. The more speculative portions will no doubt require some modification as our knowledge increases; but the book will remain the standard work on the subject.

Orain Ghaidhealach le Donnchadh Macantsaoir—The Gaelic Songs of Duncan MacIntyre. Edited with Translation and Notes, by George Calder. Edinburgh: John Grant, 31 George IV Bridge. 1912.

THIS book of over 500 pages is a valuable contribution to the history of social life in the Scottish Highlands in the eighteenth century. Donnchadh Macantsaoir, called Donnchadh Bán nan Oran (White Duncan of the Songs), was born in Argyllshire in 1724, served in the army in his youth, and died in 1812 at the age of eighty-eight. He was, as his editor in the volume before us says, "in many ways representative of the Highland Celt. A tall, fair man, in him was united a healthy, vigorous body with an alert and well-balanced mind, which was as full of shrewd commonsense as his heart was full of feeling. A keen observer of nature, in his time a great traveller, expert with his weapons, fair-spoken, but quick at repartee, ostentatious as far as good taste allowed, leisurely and self-possessed, fond of country and of kin, full of humour and of good-humour, transparently simple in his poems and in his character, profoundly sympathetic, and with a sure touch alike for description, praise, and satire, with a quick ear and excellent judgment, and a clear, lyrical, simple style which was always

copious, sometimes thoughtful, he had in him the elements of greatness. It is now acknowledged by the many, what was at once evident to the few, that he was gifted with all the qualities to make him a successful wooer of the muse—the Celtic muse who is ‘quivering with life, golden with love, brimming with kindly humour, and explosive with bursts of Homeric laughter.’”

Such was the man to whom Mr. Calder has devoted the powers of his well-known scholarship. That he has produced the final edition of the poet’s works is obvious. This is the sixth edition of the poems that has appeared in print, and the present editor has carefully collated all the previous texts, as well as a MS. in the possession of Glasgow University. The variants are duly noted in an appendix. The text is printed with an English verse translation on the opposite page; and although Mr. Calder has fettered himself by rhyme in his translation, he has succeeded in keeping remarkably close to the original. Here is a specimen, the first stanza we see on opening the book at random, which illustrates Mr. Calder’s skill:—

Bha na h-eich gu erùidheach, srianach,
Girteach, iallach, fiamhach, trùpach;
’S bha na fir gu h-armach, fòghluimt’,
Air a sònrachadh gu murtadh.
’N uair a thachair riu Clann Dòmhnuille,
Chum iad còmhdaigh air an uchdan,
’S lionar spòldaich a bha leònta
Air an lòn an déidh tuiteam.

*Shod and bridled were the horses,
Girthed, thonged, skittish, in troop order,
Armed and disciplined the forces,
Specially set apart to murder.
When Clan Donald on them bounded,
On the knoll they held a mauling,
Many’s the carcass that lay wounded
On the meadow after falling.*

The above stanza is slightly prosy, and not a fair specimen of Donnchadh’s work, which is full of beauties. Such flashes as this fine description of falling water:—

“ ’Na ghluhan-plumbach air ghoil gun ain-teas,
Ach coilich bùirn tighinn a grunn eas lom,
Gach sruthan uasal ’na chuailean cùl-ghorm,
A’ ruith ’na spùta, ’s ’na lùba steoll ”—

or the great *Moladh Beinn-Dòrain*, his finest poem, are enough to seal Donnchadh’s claim for a niche in the temple of the Muses. But he was not a mere dreamer on the beauties of nature; he had a fine appreciation of the *joie de vivre*, as shown in the *Song to Brandy*, and a

talent for grim satire, as shown in the *Oran mar gu'n deanaidh nighean e do nighean eile* ("a song such as one maid would make to another"), or in the *Song to the Foxes*. Mr. Calder has given every reader, Gaelic or Sassenach, the opportunity of enjoying the perusal of these fine poems, and has illuminated them with notes explaining the historical and other allusions, and the metres of the various pieces. A glossary of difficult words and an index of place-names conclude this valuable volume. It is a comment on Donnchadh's own words, which every lover of Gaelic, Irish or Scottish, will echo:—

Bu mhór am beud gu'm bàsaicheadh
 A' chàin as fhearr buaidh
 'S i 's treis' thoirt greis air àbhachd,
 'S a h-uil' àit 'n téid a luaigh:
 'S i 's fhearr gu aobhar-ghàire,
 'S i 's binne, blàithe fuaim:
 'S i ceòl nam piob 's nan clàrsach
 Luchd-dhàn is dheanamh dhuam.

As this review is passing through the Press we hear the welcome news of the appointment of Mr. Calder to fill the lectureship in Glasgow University left vacant by the death of Dr. George Henderson. We congratulate the University and Mr. Calder.

R. A. S. M.

Palaeolithic Man and Terramara Settlements in Europe. By Robert Munro, M.A., M.D., LL.D. Edinburgh: Oliver and Boyd, Tweeddale Court, 1912.

THIS handsome volume is really two independent books in one. The first is a study on Palaeolithic Man in Europe; the second a study of the Terremare of Italy, and their relation to Lake-dwellings elsewhere—a subject Dr. Munro has long since made his own.

The first part is the series of lectures delivered under the trust of which the author is himself the munificent founder. With this course he inaugurates the Munro Lectureship in Anthropology and Prehistoric Archaeology at Edinburgh University. As befitting an introductory course, it is a review of the state of knowledge up to the time of the beginning of the work of the lectureship, and as an introduction to the study of Palaeolithic man and the materials available for research it can be heartily commended. The author has drawn on all the available sources, and his work is probably the best statement of the facts, as known up to date, in the English language. Possibly the Eolithic problem, and the question of the genealogical relationship of the types of humanity of which the bones discovered here and there are the relics, might have

been more fully discussed: but these subjects are very large, and would in themselves provide admirable and sufficient materials for the course of a Munro Lecturer.

A large proportion of this first part of the work is inevitably ground now trodden hard. Within the last three or four years we have had Déchelette's *Archéologie préhistorique*, Sollas's *Ancient Hunters*, Schenk's *La Suisse préhistorique*, and a number of other works, to say nothing of small manuals by Duckworth, Keith, and others, all more or less covering the same range of subjects—palaeolithic man and his works. Criticism, therefore, can only express an opinion on the value of a book as a clear statement of the case; and from this point of view the first part of Dr. Munro's work meets the required conditions admirably. It is to be hoped, however, that this will be generally recognized, and that no one will, for a while at least, spend time and trouble in giving us yet another History of the Palaeolithic Age. We are beginning to get a little tired of the Neanderthal skull and the Kesslerloch reindeer. More spade-work, in both the literal and metaphorical senses of the term, is what is now wanted.

The second part of Dr. Munro's work, being the Dalrymple lectures delivered before the University of Glasgow, is of much greater value than the first, in that the subject is much fresher. There is certainly no such full and at the same time concise description of the Terremare in English as is contained in Dr. Munro's work, and the author has been very successful in working through and summarizing the formidable literature on the subject. A bibliography of 212 items, for the greater part in the Italian language, gives an idea of the amount of labour involved.

In five chapters, Dr. Munro gives us a very thorough picture of the Terremare and the civilization of their inhabitants. The history of their discovery and the early investigations of them, and an account of their complicated structure are given in the first of these chapters, which are numbered continuously with the chapters of the previous part of the book. Typical structures, and the nature of the objects found in them, are described in the two chapters following: after which Dr. Munro attacks the problem of the racial origin of the Terremare dwellers, and institutes a comparison between the Terremare and the *terpen*, *wersfen*, and other pile structures of Europe. For all these points we must be content to refer the reader to Dr. Munro's excellent work.

R. A. S. M.

Proceedings

ROYAL CHARTER OF INCORPORATION.

A Quarterly General Meeting of the Society was held in the Society's rooms on Tuesday, 1 October 1912 at 5 o'clock, p.m., made special in accordance with the terms of the Royal Charter, and pursuant to notice.

The chair was occupied by

DR. ROBERT COCHRANE, I.S.O., F.S.A.,

nominated by the Charter as first President of the Society.

The Chairman, in opening the proceedings, in the course of his address said that the issue of the Royal Charter had been settled in 1911 while he was in office as President, but the document had not been ratified owing to the King's absence in India, and some forms of procedure had to be complied with which delayed the issue of the Letters Patent until 22nd April this year. The Charter specified the name of their first President, and provided for the appointment of a Council, but it did not nominate the members thereof. It ordered that "the Council shall consist of the President for the time being, the Past Presidents, the Vice-Presidents, the Hon. Gen. Secretaries, and Hon. Treasurer, and twelve or more Fellows or Members of the said Society, and that the first Members of Council, exclusive of the President, shall be elected within six months after the date of this our Charter." While the possession of a Charter confers important legal and other privileges on their Society, it adds to their responsibility, particularly as regards the manner of conducting their business, any irregularity in which would make their proceedings illegal. The meeting to-day is for the purpose of electing the Council in accordance with the terms of their Charter, and it is proposed that the officers of the Society elected at the last annual meeting forming the Council be now elected as the first members of the Council under the Charter. Count Plunkett, F.S.A., K.C.H.S., elected President at the annual meeting under existing rules of the Society, who is the tenth elected President, and the second under Royal Charter, wishes to postpone his presidential address until the meeting on 28th January next.

The Royal Charter was then read and exhibited,¹ and on the motion of Dr. Elrington Ball, V.P., M.R.I.A., seconded by Wm. Cotter Stubbs, M.A.,

¹ See page 354 for copy of Charter.

the officers named below were declared elected under the Charter. Mr. Garstin, Past President, gave an interesting description of the Great Seal attached to the document, after which the meeting stood adjourned until 8.30 p.m.

VICE-PRESIDENTS.—*Leinster*.—George Dames Burtchaell, M.A., M.R.I.A.; Sir Henry Bellingham, Bart., M.A., LL.D., H.M.L.; George A. Stevenson, C.B., C.V.O.; Most Rev. Dr. Donnelly.

Ulster.—His Excellency The O'Neill; His Grace the Most Rev. Dr. Crozier; R. M. Young, B.A.; Lord Arthur Hill.

Munster.—Most Rev. R. A. Sheehan, D.D., Bishop of Waterford; The Right Hon. Lord Castletown, K.P., LL.D.; Robert Day, F.S.A.; O'Donovan, D.L. (Colonel).

Connaught.—Richard Langrishe, J.P.; Very Rev. Jerome Fahey, P.P., V.G. William P. Kelly; The Right Hon. M. F. Cox, M.D.

HON. GENERAL SECRETARIES.—E. C. R. Armstrong, F.S.A., M.R.I.A.; M. J. M'Enery, B.A., M.R.I.A.

HON. TREASURER.—Henry J. Stokes.

COUNCIL.—P. J. O'Reilly; R. A. S. Macalister, M.A., F.S.A.; T. J. Westropp, M.A., M.R.I.A.; James Mills, I.S.O., M.R.I.A.; Francis Elrington Ball, Hon. LITT. D. (Dub.), J.P., M.R.I.A.; Patrick J. Lynch, M.R.I.A.; William Cotter Stubbs, M.A.; H. F. Berry, I.S.O., LITT. D.; Lord Walter FitzGerald, J.P., M.R.I.A.; Right Hon. W. F. Bailey, M.A.; Goddard H. Orpen, B.A., M.R.I.A.; John Cooke, M.A., M.R.I.A.

EVENING MEETING

An Evening General Meeting of the 64th Yearly Session of the Society was held in the Society's Rooms, 6, St. Stephen's Green, Dublin, on Tuesday, 1 October 1912, at 8.30 o'clock, p.m.

DR. ROBERT COCHRANE, I.S.O., F.S.A., in the Chair.

The following Fellows and Members attended the Afternoon or Evening Meetings or joined the Excursion to Fore, Co. Westmeath:—

Fellows.—E. C. R. Armstrong, *Hon. Gen. Sec.*; F. Elrington Ball, LITT. D.; H. F. Berry, LITT. D.; Robert Cochrane, LL.D.; John Cooke, M.A.; Right Hon. M. F. Cox, M.D.; Arthur Fitzmaurice, J.P.; John Ribton Garstin, D.L.; P. J. Lynch, M.R.I.A.; Edward Martyn; S. G. Murray; P. J. O'Reilly; J. J. Perceval, J.P.; Andrew Robinson, M.V.O.; D. Carolan Rushe, B.A.; William C. Stubbs, M.A.; John F. Weldrick; T. J. Westropp, M.A.; Robert Lloyd Woolcombe, LL.D.

Members.—Miss Badham, LL.D.; Miss A. Barton; A. W. Beatty; Mrs. S. Bewley; J. P. Brunker; William Chamney; Henry Courtenay, I.S.O.; H. S. Crawford, M.R.I.A.; Freeman W. Deane; George Duncan; E. J. French; Mrs. E. L. Gould; T. G. H. Green, M.R.I.A.; P. J. Griffith; Miss A. Hutton; J. R. B. Jennings; W. B. Joyce; H. G. Leask; Rev. F. J. Lucas, D.D.; James M'Carthy; R. P. M'Donnell; John P. M'Knight; Rev. P. Meehan; Rev. D. Mullan; M. L. Murphy; Walter Murphy; Rev. T. W. O'Ryan; Miss A. Peter; R. G. Pilkington; G. W. Place; Andrew Roycroft; R. B. Sayers; Mrs. E. Weber Smyth; Thomas Shaw, J.P.; James Tuite, J.P.; George T. B. Vanston, LL.D.; Miss H. Warren; William Grove White, LL.B.; Mrs. Whitworth.

The Minutes of last Meeting were read and confirmed.

The following Candidates recommended by the Council were elected :—

AS FELLOWS

Davey, Victor George, 1, Maxwell-road, Rathgar, Co. Dublin: proposed by E. C. R. Armstrong, F.S.A., *Hon. Gen. Secretary*.

Gaisford-St. Lawrence, Capt. J. C., J.P., Howth Castle, Co. Dublin: proposed by Mrs. R. N. Guinness, *Fellow*.

AS MEMBERS

Delany, Joseph Francis, M.R.I.A.I., M.S.E., City Surveyor, Cork: proposed by P. J. Lynch, M.R.I.A., *Fellow*.

Fairholme, Miss Caroline Grace, Comragh, Kilmacthomas, Co. Waterford: proposed by W. D. Webber, J.P., *Member*.

McDonnell, Robert Percy, F.R.C.S.I., 20, Lower Leeson-street, Dublin: proposed by E. C. R. Armstrong, F.S.A., *Hon. Gen. Secretary*.

Morrison, William Henry, Granville Hotel, Upper Sackville-street, Dublin: proposed by Thomas Plunkett, M.R.I.A., *Member*.

Reade, James F. A., M.I.C.E., 28, Barronstrand-street, Waterford: proposed by Seaton F. Milligan, J.P., M.R.I.A., *Fellow*.

Talbot, Rev. Robert, Rector of Ballycarney, Co. Wexford: proposed by Francis Guilbride, J.P., *Member*.

The following papers were read, and referred to the Council for publication :—

1. "The Holy Well at Kilboy" (illustrated with lantern slides). By Rev. Samuel Hemphill, LITT.D., M.R.I.A., *Member*.
2. "Ceremony at the Marriage of Thomas Strettell and Elizabeth Willcocks, of the Society of Friends, Dublin, 1725, and Notes on said Society." By E. J. French, M.A., *Member*.

The Society then adjourned until Tuesday, 26th November next.

WEDNESDAY, 2 OCTOBER 1912, EXCURSION TO FORE,
CO. WESTMEATH.

The Members, about 40 in number, left 6 St. Stephen's Green, at 10 o'clock a.m., in motor char-à-bancs, and arrived at Fore about 1 p.m. They were met by Rev. T. Mulvany, Adm., and other local clergy and members.

After luncheon, under the guidance of Dr. Cochrane, they visited the various features of antiquarian interest in Fore, which are considered some of the most important in Ireland. They are chiefly ecclesiastical

remains associated with St. Fechin, who lived in the seventh century; and comprise an anchorite cell, St. Fechin's Church with its celebrated doorway of large stones, and the early thirteenth-century Benedictine monastery built by Walter de Lacy after the Anglo-Norman conquest.

Dr. Robert Cochrane, F.S.A., Fellow of the Royal Institute of British Architects, the Inspector of Ancient Monuments for Ireland under the Act of 1892, under whose supervision the works of reparation at Fore were in the process of being carried out, gave an address, in the course of which he referred to the history, and described the architectural features, of the different portions of the buildings. He recalled the foundation of Walter de Lacy in 1209 under the invocation of St. Fechin and St. Taurin, and the bringing of the French monks from the abbey of St. Taurin in Evreux. It was regarded as an alien establishment in 1369, and was seized by the king during the war between France and England, and was afterwards, in 1448, farmed out to William Cross, the prior, at the annual rent of 13*s.* 4*d.*, who fortified the abbey and town of Fore. An act of the Irish Parliament passed in the reign of Henry VI (1449) made the abbey an independent priory, in no way subject to the abbey of Taurin, and gave the monks the right to elect their own prior for a term of 100 years. The later history of the abbey was referred to, and the changes made in the fifteenth century were pointed out, when the western tower was erected and three separate and complete residential establishments were formed in the abbey.

The stones forming the cloister arcade were found in the *débris* several feet deep, and they were replaced for safety in the position they originally occupied in such a careful manner as to show what the original work was like; at the same time avoiding what could be called a "restoration," no new stones having been introduced.

At St. Fechin's church he gave the history from its foundation, and described the doorway in detail, the chancel which was added to the original church, and the various changes made which show architectural features from the seventh or eighth century up to the fourteenth century; and pointed out the unmistakable evidence of the Eastern origin of the massive doorway with sloping jambs and cross-inscribed lintel similar to those found in early Syrian churches.

The ruins of Fore were recently vested in the Board of Works by the owners, the Hon. P. E. Greville Nugent and Count de la Bedoyere, under the Ancient Monuments Protection Acts. In May last the work of reparation was commenced with the removal of the ivy from the walls, and of hundreds of tons of rubbish and earth, the accumulation of centuries. The greatest care has been taken to preserve the ancient character and appearance of the building. Several interesting matters have been brought to light by the removal of the *débris*, including a small side chapel and altar, the arches of the old cloisters, &c.

The ancient Celtic church included in the relics of the past at Fore

is said to have been founded by St. Fechin in A.D. 630, and its remarkable door is considered to be the finest of its type in Ireland, and is illustrated by Petrie, in *The Ecclesiastical Architecture of Ireland*. On the enormous lintel of this doorway (6 feet long, 2 feet high, 3 feet thick) is a raised surface, in the centre of which is sculptured in relief a plain cross within a circle. Doorways have been discovered in Syria, with crosses on the lintels exactly the same as that on the lintel of St. Fechin's Church—suggesting an eastern origin for ancient Irish monasticism.

Adjoining the churchyard is an anchorite's cell, which was used by a succession of hermits down to 1680, the last being Peter Beglin, who died in that year—according to Stokes, the last in Western Europe. This cell has been altered, and is now used by the Greville family as a place of sepulture. The other ruins of Fore, which have been repaired, include the ancient gateways (Fore having been a walled-in town), and several Termon crosses. St. Fechin was born (circa) A.D. 600 (Dr. Lanigan says in 575) and died of the plague 665.

A cordial vote of thanks was tendered to Dr. Cochrane, on the motion of Father Mulvany, seconded by Mr. James Tuite, J.P., after which the party returned to the city by way of Trim, where tea was provided.

An Evening Meeting of the 64th Yearly Session of the Society was held in the Society's Rooms, 6, St. Stephen's Green, Dublin, on Tuesday, the 26th of November, 1912, at 8.30 o'clock p.m.

The following papers were read and referred to the Council for publication:—

1. "The Policy of Surrender and Re-grant." By W. F. Butler, M.A., *Member*.
2. "The Promontory Forts and similar Structures, Co. Kerry." *Continuation* (illustrated with lantern slides). By T. J. Westropp, M.A., M.R.I.A., *Fellow*.
3. "The Earldom of Ulster." By Goddard H. Orpen, B.A., M.R.I.A., *Member*.
4. "The Marshal Pedigree." By Hamilton Hall. (Communicated by Goddard H. Orpen, B.A., M.R.I.A.)

The Meeting adjourned until 28 January 1913.

ROYAL CHARTER

GEORGE THE FIFTH BY THE GRACE OF GOD

of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the
British Dominions beyond the Seas King, Defender of the Faith.
To all whom these Presents shall come GREETING.

WHEREAS an humble Petition has been presented to Our Right Trusty and Right well-beloved Cousin and Counsellor, JOHN CAMPBELL, EARL OF ABERDEEN, Knight of Our Most Ancient and Most Noble Order of the Thistle, Knight Grand Cross of Our Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Knight Grand Cross of Our Royal Victorian Order, Our Lieutenant-General and General Governor of that part of Our said United Kingdom called Ireland, on behalf of the Society called the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland, hereinafter called the said Royal Society, by Our trusty and well-beloved ROBERT COCHRANE, Companion of the Imperial Service Order, Doctor of Laws, Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries, Member of the Royal Irish Academy, Fellow of the Royal Institute of British Architects, Past President of the Institution of Civil Engineers of Ireland; PATRICK WESTON JOYCE, Doctor of Laws, Member of the Royal Irish Academy; JOHN RIBTON GARSTIN, Master of Arts, Justice of the Peace and Deputy-Lieutenant for the County of Louth, Member of the Royal Irish Academy, Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries; ROBERT DAY, Justice of the Peace for the City of Cork, Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries, Member of the Royal Irish Academy, a Vice-President of the said Royal Society; GEORGE NOBLE PLUNKETT (commonly called Count Plunkett), Justice of the Peace for the County of Dublin, Member of the Royal Irish Academy, Director of the National Museum, Vice-President of the said Royal Society; WILLIAM FRY, Justice of the Peace for the County of Dublin, Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society; PATRICK J. O'REILLY, Member of Council, Fellow of the said Royal Society; SEATON FORREST MILLIGAN, Justice of the Peace for the City of Belfast, Member of the Royal Irish Academy, a past Vice-President of the said Royal Society; SAMUEL CUNNINGHAM, a Member of the said Royal Society; PATRICK JOSEPH LYNCH, Member of the Royal Irish Academy, a past Vice-President of the said Royal Society; HENRY F. BERRY, Companion of the Imperial Service Order, Doctor of Letters, a past Vice-President of the said Royal Society; RICHARD LANGRISHE, Justice of the Peace for the City of Kilkenny, Senior Vice-President of the said Royal Society; THE RIGHT HONOURABLE LORD WALTER FITZGERALD, Justice of the Peace for the County of Kildare,

late Captain King's Royal Rifle Corps, a Vice-President of the said Royal Society; HENRY JOHN STOKES, Barrister-at-Law, Fellow and Honorary Treasurer of the said Royal Society; THOMAS JOHNSON WESTROPP, Master of Arts, Member of the Royal Irish Academy; MICHAEL JOSEPH McENERY, Bachelor of Arts, Member of the Royal Irish Academy, Fellow and an Honorary General Secretary of the said Royal Society; EDMUND CLARENCE RICHARD ARMSTRONG, Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries, Member of the Royal Irish Academy, a Fellow and an Honorary General Secretary of the said Royal Society; JAMES MILLS, Companion of the Imperial Service Order, Deputy-Keeper of Public Records and Keeper of the State Papers in Ireland, a past Vice-President of the said Royal Society; GEORGE DAMES BURTCHAELL, Master of Arts, Bachelor of Laws, Barrister-at-Law, Athlone Pursuivant and Registrar of the Office of Arms in Ireland, a Vice-President of the said Royal Society; ROBERT ALEXANDER STEWART MACALISTER, Master of Arts, Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries, Professor of Celtic Archaeology in the National University of Ireland; THE RIGHT HONOURABLE MICHAEL FRANCIS COX, Doctor of Medicine; and FRANCIS ELRINGTON BALL, Doctor of Letters, Justice of the Peace for County Dublin, Member of the Royal Irish Academy, a past Vice-President of the said Royal Society; setting forth, amongst other things, that in the year 1849 the Kilkenny Archaeological Society was instituted for the purpose of preserving, examining, and illustrating ancient monuments and memorials of the arts, manners, and customs of the past as connected with the antiquities, language, and literature of or relating to Ireland; that the operations of the Society becoming extended from time to time, alterations were made in the style and title of the Society; that on the 27th day of December in the year 1869 Her late Majesty QUEEN VICTORIA was graciously pleased to order that the Society be called in future the Royal Historical and Archaeological Association of Ireland; and that on the 25th day of March, 1890, Her said late Majesty was pleased to sanction the adoption of the title of The Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland, and to become its Patron-in-Chief; and that His late Majesty KING EDWARD THE SEVENTH was a Fellow, and also Patron-in-Chief of the said Royal Society.

AND WHEREAS by their said Petition the said Royal Society prayed that there might be granted to the present Fellows and Members of the said Royal Society a Royal Charter to enable them as a Corporate Body recognizable at law to carry on with the Fellows and Members to be elected in future the examination and illustration of the ancient Monuments and Memorials of Ireland as in the past, and generally the business of the Society.

AND WHEREAS We are minded to comply with the Prayer of the Petition.

KNOW YE therefore that We of Our special grace, certain knowledge, and mere motion, by and with the advice and consent of Our Right Trusty

and Right well-beloved Cousin and Counsellor, JOHN CAMPBELL, EARL OF ABERDEEN, Our said Lieutenant-General and General Governor of that part of Our said United Kingdom called Ireland, and according to the tenor and effect of Our Letter under Our Privy Signet and Royal Sign Manuals, bearing date at Our Court of Saint James's, the 4th day of March, 1912, in the Second Year of Our Reign, and now enrolled in the Record and Writ Office of Our Chancery Division of the High Court of Justice in that part of Our said United Kingdom called Ireland, have willed, granted, declared, and appointed, and by these Presents for Us, Our Heirs and Successors, do hereby will, grant, declare and appoint as follows :—The persons now Fellows, Honorary Fellows, and Members of the said Voluntary Association or Society known as The Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland, and all such persons as may hereafter, according to such Regulations or By-laws hereinafter mentioned, become Fellows, Honorary Fellows, and Members of the Body Corporate, hereby constituted pursuant to the provisions of these Presents, or the Powers hereby granted, shall for ever hereafter be one Body Corporate and Politic by the name of The Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland, hereinafter referred to as the Society, and by the same name shall have perpetual succession and a common seal, with the power to break, alter, and make anew the said seal from time to time at their will and pleasure, and by the same name may sue and be sued in all Courts, and in all manner of actions and suits, and shall have power to do all other matters and things incidental or appertaining to a Body Corporate, and that the Society may use and have a Mace.

AND further of Our special grace, certain knowledge and mere motion, by and with the advice and consent aforesaid, and according to the tenor and effect of Our aforesaid letters, We have licensed, authorized, and for ever hereafter enabled, and by these Presents for Us, Our Heirs and Successors do license, authorize, and for ever hereafter enable the Society or any person on its behalf to acquire any lands, tenements, or hereditaments within that part of Our United Kingdom called Ireland, or other interests therein, now held by or belonging to the Society, or by or belonging to any person or persons on its behalf, and also to acquire any additional lands, tenements, and hereditaments whatsoever in Ireland (such additional lands, tenements, and hereditaments not exceeding at any one time in annual value calculated as at the time of the acquisition thereof respectively the sum of five hundred pounds, according to the Irish Valuation Acts), and to hold all or any lands which the Society is hereby authorized to acquire in perpetuity, or on lease or otherwise, and from time to time, but subject to all such consents as are by law required, to grant, demise, alienate, or otherwise dispose of the same or any part thereof.

AND We do further, for Ourselves and Our Heirs and Successors, Give and Grant Our Licence to any person or persons, and any Body Politic

or Corporate, to assure in perpetuity or otherwise, or to demise to or for the benefit of the Society, any lands, tenements, or hereditaments whatsoever within that part of the United Kingdom called Ireland, within the limits of value aforesaid, hereby nevertheless Declaring that it shall not be incumbent upon any such person or persons or body to enquire as to the annual value of the property which may have been previously acquired by the Society.

AND We do further grant, declare, and appoint that there shall be in each year at least one general Meeting of the Society as hereinafter mentioned, and that there shall always be a Council to direct and manage the concerns of the Society, and that the Council shall have the entire direction and management of the same in the manner and subject to the Regulations or By-laws hereinafter mentioned. But Our Will and Pleasure is that, at all General Meetings and Meetings of the Council, the majority of the Fellows and Members present, and having a right to vote thereat respectively, shall decide upon each matter propounded at such, the person presiding therein having, in case of an equality of numbers, a second or casting vote.

AND, further, of Our special grace, certain knowledge, and mere motion, by and with the advice and consent aforesaid, and according to the tenor and effect of Our aforesaid Letter, We have willed, declared, appointed, and granted, and by these Presents do will, declare, appoint, and grant that the Council shall be constituted as follows, that is to say, it shall consist of the President for the time being, the past Presidents, the Vice-Presidents, the Honorary General Secretaries, an Honorary Treasurer, and twelve or more Fellows or Members of the said Society, and that the first Members of the Council, exclusive of the President, shall be elected within six months after the date of this Our Charter, and that the said ROBERT COCHRANE shall be the first President of the Society.

AND We do further will, grant, declare, and appoint that it shall be lawful for the Fellows and Members of the Society hereby established to hold general meetings once in the year or oftener for the purposes hereinafter mentioned, that is to say—that the General Meetings shall choose a President, and such number of Vice-Presidents, representing each Province in Ireland, as such Meetings shall deem necessary, one or more Honorary General Secretaries, and an Honorary Treasurer of the Society, and shall also elect twelve or more Fellows or Members of the Society to be Members of the Council thereof; that the General Meetings shall make and establish such Regulations or By-laws as such Meetings shall deem to be useful and necessary for the regulation of the Society, for the admission of Fellows, Honorary Fellows, and Members; for the Management of the estates, goods, chattels, library, and publications of the Society, and for fixing and determining the manner of electing the President and Vice-Presidents, Secretaries and Treasurer of the Society,

and electing the Members of the Council, and the period of their continuance in office; also of appointing such officers, attendants, or servants on such conditions and at such salaries or remuneration as shall be deemed necessary or useful for the Society, and such Regulations or By-laws from time to time shall or may alter, vary, or revoke, and shall and may make such new and other Regulations or By-laws as they shall think most useful and expedient, so that the same shall not be repugnant to these Presents, or to the Laws and Statutes of this Our Realm.

AND We do further will, grant, and declare that the Council shall have the sole management of the income and funds of the Society, and also the entire management and superintendence of all the other property, affairs, and concerns thereof, and shall and may, but not inconsistently with or contrary to the terms of this Our Charter, or to the Laws and Statutes of this Our Realm, do all such acts and deeds as shall appear to them necessary or essential to be done for the purpose of carrying into effect the object and purposes of the Society.

AND We do further will, declare, and grant that the whole of the property of the Society shall be vested in the Society, but subject to the powers of superintendence and management aforesaid, provided that no contract shall be made for sale, mortgage, incumbrance, or other disposition of any messuages, lands, tenements, or hereditaments, or any property belonging to the Society, save with the approbation and concurrence of a General Meeting.

AND We do further declare it to be Our will and pleasure that no Regulations or By-laws shall, on any account or pretence whatsoever, be made by the Society in opposition to the general scope, true intent, and meaning of this Our Charter, or the Laws and Statutes of Our Realm, and that if any such Regulation or By-law shall be made, the same shall be absolutely void to all intents, effects, constructions, and purposes whatsoever.

AND, lastly, We do by these Presents grant to the Society and their successors that these Our Letters Patent, or the enrolment or exemplification thereof, and all and singular the matters and things in the same contained shall and may be good, valid, and effectual in the Law according to the true intent and meaning of the same, and shall be taken, construed, and adjudged in the most favourable and beneficial sense, and for the best advantage of the Society, as well in all our Courts of 'Record' as elsewhere, and by all and singular the Judges, Justices, Officers, Ministers, and other subjects whatsoever of Us, Our Heirs and Successors, any omission, imperfection, defect, cause, or thing whatever to the contrary thereof in any wise notwithstanding.

PROVIDED ALWAYS that these Our Letters Patent be enrolled in the Record and Writ Office of Our High Court of Justice in that part of our said United Kingdom called Ireland, within the space of six months from the date of these Presents, otherwise these Our said Letters Patent to be

null and void and of no effect, anything herein contained to the contrary notwithstanding.

IN WITNESS whereof we have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent.

WITNESS Our Lieutenant General and General Governor of Ireland at Dublin the Twenty-second day of April in the second year of Our Reign.



J. NUGENT LENTAIGNE,

*Clerk of the Crown and Hanaper, Permanent
Secretary to the Lord Chancellor in Ireland.*

Enrolled in the Consolidated Judgments Record and Writ Office of His Majesty's High Court of Justice in Ireland, Chancery Division, on the 29th day of April, 1912.

JAMES M. LOWRY,

Clerk of Judgments, Records, and Writs.

INDEX TO VOLUME XLII, 1912

[Prepared by M. BRADSHAW and J. M. DOWIE]

A

- Abartrá: Bartragh: 190.
 Abasia, 189.
 Abbey, Battle of the, 287.
 Abbeylands, near Castledermot, coins found at, 70.
 Abbeyside:
 castle of, 275, 276.
 Priory of, Augustinian, 275, 276.
 Acaun Bridge, dolmen at, 183.
 Accumys: Trughenacmy: 321.
 Achil Head: Cap d'Aquilla: 186.
 Achill: Ardeill Island: 51, 55, 117, 121, 127, 185, 186, 195, 196, 202, 216, 323.
 forts in, 53, 55.
 Achillbeg, forts in, 53.
 Ackill: Nakill: 192, 193.
 Adamstown: Murnevin: 15.
 Adare Manor, 229, 232, 235.
 Adderdagh, 193.
 Addison, Joseph, 180, 181.
 Aeghus Nadfraoch, King of Munster, 57.
 Aenach: see under Nenagh.
 Aengus, son of Dagda, 56, 175.
 Aes Irrais: Aes Irruis Ossurys: Osorrus: district of, 286.
 tribal name of, 286, 321.
 Affirmation, Right of, granted, 339.
 Aghadowne: Aghadune: Aughdoon: 192, 194.
 Aghaloshino, 194.
 Aghawakine: see under Glanchoe Edergener.
 Aghlish, ogham stone at, 237.
 Ahane, cross slab at, 237.
 Aherlow, Glen of, 241.
 Aibhill, banshee of the Dalcassians, 139.
 Ailill, Abbot of St. Martin's, Cologne, 141.
 Ailill, house of, 9, 10.
 Alcock, Henry, Sheriff of Waterford, 268.
 Alesia, 74.
 Alexandria, coins of, found in Ireland, 249.
 Alicante, defence of, 40.
 Alleghanies, the, 21.
 Allhugheonanny, 194.
 All Saints Island, nunnery on, 30.
 Almanza, battle of, 40.
 Altham, Lord and Lady, 40.
 Altnapeistia, 121.
 Altry, near Tralee, 321.
 Amadán Barroosky, 135.
 America, 21, 301.
 English Colonies in, 259.
 settlers in, from Ulster, 21, 22.
 Amhalgadh: Amhalgadha: Amalgaidh: Awley, 57, 103.
 Ana, mother of the gods, 285.
 Anabaptists, 36, 248.
 Anascaul, 234.
 Angelus, the, 157.
 Anglesey: Anglesea: Earls of, 166, 289, 290, 292.
 Anglo-Normans, 14, 190.
 Angus Og, 334.
 Anlaf, Danish King of Waterford, 256.
 Annagh Head, 208, 211.
 Annaghbeg Castle, 192.
 Annaghclone: Annaclone: and Temple, 66.
 Annesley:
 family of, 292.
 Sir Francis: see under Valentia.
 James: lawsuit of, 40.
 Annestown, fort of, 53.
 Anneville, Inchiquin Lake, headland in, 185, 323.
 Antrim, 186, 219.
 bronze hooks found in, 10.
 Aodh ua Caithniadh, 58.
 Apollo, 9.
 Aran, 64, 215.
 Arbuthnot, John (d. 1735), 179.
 Ardach, 289.
 Ardaven, sandhills of, church site in, 188.
 Ardeill: see under Achill.
 Ardferf, diocese of, churches of, 291.

- Ardimmullivan, near Gort, Roman coins found at, 249.
 Ardmore, Co. Waterford, 207.
 gangway at, 303.
 Ardnureher, leap of, 106.
 Ardrahan, 228.
 Ardsollas River, 290.
 Ardtole Church, Ardglass, cross-slab found in, 225.
 Ardywanig, ogham-pillar at, 235.
 Arimaspians, the, 150.
 Arkin, castle of, on Aran, 305.
 Arlow, church of, 67.
 Armagh, 32, 332.
 Archbishop of: see under Margetson.
 county of, 33, 65, 219.
 clergy and parishes of, 78, 79.
 ordnance survey map of, 32.
 the mall at, 33.
 Natural History and Philosophical Society of, museum of, 33.
 parish of, 32.
 Armstrong.
 E. C. R., 8.
 notes by, 69, 70.
 papers by, 48-50.
 Lieutenant, 38.
 Arrus Dundomhnaill: see under Erris.
 Arthurstown, 278.
 Ascham, Roger, 34.
 Atherton, Elin, 336.
 Athlone, cross-slabs near, 27-31.
 Ath Luain, 231.
 Athy, Co. Kildare, 70.
 Atlantic, the, 51, 203, 208, 292, 299.
 Atlantis, 175.
 Aughadoon, townland of, 197.
 Aughernagalliagh, headland in, 201, 322.
 Aughris, Tireragh, promontory fort of, 322.
 Auxois, Mount, 74.
- B**
- Baginbun, fort of, 106, 107.
 Baile Cruaiche: Baile fiodh cruiche:
 Baile i cruaiche: see under Ballycroy.
 Balaguier, John Anthony, 336.
 Balbriggan, 151.
 Balderig, mountain, 120.
 Balla, mounds near, 188.
 Ballagh, Loch, 65.
 Balleglangho, 191.
 Ballencarne: Ballicarna: 191.
 Balleneans: see under Beal insi.
 Ballenearrewhan, 192.
 Ballengrowne, 169.
 Ballenknock, 169.
 Ballentyn: see under Valencia.
 Ballevonnell, 191.
 Ballicarna: see under Ballencarne.
 Ballighrohoy, 191.
 Ballina, 195.
 Ballinahunt, ogham stone at, 234.
 Ballinasloe, 2.
 Ballinclare, cross-slab at, 234.
 Ballinderry, 340.
 Ballindhoor, near Knockboy, 230.
 Ballindonna: see under Ballydonagh.
 Ballingarry:
 fort at, 206, 319, 323.
 Leap of, 106.
 Ballinskelly: Ballinskelligs:
 abbey of, 314.
 Bay, 238, 310, 314.
 dolmens, lauras, oghams, oratories, and pillars at, 293.
 Ballintaggart, 236.
 Ballintemple, Aran, Middle Island, 281.
 Ballintermon, ogham pillar at, 234.
 Ballintosig, 169.
 Ballintubber, abbey of, 188.
 Ballinvoher, Rathduff, ogham pillar at, 234.
 Ballinvownig, carved stone at, 236.
 Ballon, burial-ground, prehistoric, of, 183.
 Ballybrennan: Killcowanmore: church of, 14.
 Ballybrittas, dolmen at, 13, 14, 15, 16.
 Ballybrolley, stone circle or cairn at, 32, 33.
 Ballycarberry, 289, 291, 292, 294.
 castle, 286, 289, 294.
 creek, 289, 292.
 Ballycastle: Ballycashill: Cashill: 55, 101, 112, 113, 116, 122, 129.
 castle, 101.
 pillar-stone found near, 219.
 Ballycroy: Baile Cruaiche: Baile fiodh cruiche: Baile i cruaiche: Ricktown: 58, 127, 136, 194.
 castle, 191.
 Ballydonagh: Ballindonna: 169.
 Ballyeightragh, Co. Kerry, ogham stone at, 164.
 Ballyglan, 278.
 Ballyglass, monument at, 116.
 Ballygowan, 224.
 Ballygunner Temple, church at, 276.
 Ballyhack, castle of, 278.
 Ballyhearny, burial ground in, 294.
 Ballyheige: Balytagg: 319.
 Ballyhernimanagh, 290.
 Ballyhernimore, 290, 292.
 Ballyhogue: baile sidhe óg: 14.
 Ballyieragh North, Clear Island, pillar or cross-slab near, 231.
 Ballykealy, urns preserved at, 183.
 Ballykinvarga cathair, Co. Clare, 214.
 Ballymacsheron, 194.
 Ballymena, church of, 219.
 Ballymonelly, 193, 194.
 Ballymotey, mote (or tumulus) at, 280.
 pillar-stones at and near, 280.
 ogham inscription on, 280.
 Ballynabraham, abbey of, 113.

- Ballynageeragh: baile na ḡCiappai-
ḡeac: dolmen at, 282.
Ballynahelly, 169.
Ballyphilip, Co. Waterford, 281.
Ballyroney, 66.
Ballysaggart, graveyard of, cross-slab
found in, 224.
Ballysmaly, abbey of, 113.
Ballyvoile, 271.
Ballyvourney, pillar-stone, 230.
Ballywiheen, cross-slabs at, 233.
Balor, 139.
Baltane, Annagh Head, 208.
Baltymore, 231.
Banagher, 1.
Banbridge, Co. Down, 66.
emigrants from, 23, 24, 25, 26.
Bandon, 230, 231.
Bangor abbey, cross-slabs and pillars
found in, 224.
castle, 224.
sundial, inscribed, at, 217.
Bangor-Erris, 135, 137, 196.
Bann, river, 65, 66, 186.
Bannow, 277.
Bansha, 241.
Baoi béarra, 291.
Baptist Grange, old church of, cross-slab
at, 243.
Baptists, 248.
Barclay, Ann and Experience, 36.
Bancroft, Joseph, 336.
Barham, Admiral, 42.
Barnagh: see under Barranagh.
Barnewall:
family of, country belonging to, 152.
divisions of: Roestown, Co.
Meath, 154.
"Ba: Rone," castle of (Seafinn Castle?),
65.
Barrack, 189.
Barranagh: Barnagh: Barranaghes:
Barrynnagh: Bearránach, near
Elly: 188, 192, 193, 194.
castle and land of, 188, 191.
Barranaghes: see under Barranagh.
Barratt, Ann, 336.
Barrett:
family of, 58, 117, 124, 127, 131, 133,
190, 191, 192, 193.
land belonging to, 192.
Batten (Wattin) (fl. 1284), chief in
Tirawley, 58.
(a) Edmund (fl. 1593), of Orruss
(Erris) barony, 191.
(b) ——— (d. 1623) of the Mullett,
117, 127, 131, 133,
191, 192.
(c) ——— Sallagh (fl. 1618), 192.
(d) ——— Bo (fl. 1652), MacJohn,
193.
Erevane (fl. 1655), Mac Philip of
Shanchy, 124, 192, 193.
Everoge (fl. 1652), Mac Philip, 193.
- Barrett—continued:
Iarnain (Ferreolus), 127.
(a) John Oge (fl. ———), 131.
(b) ——— (fl. 1623), of Achill, 192.
(c) ——— (fl. 1652), of Rosduagh,
193.
Matthew (fl. 1605), 191.
Moyler Morrey (d. 1602), 137.
Peter (fl. 1605), son of Eremon,
191.
Pierce (fl. 1607), of Ballesekeery,
101, 133, 192.
(a) Redmond oge (fl. 1618), 192.
(b) ——— (fl. ———), castle belonging
to, 190.
(a) Richard oge (fl. 1589), 133.
(b) ——— (fl. 1605), son of Edmond,
191.
(c) ——— (fl. 1607), son of William,
183.
(d) ——— (d. 1623) Boy, of Ackill:
192.
(e) ——— (fl. 1652), 193.
Robert (fl. 1335), son of Batin,
seneschal of Connacht (1356), 58,
137.
(a) William Mór (d. 1282), Breath-
nach, 58, 190.
(b) ——— (fl. 1605) son of Edmond
(b), 191.
(c) ——— (fl. 1607), 133.
(d) ——— (fl. 1618) Duff, 192.
(e) ——— (fl. 1621), of Dooncreig-
hane, 192.
Barrow, the, 38.
Barry, Redmond, 168.
Barrynnagh: see under Barranagh.
Barton, William, Book of Psalms in
metre by, 246-249.
Bartragh: see under Abartrá.
Bath, Benedictine Priory of, 266.
Baxter, Richard, 246.
Beachy Head, 41.
Bealdearg: see under Beldearg.
Bealick, dolmen of, 171.
Beal insi: Beal Inch: Valencia, sound
of, 285, 291, 292, 294, 295, 298, 306,
310.
Bearránach: see under Barranagh.
Becket, 23.
Beel Castel, 324.
Beenakryraka: Beengyrakka: Head,
298, 301.
Beenilra: Beenuller: 298, 301, 302.
Beethoven, 72.
Beglin, Peter, last hermit at Fore, 353.
Behagh, 116.
Behaim's Globe, Ireland's flag on, 172,
340.
Behy Cliffs, 110, 116.
Beldearg: Belderrig: Belderrig: 59,
116, 120, 122, 129.
harbour, 117.
Belderrig: see under Beldearg.

- Belfast, 22, 81.
 harp festival at, 71.
 Lough, 22.
 museum, bronzes in, 10.
 cross-slabs in, 219, 224.
- Bell :
 family of, 23.
 James, 25.
 Mossom, 336.
- Bellacorick, bridge of, 196.
- Bellake, 277.
- "Bellarmine," stoneware jar, type known as, 70.
- Belmullet : Beal muileat : Balmollitt :
 55, 122, 135, 186, 193, 194, 195,
 196, 208.
 bays at, 186, 194.
- Benbulbin, Co. Sligo, ridge of, 110, 196.
- Bend Etair, 331.
- Benedictines, Order of, 142, 266.
- Benmore, 121.
- Bens, Sir Alexander, Farmer of His Majesty's Customs, 159.
- Benwee Head, Broaiahaven, 59, 122, 126,
 128, 185, 196.
 — Geevraun, 59, 110, 118, 121.
- Beola, the giant, 138.
- Berramain Strand, 286.
- Bertlacha : Bertragh : 103.
- Bethel, family of, 36.
- Bewley, Daniel, 336.
- Bibby, John, 246.
- Biker, Francis and Thomas, 336.
- Bilberry, 194.
- Bingen, 146.
- Bingham family, 191, 194, 195, 197.
- Binghamstown, 55, 129, 188, 194, 195,
 212.
 castle of, 194.
- Binwy : see under Benwee.
- Birr, 38.
- Bishop's Island, fortified headland of,
 107, 323.
- "Blacksmith's Half-crown," 70.
- Blacksod Bay : Cuan an fhoid duibh : 56,
 127, 138, 185, 188, 194, 195, 207.
 ring-forts near, 55.
- Blackstairs Mountains, Carlow, 277.
- Blackwater : Nemh : 272, 273, 278, 281.
- Blarney, 230.
- Blaskets, peaks of the, blasct : blaxar :
 brascher : brascier : brasquei : 294,
 301, 312, 322, 324.
 Islands, Inishvickillane, ogham pillar
 at, 237.
 stones, carved and inscribed, at,
 237.
- Bofinn, Inis, 51, 55, 186, 197, 199, 207 :
 see also Inisbofinn.
 forts on, 53.
- Bogtown, Downpatrick Head, stone circle
 at, 112.
- Boile, Richard, 103.
- Bolingbroke, Viscount, 179.
- Bollandists, the, 142.
- Bolus Head : Canboles : Kildreelig :
 285, 291, 292, 312, 314, 324.
 church, ruins of, pillars at, 239.
 peak, 314.
- Boppard, church at, 146.
- Borrett, 342.
- Bourd, Margaret, 336.
- Bourke : Burke :
 family of, 58, 189, 190, 191, 193, 201.
 lands belonging to, 190, 191.
 (a) Edmond (fl. 1652) MacJohn, of
 Grenagh and Portur-
 law, 193.
 (b) ——— (fl. 1652) of Rosduagh,
 193.
 Fearganeagla (d. 1587) MacWilliam,
 of Crosse Castle, 211.
 (a) John (fl. 1594) MacMoyler, 191.
 (b) ——— (fl. 1594), boy MacPhilip,
 191.
 Oliver fitz Edmund (fl. 1617), 101,
 127, 128.
 Philip (fl. 16..), 128.
 Ricard, Boy (fl. 1617), 128.
 Rickard (fl. 1617), MacRicard, 128.
 Risdeard an Iarain (fl. 1580), "Iron
 Dick" MacWilliam Eighter, 127.
 (a) Shane (fl. 1594), MacHubert, 191.
 (b) ——— oge (fl. 1617), 128.
 (a) Sir Theobald : Tibbot na luinge :
 see under Mayo,
 Viscount.
 (b) ——— (fl. 1595), Mac Thomas
 Duff, 191.
 (c) ——— maol (fl.), 191.
 (a) Thomas (fl. 1649), printer to the
 Confederate Catholics of Ire-
 land, 259.
 (b) ——— (fl.), 120.
 (a) William (fl. 1592), MacJohn
 MacPorast, 132, 133.
 attained of High Treason, 132,
 133.
 (b) ——— (d. 1595), MacShane
 MacOliver, 101.
 (c) ——— (fl. 1606), macJohn
 macPorosty, 192.
- Bourke's Castle, Corelough, 188, 190.
- Bow Bell, the, 157.
- Boyle :
 Michael, Archbishop of Dublin, 156,
 161.
 (a) Sir Richard, Lord of the Inchi
 quin, 165.
 (b) ——— of Glenane Supple, 168.
- Boyne, the, 333.
 battle of the, 259, 262.
- Boyse, Joseph, 249.
- Brabazon, Edward, 168.
- Bradstock, Rowland, 336.
- Brady, 159, 160.
- Braen, King of Leinster, 141.
- Braithwait, Samuel, 336.

- Bran, myth of, 214.
 palace of, 15, 16.
 Branchan, a British prince, 276.
 Brandon Mountain, 231.
 Brandubb, 15, 189.
 Brannradh an fhir mór, islet of, 139.
 Brant, 160.
 Bray: Brey: Can Brigh, Head: Valentia
 Island, 289, 292, 296, 298, 305,
 309.
 cloghans on, 298, 299.
 forts, promontory, on, 298.
 gallans on, 298, 299.
 Breadhaven, 193.
 Breastagh, ogham stone, 57.
 Breedaghin Connacht, 58.
 Bredon Hill, Gloucestershire, fort of:
 Roman coin and pottery found in, 54.
 Brefne, 331, 332.
 Bregia, 57.
 Brent, J., printer, 248.
 Bresal, slab of, 60.
 Brest, 42.
 Bretesche, 14.
 Brian Boru, harp of, 172.
 Bri Leith, 331.
 Brinworth, Northamptonshire, Angelus
 bell rung at, 157.
 Bristol, 156, 158.
 Brittany, 174, 258.
 Broadhaven: Cuan an inbhir: 56, 59,
 126, 129, 133, 135, 137, 185, 195,
 196, 322.
 duns on, 53.
 stags of (estacas: staca: stakes):
 110, 111.
 Brocas, J., printer, 248, 249.
 Bronze Age, 11, 50, 54, 334, 344, 345.
 British, pottery of, 343-345.
 Continental, 8.
 arts and crafts of, bird motif
 in, 8, 9.
 bronze work and pottery of, 8.
 Irish, 345.
 arts and crafts of, bird motif
 in, 8, 9, 10.
 ornament, 48.
 religious art of, 10, 11.
 Scandinavian, 332.
 ornament, 333.
 Brookborough inscribed cross-slab, 227.
 Brookesby, Bartholomew, 19.
 Brown: Browne:
 family of, 289.
 Adriana, 164.
 Charles R., 53.
 (a) John, of the Neile, 133.
 (b) ——— son of Sir Valentine, 205.
 Susanna, 164.
 Thomas, 289.
 Browne's Castle, Kerry, 293, 315, 316,
 317, 323.
 Brownestown, fort of, 53.
 Bruckles, graveyard, cross-slab in, 223.
 Bruere, William, Bishop of Exeter, 149.
 Brugh na Boinne, 331, 332, 333.
 cashel at, 215.
 cemetery at, 333.
 Brughmor: Brumore: Brigmore: fort of,
 323, 324.
 Buddagh, 110, 126.
 BulKelly, Sir Richard, 39.
 Bull and Cow: bou and uaca: boy and
 uaca: toro and uaca: 324.
 Bunfinny: Bunfinna: in Dromard, Co.
 Mayo, 115.
 Bunnabeola, Twelve Pins of, 138.
 Bunting, Edward, 71, 72.
 Burden, Benjamin, 25.
 Burden's Grant, 25.
 Burglas-Omallos, 186.
 Burnett, Rev. Canon, of Graiguenam-
 anagh, 81.
 Burren, the river, fort on, 177: see
 under Corcomruadh.
 Burrischoole, 55, 186.
 Burton:
 John, 336.
 Mr., 341.
 Bury family, 37, 45.
 Butier:
 family of, 58.
 Sir Edmund, of Garrymunden, Co.
 Galway, 39.
 Henry (fl. 13..), 58.
 Juliana, wife of Sir Edmund, and
 dau. of Bernard Hyde, 39.
 Theobald Walter (fl. 1200?), 47.

C

- Cabintown, circle at, 132.
 Caeilte, 56: see also Caoilte.
 Caenraige: Kenry: Co. Limerick, 57.
 Caesar, 11.
 Caher: Cahir: 242, 273.
 Valencia Island, 306.
 ring-forts in, 306, 307.
 — barnagh, St. Finan's Well, pillar
 stone at, 239.
 — carberybeg, cliff fort at, 309, 313,
 323.
 — carberymore, cliff fort at, 309, 313,
 323.
 — cashlaun, rock platform at, 206.
 — conree, fort at, 51, 54.
 mountain of, 231, 286.
 — daniel, near Derrynane, holed stone
 at, 295.
 ring wall of, 295.
 door-posts of, 295.
 — eengall: see under Cathrin Geal.
 — gal: Cahergeal: see under Cathair-
 geal.
 — Island, Co. Mayo, cross-slab at, 218.
 ring-fort on, 55.

- Caherlehillan, cross-slab, stone and pillar near, 237.
 — Murphy, Glenfahan, cross-slab at, 236.
 — nacath, Caher parish, fort of, 306.
 Cahirseveen: Cahersoevin: Cahersoyneen: Cathair Saidhbin: Cahersiveen: 205, 237, 238, 239, 286, 289, 292, 294, 306, 312, 314.
 church of, 289.
 Convent of the Christian Brothers at, 238.
 fort and souterrains at, 289.
 Memorial Church at, 286, 289.
 monastery, reputed site of, at, 289.
 Cailagh: see under Calliagh Crom.
 Caille Fochluth, 110.
 Cairbre, 323.
 — son of Cathal, 60.
 Caislen na Circe: Castle Kirk: 190.
 Caithniadh Ua Caithniadh, Lord of Irros, 58.
 Caithrin Geal: Cahereengall: ring fort at, 116.
 Calendar: see Coligny.
 Calliagh Crom: Celleagh Crom: Cailagh: Cormorant: the, rock of, 122, 126.
 Calliger, John, 336.
 Calvinists, 261.
 Calwell, 193.
 Cambrian Archaeological Association, 81.
 Campile, 38.
 Canboles: see under Bolus Head.
 Can Brigh: see under Bray.
 Candelos: Candwolliske: Doulos or Dowlas Head: 204, 292, 301, 302, 307, 309.
 Cangarriff, headland of, 310.
 Cankeeragh Head, fort on, 317.
 Can Sanan, 324.
 Canterbury, Archbishop of, letter to, 37.
 Cantloss, 77.
 Canuig mountain, 312, 314.
 Caoilte, urn of, 10.
 Caorthannán, 137.
 Cap d'Aquila: see under Achil Head.
 Cappagh: Ceapaç: Tillage Plot: 271.
 Cappelquin: Ceapaç Cuinn: Conn's Tillage Plot: 243, 271, 272.
 church and chalice of, 271.
 Carleton, Jane and Rachael, 336.
 Carlingford, Earl of, 168.
 Carlow, dolmen at, 183.
 Carmody, Rev. W. P., note by, 63, 64.
 Carn, 189.
 grave in, 215.
 Carnac, 174.
 Carn Brea, Cornwall. fort of, 54.
 Carndonough, cross-slab at, 218, 220.
 Carne: Carney: 127, 194.
 castle, 133.
 Carnew, Co. Wicklow, 66.
 Carolante, 37.
 Carolinas, the, 25.
 Carongilbert, 194.
 Carpenter, Thomas, 245.
 Carra, 194.
 Carranbane, 194.
 Carrantuahill, 285.
 Carrick-on-Suir, 243.
 Carroll, Anthony, 38.
 Carroll's Cross, 271.
 Carrowkeel, Co. Sligo:
 cairns at, 54.
 spur settlement at, 54.
 Carrowmore, 193, 194.
 — Baskell, the High Crosses, near, cross-slab at, 220.
 — Lake, 135.
 — littery, 193.
 Carrownaclough: Carrownacladh? townland of, 124.
 — glogh, 127, 128.
 Curraunboy,
 castle of, 129.
 fort of, 129.
 Carteret, Georgina and Grace, 336.
 Carthage: see under St. Mo-Chuda.
 Carthy, Daniel og, 289.
 Cartmell, J. T., Clerk of the County Court, Winchester, Virginia, 24.
 Carter family, 194, 195, 197.
 Carton, of Duncarton, 135.
 Cartonreagh, 194.
 Cartrone Knockan, Tirawley, 103.
 Cashel, 272.
 archbishop of, 34, 36, 37, 45.
 archbishopric of, 37.
 inauguration stone at, 65.
 king of, rights or tax of, 287, 290.
 Rock of:
 cathedral on, 37, 143, 150.
 carvings in, 148-150.
 Communion plate of, 37.
 Kearney tomb in, 273.
 church, metropolitan of, altar of St. Patrick in, 143.
 Cormac's chapel on, *Uecc Coth paróif*, 143.
 description of, 143, 144, 145, 146.
 stone coffin in, 217, 241.
 Cashen, 315.
 Cashill: see under Ballycastle.
 Cashlaun Gar, rock platform at, 206.
 Cashlaunicrobin: Goat's Island: 118, 120.
 fort at, 105, 107, 207, 322.
 Cashléan, 323.
 Castel bale bonen, 324.
 Castel Deasting, Pookeenee (?) 324.
 Castlearchdall, cross-slab, 226.
 — Connell, Cloon Island, cross-slabs, 240.
 — Doe, cross-slab, 221.
 — gregory, 231.
 — haven, Earl of, 273.

Castle Kirk : see under Caislen na Circe.
 — Lacken, 101.
 — Lick, 324.
 — maine, 63, 234, 235, 289.
 — Nerocke, England, fort at, 204.
 — Shannon, 323.
 — strange, stone with La Tène ornament found at, 344.
 — town, 169.
 — Carne, 34, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43.
 — Old, 169.
 — wellan, 66.
 Cataldus, 272.
 Cathair : see also Caher, Cahir.
 — Geal : Cahergal : Cahergeal : cloghan or fort of, 205, 293, 294, 306.
 door-posts of, 295.
 na haon mna near Loop Head, Co. Clare, 205.
 Saidhbhin : see under Cahirsiveen.
 Cavaillon, department of Vaucluse, Celtic inscriptions in, 74.
 Cavaillers, 21, 267.
 Cavan,
 county of, 220.
 Earl of, 168.
 Cavenagh, Lieut.-Col., paper by, 34-45.
 Ceann mbeara, 291.
 Cedar Creek, 23.
 Cell Alaid : Killala : 103.
 Cellachan, King of Cashel, 321.
 Celleagh Crum : see under Calliagh Crom.
 Cell Forgland, 103.
 Cell More Ochtair Muaidhe : Kilmoremoy : 103.
 Celtic aonachs, 77.
 character of, 276.
 countries, fairy-faith in, 173-178.
 design, 217, 224.
 lettering, 274.
 masons, 329.
 monks, 267.
 muse, 346.
 race, the, 75, 78, 174, 175, 256, 267, 272, 344.
 Highland, 345.
 Certan, tale of, 216.
 Cethiacus, monastery of, 57.
 Chalfont St. Giles, Bucks, church and manor of, 42.
 Chapelfield, cross-slab found, 219.
 Charles I, 166.
 coinage of, 70.
 death warrant of, 18.
 — II, 20, 160, 166, 168, 193, 254.
 Restoration of, 155, 167, 193, 254.
 Charleville, 229.
 Earls of, 37.
 Chaun, John and William le, 321.
 Cheekpoint, 277.
 Chenevix, Richard, Bishop of Waterford, 265.

Chester, "Bow Bell" rung at, 157.
 Riggs, Peebles, fort at, 204.
 Christ Church : see under Dublin, cathedrals of.
 Christian :
 Abbot of Ratisbon, 143.
 burial rites, 26.
 period, 113, 190.
 symbolism, 148.
 teaching, 139.
 Christianity, 176, 257.
 Early Irish, memorials of, 27.
 Churana, 112.
 Church Hill, 330.
 Island, Lough Currane, cross-slabs in, 239.
 inscriptions on, 239.
 lettering on, 60.
 Cical, grandson of Ughmor, and son of Nel, battle fought by, 56.
 daughter of, 56.
 Cill, 292.
 — bheg, 194.
 — Chomain : Kileummin : 58.
 church of, 59.
 — Dairbhile : Eothuille : Co. Sligo, 186.
 — Mhór Aodháin : Kilmore : Monaghan, 64.
 — Mór, 194.
 Cineal Fedlimidh, 57.
 Cirtann, 139.
 Cistercian Order, 266.
 rule, 269.
 Claddaghrona, 121.
 Clahull, Ric. de, 319.
 Clancuiléan, in Thomond, chief of : see under Maceonmara.
 Clanmaurice : Clanmorris : Ui Fearba : Co. Kerry, 285, 286, 315, 319.
 forts in, 315.
 Clanricarde, De Burghs or Bourkes of, 154.
 Clann :
 Fiachrach, 193.
 Ughmor, 190.
 Umoir, 55, 56.
 Clarane, 194.
 Clare :
 abbey of, 113.
 charter of, 287, 290.
 county of, 55, 56, 57, 113, 132, 138, 207, 215, 290, 293, 295, 298, 323.
 cross-slabs and pillars in, 228, 229.
 forts, 53, 54, 323.
 Richard de, 291.
 Thomas de, 287, 290, 291.
 Clare Island, 55, 56, 112, 125, 129, 194, 207, 344.
 forts in, 53.
 Claremorris, 58.
 Clarendon, Earl of, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, 37.

- Clasmelchon, fort of, 315, 316.
 Cleare, Abbey of, Insula de Cleare, 113.
 Clédar, Alpes Maritimes, fort at, 133, 204.
 Clédan, promontory of, fort on, 54.
 Cleggum cliff, 306.
 Clew Bay, 55, 56, 186.
 legend of, 112.
 Clogh, 225.
 Cloghaucannigg, Cloghan Canuig, 290, 292.
 Cloghanecanuig, 210, 312.
 Cloghanecarhan, cross-slab at, 238.
 Cloghanoigre, Leap of, 106.
 Cloghans-avaun : Dunsavaun : Co. Clare, 107, 312.
 Clogharnakill, 194.
 Cloghdonnell, Co. Cork, 312.
 Clogheen, 273.
 Clogher, 193.
 CloghJordan, Co. Tipperary, 312.
 Cloghnarald, Harold's Castle, Co. Limerick, 312.
 Clonagree, 116.
 Clonakilty, 231.
 Clonburren, cross-slabs, and stone in, 27, 28.
 mote near, 28.
 Clonca, church of, cross-slab in, 221.
 Clones, tombs in graveyard near, 217, 227.
 Clonfeakle, rectory of, 37.
 Clonfert, 1.
 Clonmacnois, 27, 28, 29, 228.
 monastery, 29.
 founder of: see under St. Ciaran.
 Suibhne group of slabs at, 28.
 Teampull Righ, at, 2.
 Clonmel, 243, 259.
 Clonmines, 270.
 castles at, 270.
 churches at, 270.
 monasteries at, 270.
 Clonmore, cemetery, 13.
 Clonyne, 186.
 Cloon, Lough : Cloon West : pillar at, 238.
 Cloonane, 192.
 Cloontuskert Abbey, 2.
 Clover Hill, Sligo, spiral ornament at, 333.
 Cloyne, bishop of, 37.
 Clynagartan : cladh na gceardchan : 306.
 Cnoc dubh raith : Knockdoorawee : ring-fort at, 116.
 Cnoc na hIonra, 194.
 Coagh, 62.
 Coblenz, 146.
 Cochrane, Robert, 16, 80, 82, 352.
 Codd, family of, 34, 38.
 Coffey, George, M.R.I.A., 48, 49, 50.
 Coill uabh fiachrach : Killovveran : 57.
 Colgan, of Lismore, 274.
 Coligny Calendar, 74, 75.
 Collop's Well, dolmen at, 15, 17.
 Cologne, 140, 144.
 archbishop of: see under St. Herebert.
 abbot of: see under Ailill.
 monks of, Irish: 140, 141, 144.
 Colton, a goldsmith, grave-slab of, 262.
 Comeragh mountains, 277.
 Comerón : Coonerome : Harbour, 292, 306.
 Connaghree : see under Port-Connaghra.
 Conall, foster son of King Crimthann, 56, 57.
 Conchobar, couch of, 9, 10.
 Condons Lands, 165.
 Conel, 214.
 Confederate Catholics, coin of, 70.
 Cong, 112.
 Congal, son of Annrathan, 321.
 Congregationalists, the, 249.
 Conn, 214.
 Lough, 196.
 Connacht, 108, 122, 136, 139, 217, 338.
 cliff-forts of, 322.
 king of, Christian, 57.
 North, 199, 201.
 Seneschal of: see under Barrett, Robert.
 Sheriff of, 58.
 Connell, family of, 289, 290.
 Connemara, 333.
 South, 332.
 Conrad, the carpenter, 142.
 Constance, monastery at, 141.
 Conway, Mr., a Protestant, 290.
 Cook,
 James the navigator, 42.
 William, Master of the Dublin Goldsmiths' Co., 163.
 Cool, Valencia Island, 301.
 bronze sword found near, 301.
 church site at, 301.
 cross at, 301.
 gallán at, 301.
 Hill, fort at, 298.
 Killeen site, 301.
 ogham stones at, 293, 297.
 pillars at, 301.
 Cool East, Valencia Island, 296, 302.
 dolmen at, 297, 298.
 fort and hut sites near, 298.
 cists at, 298.
 Coole : Cuole : 289, 292.
 Coolecap : Coolcap : 166, 167, 169.
 Coolegorragh : Culeogora : Culeogory : 165, 166, 167, 169. See also under Mount Uniacke.
 Coolnacappogue : Springhill : 329, 330.
 Coolum, fort of, 53.

- Coomanaspie: Cúm an easpuig: Bishop's hollow: 294, 311, 314.
pass of, 296.
- Cooncrome Harbour: see under Comeron.
- Cooper, William, 336.
- Cooratorinth Creek, 301.
- hanimma, fortified spur of, 53, 207.
- keenagallaun: Cooshadawlaion: Creek of, 304.
- naskirtaan Creek, headland at, 309.
- Coote:
Sir Charles, Earl of Mountrath, 212.
(a) Col. Richard, 38.
(b) I — 245.
- Copenhagen, museum at, 49.
- Coppe Mac Cathail, slab of, 60.
- Coppinger, family, 166.
- Coppock, Sarah, 336.
- Corea bhaiscinn, 287.
- Corea Dhuibhne, 286, 287, 290, 291, 321.
cattle tribute of, 291.
- Corcaguiny, barony of, 64, 287.
peninsula of, 186, 188, 215, 285.
- Coreomroe Abbey, 228.
- Coreomruadh: Burren: 206, 287.
- Corcorry, 186.
- Corebeg, 292.
- Coremore, 292.
- Cork, 258.
bronze horns found at, 11.
Cathedral, 165.
churches in: St. Fin Barre, chalices belonging to, 163.
county of, 53, 164, 165, 168, 277, 285, 322.
cross-slabs and pillars in, 229, 231.
diocesan registry of, 165.
Earl of, 103, 271, 272, 273, 274.
- Cormac: see under MacCarthy.
- Cormacán, 30.
- Cormick: Cormucke: Michael, of Inver Castle, 122, 127, 133, 137, 191, 192, 193.
- Cormorant, the, rock of: see under Calliagh Crom.
- Coroticus, fort of, 282.
- Corrabeg: Coarhabeg: 289, 306.
fort at, 289.
- Corraghry: of Curragh: 191.
- Corramore, 290.
- Corrchloch, 194.
- Corrsliabh, 135.
- Corrofin, 228.
- Cotheridge, 19.
- Coumenoole: cross-slabs at, 236.
- Coun-croun, 307.
- Cooshnaskirtan, 323.
- Corann, 331.
- Coreu Belgatan, 331.
- Coventry, Roman coins found at, 249.
- Couzon, 133.
- Covey: family of, 158, 160, 161, 162.
- Cowper: Sir William: 20.
- Cox, Sir Richard, 342.
- Crackerode, Mordaunt, 336.
- Craderrig, 186.
- Cragballyconal, stone fort of, 309.
- Crawford, Henry S., 27.
paper and notes by, 1-7, 60, 61, 62, 217-244, 340.
- Crawley, M., 336.
- Creagh, 231.
- Crede, house of, 10.
- Creeslough, 221.
- Crew Hill, fort of, 62.
- Crich Breis mic Ealathan, 331.
- Crimthan, High King, 56.
- Croaghan, 105.
- Croaghpatrick, pilgrimages to, 112.
- Croghan, cemetery of, 215.
- Crohin, pillars of, 286.
- Crom Dubh, 112.
- Cromcoel: Crom-choill: near Sculga-phort, 306.
or Cromwell's Fort, Valencia, 292, 300, 323.
- Cromwell, Oliver, 196, 212, 246, 247, 259, 283, 292, 305.
followers of, 18.
fort of: see under Cromcoel.
Ironsides of, 272.
protectorate of, 192.
Saxon heretics of, 193.
- Cromwellian period, 193.
records, 305.
- Crook:
church ruins at, 278.
cemetery of, grave of the "Croppoy Boy" in, 278.
holy well at, 278.
Knights-Templars, Preceptory of, 278.
- Cross: Mr., 341.
Thomas, 160.
William, Prior at Fore, 352.
- Cross: Crosse: 127, 192, 194, 214.
Abbey, 188, 194, 215.
land of, 193.
battle of, 188, 189, 201.
Castle, 211.
- Crossgar, 225.
- Crossmolina, 56, 137, 196.
- Cross Patraic: Crosspatrick: 16, 17, 103.
- Cruachan, 331.
- Cruithne of Croghan, the, 55.
- Crush, bart of Cool, Valencia, 301.
- Cuamon, son of Culbuidhe, 189.
- Cuan an fhir mhoir: Big Man's Bay: 138.
- Cuan an inbhir: Cuan inbhir mhoir: 56, 127, 194: see also under Broadhaven.
- Cuan traga Cinn certain: Trakirtaan: 216.
- Cu-cathrach, "Hound of the Ring-wall:" 189.
- Cuchulain: Cuchullin: 11, 189, 332.

Cuchullin's Leap, Loop Head, Co. Clare, 106, 120, 323.
 Cuinneógán fhir mór: Big Man's Churn: 139.
 Cullen, 189.
 Culogorie, Co. Cork, 165.
 Cummerduff, dolmen at, 16, 17.
 Cu-odhar, 274.
 Currauley, pillar at, 231.
 Currane Lough, 239.
 Curraunboy:
 sandhill settlement at, 129.
 hut-sites at, 129.
 midden at, 129, 130.
 stone implement found at, 130.
 Curoi mac Daire, fort of, 56, 286.
 Cutios, 77.

D

Da cich Anainne, in Munster, 332.
 Dael, 56.
 Daelach, near Ennistymon, Co. Clare, 56.
 Dagda, 56, 296, 334.
 Dairbhre O Dhuibhne: see under Valencia.
 kings of, 287, 290.
 Dairfhine, O'Driscoll's country, Co. Cork, 287.
 Daithlionn, 323.
 Dalcassian kings, ancestor of, 56.
 Dalkey, 180.
 Danai type, legend of the, 205.
 Dance, Nathaniel, portrait by, 43.
 Dancing, ancient and modern, review, 250.
 Danes, the: Lehellonoch: 201, 256, 257, 267, 272, 293, 298.
 Dane's Cast, rock platform at, 206.
 cellar: Danish cellar: 196.
 Island, Co. Waterford, fort at, 206.
 Dangan:
 in Dun Kilmore, Achillbeg, fort of, 134, 317, 322.
 Co. Kilkenny, 38.
 Danganbeg, 298.
 Danganmore, headland of, 298, 305.
 Daniel, R., printer, 247.
 Daol, the, 56.
 Darby's Island, Kerry, 103.
 fort at, 206, 323.
 Darrig, 139, 189, 209.
 Diathi or Feradhach, son of King Fiachra, 57.
 David, abbot of the Monastery of St. James: Head of the Cathedral School of Wurtzburg: 141.
 Davis, Thomas, 72.
 Dawson, Benjamin (fl. 1725), 336.
 Dealga, 256.
 Deane, Henry, 103, 191.
 Déchelette, Joseph, 8, 9, 49.
 Decies, Co. Waterford, 271, 272, 286.
 tanist of, 274.
 Deerpark, 174.
 Delgany, Co. Wicklow, 276.
 Denguyn, Ossory, 321.
 Denistoun, 193.
 Denmark, 50.
 Denn, Patrick, poet, 271.
 Derbhile of Erris: Darbile of Achail: 186.
 Dereen, 319.
 Derg daim glais, 286.
 Lough, 27, 228.
 Derraghyemon, Clare Island, 207.
 Derreen, Clare Island, 207.
 Derry:
 24, 168.
 cathedral of, chalice belonging to, 163.
 county of, 65.
 emigrants from, 22.
 Derrygarraff, mountain of, in Eirk or Carrig, ogham stone at, 238.
 Derrygarrebeg, Clare Island, 207.
 Desi, churches of, 277.
 Desmond:
 Countess of, 322.
 Seneschals of, 167, 169.
 Earl of, 321, 322.
 castles, lands, and serjeantries of, 322.
 Devenish:
 grave-slab of, 262.
 Island, cross-slabs in, 226, 227.
 Devitt, family of, 113.
 Devonshire:
 Duke (1764) and Duchess of, 273.
 incense-vessel found in, 345.
 Dexter: D'Exeter: family of, 58, 127.
 Deyos, George Thede, 336.
 Diarmait, 323.
 Dinas Emrys, 116.
 Dingle: Dägyll: dainle: le deg: leg deng: le d: ng: le dinge: dingli: lleng: 63, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 294, 320, 321, 324.
 Bay, 51, 285.
 kitchen-middens at, 63.
 Diocletian, coins of, 249.
 Diodorus Siculus, 11.
 Dionysius, abbot of Ratisbon, 142, 143.
 Dobbs, M. E., papers by, 8-12, 331-334.
 Dobson, Eliphal, 247, 248.
 Doherty:
 family, 51.
 Mr., 55.
 Domhnaill Iorruis Ua Cbonchobair, 58, 136.
 Domnach Mór, 103.
 Domnall Dubhuidhe: see under Donell Doolwee.
 Domnon, 57.
 Domnonian race, 55, 189.
 Donagh Point, 322.

Donegal,
 county of, 53, 108, 110, 115, 186,
 205, 212, 220, 333.
 forts in, 206.
 Earl of (second) 159.
 (fifth) 22.
 Donell Doolwee : Domhnall Dual-
 bluidhe : 135, 136, 137, 139, 216,
 302.
 legends concerning, 135, 136.
 tomb of, 137.
 Donnchadh Ruadh, ranns of, 271.
 Dooelogh : see under Dubh cloch, 116.
 Doohooma : Dowhoma : Dowhomagh :
 Dowhome : Duhomae : Duhumae :
 Dunmoe : Duumae : 191, 192, 193,
 194.
 Toge, 192.
 Dookall, near Bolus Head, 290.
 Dookeeghan : see under Dumha hi
 Caochain.
 cliff-fort of, 58.
 Dooks, 286.
 Doolin, 287.
 Doomore, 192.
 Doona : Doonaa : 136. Doonagh, 193.
 castle of, 191, 208.
 Doonaderg, mullet of, Mayo, 302, 323.
 Doonagolman, 208.
 Doon a moa : see under Dunnamo.
 Doonass, 240.
 turret rock at, 323.
 Doonaunmore, Co. Clare, fort of, 118,
 138, 323.
 Doonaunroe : Fooagh : Co. Clare, cliff-
 fort of, 302, 323.
 Doon Brist : see under Dunbriste.
 Dooncanuig, promontory-fort of, 309.
 Doon Castle, Kerry, 106, 323.
 — Cloghanecanuig, 107.
 — duillroe, Co. Clare, cliff-fort of, 302,
 323.
 — donnell : see under Dun Domhnonn.
 — Esk, promontory-fort of, 138, 323.
 giant's grave in, 138.
 — een : Clashmelchon : fort of, 323.
 — apisha, on Inishark, fort of, 322.
 — egall Fort, Clare, 103, 210, 315, 323.
 — Fort, Co. Clare, 120, 202.
 gangway at, 302.
 — Iniskea, fort at, 53, 322.
 — keegan, 135.
 — minulla : see under Dunminulla.
 — Point : Ferriter's Castle : 309, 310,
 323. See also under Reencagheragh.
 — roe, cliff of, 298, 302.
 — vinalla : see under Dunminulla.
 Doulos Head : see under Candolos.
 Dowcreaghane, 193, 194.
 — laghy, 193.
 — lass Head, Kerry : see under
 Candalos.
 — lin, Walter, 246.
 — logh, 194.

Down,
 county of, 66.
 cross-slabs and pillars in, 224-
 226.
 demesne of, 225.
 — cartane : Downekartane : Doonker-
 tane : 127, 192, 193.
 — daniel, pillar-stone, 230.
 — kehan, 192.
 — patrick : Doonepatrick : Knock-
 downpatrick : Knocks : 191, 197,
 225.
 Castle : see under Dunbriste.
 Cathedral of, cross-slabs in, 225.
 fort of, 53, 103, 107, 108, 322.
 headland of, 59, 101, 103, 106,
 111, 112, 114, 115, 121, 189,
 311.
 Poulashantana at, 210.
 holy well at, 112.
 Dowryarke : Dowryaske : 193, 194.
 Drawyers : Delaware, 23.
 Drobbais, 331.
 Drobbavis, 56.
 Drogheda : 151.
 church in, St. Peter's, 167.
 Earl of, his regiment, 37, 38.
 Provincial synods held in, 153.
 Dromona, keep of, 272.
 Drom-daimhghire : Knocklong, Co.
 Limerick, 290.
 — gour, 298, 311, 312, 323.
 — keen, Dromkeen North, cross-slab
 at, 240.
 — lusk, ogam pillar at, 239.
 — nacarra, earthwork at, 319.
 — reagh, 192, 193.
 Drowse, the, Sligo, 56,
 Druim Lighean, Donegal, 331, 333.
 Druithmuine, 286.
 Drumcliff, Co. Sligo, giant's grave at, 15.
 — gay Lough, Conerick, crannog in,
 cross-slab found on, 227.
 — hallagh : Drumhallagh Lower, town-
 land, cross-slab in, 218, 221.
 — keare, graveyard at, ogam pillar in,
 239.
 Drung Hill, in Kilkeekagh, 286, 309.
 Duben, race of, 287.
 Dubh Cathair : Aranmore, 104, 323.
 fort of, 51, 118, 315, 322.
 — cloch : Dooelogh : pillar-slab of, 116.
 Dublin, 37, 40, 59, 62, 137, 155, 157,
 158, 159, 161, 162, 163, 180, 183,
 191, 246, 257, 335, 339.
 archbishops of : see under Boyle :
 Henry de Londres : Marsh.
 cathedrals of :
 Christ Church or Holy Trinity
 in, 18, 156, 158, 159, 160,
 161, 162, 260.
 bells of, 155-162.
 Dean of : see under Parry,
 John.

Dublin :

cathedrals of :

Christ Church—*continued*.

Dean of and chapter of,
155, 156, 157, 158,
159, 160.

petition from, 159.

Proctor's accounts of, 157,
161.

sexton of, 157.

tower of, angelus and bow
bell rung from, 157, 158.

Vellum Book of Benevo-
lences, of, extracts from,
159, 160.

St. Patrick's, 37, 158, 159, 161.

belfries of, 155.

bells of, 155-162.

Bishop Minto's tower, 155.

choir of, 155.

Dean of: see under Seale,
Thomas,

and chapter of, 155,
156, 158, 159.

petition from, 159.

Precentor and Proctor of,
155.

churches in :

St. Andrew's, the Round Church,
37.

St. John the Evangelist, 163.

St. Mark's, 164.

St. Werburgh's, 159, 163.

chalice and paten belonging
to, inscription on, 163.

church plate in (date-
marked), 163.

funds of, 157.

Records of, 157.

commons and citizens of, 157.

county of, 180, 181.

Martello towers in, 180.

the "Folly" in, 164.

Goldsmiths' Company of, Master of :
see under Cooke, William.

Hewson's cottages in, 19.

king's storehouse in, 159.

Mayor and Corporation of, 156.

Sheriffs of, 156, 157.

music books first printed in, 246-
248.

National Museum in, 147, 218, 226,
227, 234, 236, 237, 343, 344.

neighbourhood of, 180, 181.

Society of Friends in, 335-339.

Streets of: 164.

Braithwaite, 338.

Bride, 338.

Castle, 247.

Cole's Alley, now Meath Place,
338.

Cumberland, 164.

Dolphin's Barn Lane, now Cork
Street, 336, 337, 338.

Dublin :

Streets of :

Essex Gate, 247.

Street, 247.

Eustace, 336, 337, 338.

Fleet, 337, 338.

Folly or Strand, now Sandwith
Street, 164.

Glasshouse Lane, now Cumber-
land Street, 164.

Great Brunswick, 164.

Hansard's Lane, 164.

Lazar's Hill, 164.

Lower Blind Quay, 163.

Meath, 335, 338.

Pimlico, 338.

Polegate of, 338.

Skinner Row, 248.

Sycamore Abbey, 338.

Tripoli, 338.

Winetavern, 155.

Taverns, etc., in :

Bible and Crown, Essex Gate,
247.

Dick's coffee house, Skinner
Row, 248.

Leather Bottle, Skinner Row,
247.

Stationers Arms, Castle Street,
247.

Dubthach the black, 216.

Ducalla, 312, 314.

Du Gard, W., printer, 247.

Dugaske, 192.

Dugdale, Sir William, 36.

Duhumae Toge, 192.

Duiguin, 341.

Dukeeghan : Duncrighan (?) Castle : 191.

Dukigan, 191.

Dumfries, Scotland, fort in, 204.

Dumha Ui mac Caochain : Dookeegan :

Dowghekeaghane : Dowkeeghan :

Downekeeghan : Dukighan : Dumha

Chaochain : Dun Caochain : Dun-

keeghan : Dunanierin : Eanach Cae-

chan : fort of, 57, 58, 127, 128, 131,

134, 135, 188, 189, 199, 191, 322.

Castle, 128.

Dumreagh, 194.

Dunabrattn : Dún na mbpeatan : 282.

Dun :

the, Achillbeg, 322.

— aaghan, Killicloghan, 194.

— 'adearg : Doon a derrig : fort of, 53,
105, 189, 196, 207, 208-210, 216,
322.

poulbegga, 111.

poulnashántona at, 111, 209,
210.

— adell, promontory fort of, 322.

— adh, 323.

— Aengusa, Aran, 55, 56, 197, 302.

Worm Holes, the, at, 103.

— aldragh, 205.

- Dunallia, Clare Island, fort of, 189, 190, 206, 322.
- an, Argyllshire, 207.
- an aeinfhir, 216.
- aneanir : Dun an aoín-fhir : Co. Mayo, 207, 209.
- Eanir's grave at, 189, 207, 208.
- fort of, 53, 189, 190, 204, 322, 323.
- anierin, cliffs of, 127, 129, 133, 196.
- See also under Dumha Uí Caochain.
- anoir, Smerwick, 323.
- aonphir, 205.
- baioi, 205.
- barton, fort of, on the Rock of Clyde, 282.
- beg, near Dunsheane, 323.
- near Fahan, Kerry,
- fort of, 51, 117, 236, 294, 296, 315, 323.
- holed stone at, 295.
- bel, raths of, 54.
- binnia, fort of, 323.
- briste : Doon-Brist : Doon Bristhee : Dun Deodrúise : Dun Geodruisge : headland of, 101, 103, 104, 105, 106, 110, 114, 115, 135, 322.
- cleavage of, 104, 105, 209.
- earthworks and fort on, 103, 105, 106, 107, 108, 189, 323.
- Giant's leap at, 106.
- legends of, 106.
- oratory on, 103.
- brody, abbey of, 67, 68, 268, 270.
- description of, 269-270.
- bulloge, Knockboy, pillar-stone, 230.
- bur, Wicklow Head, fort at, 206.
- cannon, 278.
- fort, 278.
- Viscount, regiment of, 38, 40.
- canuig Fort, Kerry, 103, 203, 206, 210, 323.
- carton : Downcartane : Downkeartane : Dencertain : Doonekertane : Knockerton : Enver : cliff-fort of, 123, 131, 132, 133, 135, 189, 322.
- cloak, 190.
- fort at, 206, 322.
- of Clopoke, rock platform at, 206.
- creaghane : Dooncreighane : Dun-crighan : Donkrighan : 133, 192.
- Castle, 191.
- dagallan, Valencia Island, holed stone at, 295.
- dagallaun : Doonagallaun : Dundhághallán :
- fort of, 203, 304, 305, 323.
- gallans, 305.
- Dagbda, 205.
- dahlin, Co. Clare, fort of, 323.
- bronze pot found at, 54.
- Dundalk, 256.
- dhagallan, pillars of, 301.
- doillroo, 323.
- Domhnonn : Dun Domhnainne : Dundonnell : Dundonald : Doondonnell : near Belmullet
- 51, 55, 135, 136, 137.
- fort, circular, of, 53, 137, 138, 189, 196.
- eanir : Duneaner : Doonayner : Co. Kerry, fort of, 203, 204, 306, 307, 309, 313, 323.
- gangway at, 303.
- Eask, promontory fort of, 294.
- eenapisha, 189, 323.
- ein fhir, 205.
- feeny : Dun Fine : Dunfhine : Downynney : Dooneeny : 55, 110, 115, 116, 193.
- church, 113.
- tombs in, 113.
- churchyard, monolith in, 113, 114.
- fairy fort of : see under Rath Uí Dhubhda.
- ring-forts at, 113.
- Fiachrach, 192, 202, 214, 216.
- fort of, 53, 139, 188, 190, 197-199, 205, 322.
- Sea Horse's Leap at, 106, 139, 199.
- fidne, 115.
- fort at, 115.
- floinn, 188.
- gannon, 32.
- Viscount : see under Duncannon.
- garvan : dúin-ḡarbáin : "Garvan's Fort," 244, 256, 258, 271, 276.
- castle of, and priory near : see under Abbeyside.
- church of, 275.
- mote at, 275.
- Gorraun, on Iniskeeragh or Mutton Island, fort, 323.
- grania, Inishbofin, 190, 206, 322.
- in the Islands, 189, 190.
- hill, 281, 282.
- Castle, 279, 282, 283.
- dolmen at, 281.
- keegan : see under Dumha Uí Caochain.
- keen, 189, 323.
- kerron South, 310.
- keyn, near Smerwick, 291.
- kilmore, fort of, 190, 322.
- Achillbeg, 134, 135.
- fort of, 53, 54, 106, 107.
- kineely, graveyard of, cross-slab in, 224.
- lecky, fort of, 323.
- licka, Leap of O'Brien's Horse at, 106.
- luce, Co. Antrim, fort at, 206

- Dunmain, 40.
 — mara, 121.
 fort at, 322, 323.
 — minulla : Downminulla : Doonvin-
 alla : Doonrinalla : Dun-
 vinalla : Dumbhinneala : at
 Portacloy, 110, 122-126, 135,
 189, 214.
 fort of, 53, 54, 107, 108, 123,
 188, 189, 206, 317, 322.
 The Hags at, 126.
 Smugglers' Cave at, 126.
 — more : Dunkeen : 216, 294.
 Achill, fort of, 206, 322.
 Earl of, Governor of Virginia, 24.
 Horse Island, fort of, 323.
 Inishbofin, 124, 189.
 fort of, 322.
 Slea Head, 323.
 East, Waterford, 277, 278, 282.
 "Black Knob" : "Shanoon,"
 the entrenched headland at,
 53, 277, 278.
 Castle ruins at, 277.
 — nacurragh, promontory fort of,
 322.
 — nagappul, 323.
 Achill Island, fort of, 190, 322.
 Cliara Island, fort of, 322.
 — naglas, Achill, 190.
 fort at, 206, 322, 323.
 — nahineena, in Boffin, Inishbofin,
 119, 120, 189, 190.
 fort at, 105, 107, 208.
 — nambo, 194.
 — namo : Dun na mbo : Doon a moa :
 58, 135, 136, 195, 196, 204,
 208, 216, 323.
 fort of, 51, 53, 188, 189, 190,
 201-204, 315, 322.
 poulnashantona at, 111, 204, 210.
 — nawealaun, fort of, 323.
 — ooghaniska (Clare Island), fort of,
 118, 125, 190, 206, 322.
 — Ooghmore, or Inishturk, fort of, 322.
 — quin, 235.
 — ruah : Doonroe : Valentia, 305, 313.
 hut sites of, 302.
 promontory fort of, 197, 203,
 293, 301, 302, 330-4, 323.
 gangway at, 302, 303.
 Brendon Creek, Kerry, 302, 311,
 323.
 — savaun : Cloghans-avaun : fort of,
 323.
 — severick, 186.
 fort at, 206.
 Templestragh townland, church
 of, cross-slab at, 219.
 — sford, church of, 225.
 — sheane, fort of, 106, 323.
 — traneeen, 189, 322, 323.
 — tuaithi, 216.
 — Tuirenn, 331.
 Dunworley Fort, Cork, glass beads found
 at, 54.
 Durham, 34.
 Durlus, 115.
 Duross, rock of, Tirawley, 105.
 Durrow : Dúrpú, "Oak plain," 271.
 Dutch ships, salvage of, lawsuit con-
 sequent on, 38, 39.
 Dysert O'Dea, 6.
- E
- Eagle Island, 126, 186, 197, 202, 208.
 Eanir, 189.
 grave of : see under Dunaneanir.
 legend of, 205.
 Earlstown, 294.
 Easter, 19, 163.
 Echtras Fert, 103.
 Edenagarry, parish of Drumballyroney,
 65.
 fort in, 66.
 Edinburgh :
 Lords of the Sessions, in, 41.
 Tolbooth, 41.
 Edmundson, William, 338.
 Edward, King of England :
 I, 254, 260.
 II, 254, 260.
 III, 254, 260, 321.
 IV, statutes of, 268.
 VI, coinage of, 70.
 Elizabeth, Queen, 19, 34, 36, 47, 58, 65,
 66, 67, 137, 189, 191, 193, 201,
 211, 272, 273, 275, 292, 306.
 coinage of, 70.
 death of, 258.
 government of, 132.
 proclamation of, 19.
 Elizabethan period, 201.
 Ellagh, 191, 193.
 Ellanshankee, 194.
 Ellerton-upon-Swale, 34.
 Elliot, family of, 40.
 Elly : Owleagh : 188, 192, 194.
 Anàar cathair, near, 188.
 fort of, 188.
 Emain, Macha, 9, 32, 116, 334.
 Emaver : see under Enuer.
 Emlaghbeg(e), cairn at, 215.
 church site at, 188.
 Mount, 193.
 ring-fort at, 215.
 Emlaghveger, in the Mullet, 193.
 Emlogh, 186.
 — cash, 194.
 — nogher, 194.
 Emlokrash, 211.
 England :
 21, 24, 140, 149, 156, 158, 161, 190,
 192, 247, 259, 261, 344, 352.
 ancient monuments in, Royal Com-
 mission on, 81.
 arms of, 340.

England—*continued*:

- army of, 18, 37, 38, 39, 40, 42.
- barrows in, 343.
- churches in, music in, 248.
- Civil War in, 192.
- colonies of, 22.
- Commissioner of Works in, 82.
- Crown of, 21, 127, 133, 190, 192, 258, 268, 292.
- fleets of, 42.
- ships of, 41.
- kings of, portraits of, 260. See also under individual names.
- politics, 18th century, in, 178.
- War Office of, 275.
- English, 58, 127, 137, 194, 257, 272, 321.
- carvings, 149, 150.
- folk-song, 73.
- language, 73, 347, 348.
- tenure, lands held under, 191.
- Enniscorthy:
 - burgess of, 39.
 - Cathedral, 13.
 - dolmen near, 13.
- Ennishroe, bawne of, 192.
- Enniskillen, 226, 227.
- Enuer: Enverran: Enver: Emaver:
 - Invuyre: Inbher: Inver: 127, 131, 133, 191, 192, 193, 194.
 - castle, 133, 191, 192.
 - manor, 191.
- Envymore; alias Irrysh (Erris), 127.
- Eochaídh Aireamh, king, 213.
- Fedlech Finn, sons of, 215.
- Mughmheadoin, 56.
- Eoghan Bel, king, 189.
- Eolithic problem, the, 347.
- Equos: February: month of, 75, 76, 77.
- Erdeus, son of Amolngid, 57.
- Erfurt, monastery at, 140.
- Errew, abbey of, 113.
- Erris: Iorrus: barony of, Arrus Dundochnaill: Iorrus Iarthair: Irros:
 - Irisse: Iorrus Domhnonn, 55, 56, 57, 58, 121, 122, 127, 128, 133, 135, 136, 137, 185, 186, 188, 189, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 199, 201.
 - forts, promontory, of, 51, 53.
 - ring-, of, 55.
- Gates of, 137.
- Head: cap d'Eres, Canyras, 133, 186, 190, 194, 196.
- Esuery, 289.
- Ess Dara, 331.
- Ess Ruadh, 381.
- Etain, 9.
- Europe: 8, 50, 174, 175, 250, 333, 343.
- Central, 8, 214.
- lake-dwellings in, 347.
- North, 8.
- Palaeolithic man in, 347, 348.
- Terramara Settlements in, of, 347, 348.

- Evaghe: Iveagh: McGenis country, 65, 66.
- Eve, 149.
- Everard, family of, 194.
- Evreux, abbey of St. Taurin in, monks from, 352.
- Exeter, cathedral carvings in, 148, 149.
- Eyre-Irryshe, 127.

F

- Faha, graveyard near, carved stone at, 231.
- Fahan:
 - Co. Donegal, 221.
 - Co. Kerry, 235.
 - Clochan na Trasnuig at, cross-stones near, 235.
 - Mura, Co. Donegal, cross-slab at, 218, 221.
- Faighmaine, 292.
- Failinamná, Ventry, fort of, 323.
- Falcaraugh, 220.
- Falkiner, Rev. William, M.A., 70.
- Fallmore:
 - bay at, 186, 211.
 - church of St. Derivla at, 186, 188.
- Fanny leach Feargois, 135.
- Farighy:
 - fort of, 323.
 - Co. Clare, cliff-fort of, 315
- Farrell, Colonel, 43.
- Feaghmaan East, ring-fort at, 294.
- West, burial-ground in or Ceallúrach, 294.
- Feara muighe Feine, 290.
- Fedhlím, son of Amhalgadh, 57.
- Fedlimid, the Ardriugh, 119.
- Feil, the, 291.
- Fenian heroes, 175.
- Ferbaid macFírbend, 11.
- Ferbane, 27.
- Ferbenduma, nickname of, 11, 12.
- Ferdeg, son of Dolar, 216.
- Fergal Ua Caithniadh, Lord of Iorrus, 190.
- Fergus: MacRoigh: MacSroigh: 135, 136.
- Ferguson, David, of Tullyhurkin, 62.
- Fermanagh:
 - county of, 65, 66.
 - cross-slabs and pillars found in, 226, 227.
- Fermoy, Co. Cork, 290.
- Ferns:
 - Bishop of: see under Sweetman.
 - diocese of, 15.
- Ferriter: see under Fureter.
- Ferta of Loch Dalla, 103.
- Fethard, 39, 243, 277.
- chalice and paten at, 163.
- ffaighmaine, 290.
- flalore, Dermot (fl. 1655), 290.

ffearglin: Puffin Island: Low Mayne:
 Lemon Rock: 290, 291, 302, 312, 324.
 fforran: see under Forane.
 ffrench, Canon J. F. M., notes by, 66, 67,
 68.
 ffüller, Benjamin, 336.
 Fiachra:
 chiefs of, 57.
 (a) king, surnamed the Foltsnathach,
 son of Eochaid, 56, 139, 199.
 (b) brother of Nial of the Nine
 Hostages, 70.
 (c) the Fair, 216.
 (d) of Dun Fiachrach, 139, 323.
 (e) Muileathain, King of Munster,
 290.
 Fife, urns found in, 345.
 Findnais, 286.
 Finguine, 189, 323.
 Finn cycle, the, 10.
 Finntan, 56.
 Firbolg, settlements, 55.
 Firbolgs, the, of Gamanraidhe, 135.
 Fircheara, the, 57.
 FirDomhonn: FirDomhonn: 55, 56, 190.
 Fir mór, 139.
 FitzGerald:
 family of:
 arms of, 167.
 divisions of:
 Ballindonna, 169.
 Ballintemple, 169.
 Ballymaloe, 167.
 Ballymartyr, 159.
 and Glaunagere, 165.
 Castle Ishin, 167.
 Cloyne and Ballymaloe, 165.
 Coolecapp, 167.
 Coolegorragh, 165, 167, 169.
 Desmond, 164, 165, 271, 272.
 Dromona, 271.
 Glenane, 164-169.
 Imokilly, 165, 167.
 crest of, 167.
 pedigree of, 164, 169.
 Rostellane, 165, 169.
 (Uniacke) of Lisquanlan and
 Cork Beg, 165, 167, 169.
 Charles (d. *circa* 1670), son of Sir
 William, 168.
 (a) Edmond Fitz James (fl. 15..),
 Dean of Cloyne, 165.
 wife of: dau. to Skiddlee of
 Cork: 165.
 (b) (fl. 1577), McEdmond FitzJames.
 165.
 (c) (fl. 16..) of Ballymartyr, 167.
 (d) (fl. 1641), of Ballymaloe, 166.
 (e) (fl. 1648), fitz James of Coole-
 gorraghe, 166.
 (a) Elizabeth (fl. 1670), dau. of Sir
 William, 168.
 (b) wife of James (f), and dau. of
 Redmond Barry, 168, 169.

FitzGerald (*continued*):

Frances (fl. 1704), wife of William
 (c), 169.
 Garrett fitz Richard, 169.
 Isabella (fl. 1670), dau. of Sir
 William (b), 168.
 (a) James (fl. 1618) of Ballymac-
 shenyck and Coolegorragh, son
 of Edmond (b), 165, 166.
 (b) (fl. 1635), of Rostellane, will of,
 165, 166.
 (c) (fl. 1638), fitz Thomas, of Coole-
 capp, 166, 167.
 (d) (fl. 1641), Fitzwilliam of Glenane,
 166.
 (e) (fl. 1667), of Ballydonagh, Barry-
 more, Co. Cork, 168.
 (f) (fl. 1704), of Glenane, 165, 167,
 168, 169.
 (a) John Fitz Edmond (fl. 15..),
 last Seneschal to the Earls of
 Desmond of Imokilly, 167.
 (b) Sir Fitz Edmond (fl. 1617), of
 Ballymaloe, 165, 166, 167.
 (c) (d. 1720), of Glenane, 169.
 Katherine (fl. 1670), dau. of Sir
 William (b), 168.
 Margaret (fl. 1670), daughter of Sir
 William (b), 168.
 Mary (fl. 1721), wife of John (c), of
 Glenane, 169.
 (a) Maurice (fl. 16..), of Glenane,
 M.D., 168.
 daughter of, 168.
 (b) (fl. 1670), of Ballyquirk, brother
 of Sir William (b), 168.
 (c) (d. 1672), of Ballintemple, Co.
 Cork, M.D., 169.
 Onore fitz Richard (fl. 1618), grand-
 daughter of Edmond (b), 165.
 (a) Richard (fl. 1649), of Rostelane,
 167.
 (b) fitz Morris, son of the Knight of
 Kerry, 169.
 Robbarts (d. *circa* 1670), son of Sir
 William, 168.
 Lady Rose, 167, 168.
 (a) Thomas (fl. 1616), fitz John, 165.
 (b) (fl. 1638), fitz William, 166.
 (c) (fl. 1638), son of James (c), 167.
 (d) (fl. 1672), of Ballindonna, 169.
 Lord Walter, paper by, 151-154.
 (a) William (fl. 16..), of Ballin-
 temple, 169.
 (b) Sir (d. 1670), of Glenane, a '49,
 officer, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169.
 certificate granted to, 166.
 wives of, 168.
 will of, 167, 168.
 (c) (fl. 1704), son of James, of
 Glenane, 169.
 (d) fitz Richard of Incheney-
 Crenagh, 169.
 -Uniacke, R. G., note by, 164-69.

FitzGilbert, Richard (fl...), 260.
 FitzJames, John (fl. 1581), 288.
 FitzMaurice :
 Emelina, wife of Maurice, 290, 291.
 Maurice, 290, 321.
 Thomas, 287, 290.
 FitzRese, Richard Fitzwilliam, 289.
 FitzRobert :
 Amabilia, wife of John, 319.
 John, 319.
 FitzThomas :
 Avelina, wife of Maurice Fitz-
 Thomas, 322.
 Gerald, of Desmond, 322.
 Maurice, father of Maurice, Earl of
 Desmond, 322.
 Nicholas, 322.
 Flanders workmanship, 263.
 Fled Bricrend, 9.
 Fleetwood, George, 42.
 Flesc inber, 286.
 Fletcher, Thomas, 336.
 Flint and steel, description of, 61, 62.
 Florence, 153.
 Flood, W. H. Grattan, Mus.D., papers
 by, 13-17, 246-249.
 Fochlad : Fochlud : Foghill : in Tyrawley,
 57, 101, 103.
 Fogher, 302.
 Foghill : see under Fochlad.
 Foilhomurrun cliff, 306.
 Folkton, Yorkshire, chalk drums found
 at, 343, 344.
 Forane : Firaun : fforran : Torane :
 Toray : Tiraun : 191, 193, 194.
 Forbes, family, 336.
 Ford, Charles (fl. 17...), 179.
 Fore, Co. Westmeath, 351, 352.
 Forrach mace nAmalgado, 103.
 Forraidh, mound of, 70.
 Forth : barony and mountain, 276, 277.
 Fosgaman of Irrus, the three, 216.
 Foster, James, 34.
 Fotheringham, Dr., 75, 76, 77.
 Fountains, Cistercian Abbey of, 34.
 Four Masters, the, 176.
 Fox : Margaret, 336.
 Mrs. Milligan, 71, 72, 73.
 Foyle, Lough, 22.
 France, 113, 133, 140, 258, 259, 340,
 352.
 coinage of, 70.
 troubadours of, 267.
 Franconia, apostle of : see under St.
 Kilian.
 Franciscan Order : see under St.
 Francis.
 Frankland, family of, 36.
 Fraoch, son of Iubar, 216.
 Freagh Castle, Co. Clare, 317, 323.
 Frechmaig, 286.
 Fremain, 331 : Frenhain : Frewin : hill
 of, 70.
 French, the, 42, 49.

French—continued :
 E. J., paper and note by, 164, 335-
 339.
 Jennett, 192.
 Marcus og, 192.
 privateers, 41.
 ships, 258.
 Freney, James, 38.
 Fry (*recte* Foy ?), Bishop of Waterford,
 261.
 Fuller, Samuel, 336.
 Furaght, souterrain at, cross-slab and
 ogham in, 236.
 Fureur : Ferriter : 323.
 family of, Smerwick, 321, 322.

G

Gale, family grave of, slab of, 262.
 Gallagher, Owen, 726.
 Gallarus, oratory of, inscription at, 233.
 holed stone found at, 296.
 Gallen, 27.
 Gallighan, a friar, 129.
 Gallo-Roman inscriptions, 9.
 Galmoy, Viscount, regiment of, 37.
 Galtee mountains, 277.
 Galway :
 Bay, 56, 138, 186.
 county of, 53, 55, 57, 138, 207, 287,
 293, 295.
 forts in, 322.
 Earl of, 339.
 Viscount, 38.
 Gamanradii, the, 136.
 Gamanraige, the, of Iorrus, 55, 216.
 Gamble, 193.
 Ganganol, tribe-group of, 55.
 Ganson, John, 336.
 Garlick Sunday : Domnach cruim dubh :
 Donagh tram dubh : 111, 112.
 Garnett, Edmund and Rachel, 336.
 Garvan, 256.
 Gaul, 57, 74.
 Celtic inscriptions of, 73, 74.
 Western, 50.
 Gaulish language, 74.
 Gauls, the, 11.
 helmets, horned, used by, 11.
 Gaulstown, dolmens at, 279.
 mote near, 279.
 rock, called Cappaig an Chárleáin,
 in, 280.
 Gaultier, barony of, 256, 266, 276-279.
 Geevraun, near Bealdearg, 59, 120, 121.
 Genann, race of, 55.
 Genouilly, in Cher, tombstone with
 inscription from, 74.
 Geodruisge : Deodruisge : Johdhrick :
 legends of, 106, 139.
 Geoghegan, Conly and Rose, 116.
 Geokane, 302.
 George III, 42.

- George V, 81, 349.
 Address to, 89, 90.
 Prince, of Denmark, regiment of, 39.
 George's Head, Kilkee, 323.
 Geraldine, family of, 288, 319. See also under FitzGerald.
 Germany, 142.
 Central, 140.
 National Congregation of the Scots monks in, record of, 141.
 Gervase, 142.
 Gethin, Sir Richard, 159.
 Gibson, Capt. George, 24, 25.
 Giolla-Iosa, poem by, 58.
 Giolla-na-naomh, Bishop of Glendaloch: Abbot (?) of Wurtzburg, 141.
 Glais Conaig, 103.
 Glanaba, 116.
 Glanarought, 310.
 Glancashil: see under Glannachassill.
 Glannachoe, 193, 194.
 Glanchoe Edergener: Aghawakine: 194.
 Glanculline: Glancullan: 193, 194.
 Glancholry, 116.
 Glanglasier, 116.
 Glankesko, 194.
 Glanleam, 294.
 Glanline, 290.
 Glanmoy, 116, 133, 192, 193, 194.
 Glannachassill: Glencashel: Glancashill: Glancastle: 55, 127, 137, 192, 193, 194, 196.
 Glannafeen, St. Brigid's Church at, pillar-stone near, 231.
 Glantachell, 194.
 Glanturke, 193: Glenturke, 133, 191.
 Glanulry: Glenulra: 116.
 Glasnevin, 180.
 Glass, family of, 23, 24, 25.
 Glen Bay, 222.
 Glenamoy: Glāmoy: 122.
 Glenane, 166, 169.
 Glenbeigh, sand-dunes of, 286.
 Glencolumbkille: pillars and cross-slabs in, 222, 223.
 Glendahalin, 319.
 church, 320.
 Glendaloch: Glendalough: 81, 146, 205.
 anchorite of, 60.
 bishop of: see under Giolla-na-naomh.
 inscription at, 60.
 St. Kevin's House at, cross in, 5.
 oratory at, 108.
 monks of, 146.
 Glenfais, camp, carved stone at, 231.
 Glenfarn, 226.
 Glengad, dolmens at, 55, 132.
 giants' graves or Druidical circle at, 130, 131, 132.
 rocking-stone at, Darby and Crania's bed, 132.
 Glenlame, 292.
 Glenlara, 196.
 Glenmalure, 340.
 Glenmore, Inchfarranaglerach Glebe, pillar at, 239.
 Glenrossera: Glenglasseragh: 118.
 Lodge, 118.
 cliff-fort near, 118.
 river, 118.
 Glinsk, 122.
 mountain, 121.
 Glynn dolmen, 17.
 Gniomh, townlands called, 292.
 Goff, Jacob, 336.
 Goidelic dialect, 74.
 Gonar, King of Waterford, 256, 276.
 Gooch, governor (fl. 1730), 23.
 Gortacurraun, rectangular pillar at, 234.
 Gortadooneen: Gortaduineen: near Ardmore, fort of, 53, 106.
 Gortbrack, townland of, 197.
 Gort Malle, 135.
 Gortnagullanagh, ogham pillar in, 234.
 Gosling, Charles, letter to, 340, 341.
 Gosseler, Jordan, 321.
 Gothic characters or "black letter," 152.
 design, 224.
 Gough, Viscount, note by, 249.
 Goulbee, John, 336.
 Gower, Sir Thomas, regiment of, 37.
 Gowlanagower, lough, Bofin Island, 207.
 Graag, 318.
 Grace, Oliver, 47.
 Gracedieu, 258.
 Grafton, Duke of, 339.
 Grainne, 189, 323.
 Grania Uaile: Granuaille: Grace O'Malley, 127, 131, 136, 191, 192.
 Grant, family, grave-slab of (16...), 262.
 Great Britain, 81.
 excavations made in, 54.
 invasion of, Roman, 54.
 and Ireland:
 invasion of, by brachycephalic people, 344.
 sepulchral customs in, 344.
 wheat when first cultivated in, 344, 345.
 Great Innyskey, 127.
 Island: Durbard's Island: 38, 39, 40, 41.
 Greek:
 decoration, 69.
 language, 74.
 letters, 60, 61, 74.
 Green, Mrs. J. R., 27.
 Lydia, 336.
 Island, Inishowen, 205.
 Greenan, 340.
 Greenwich, 43.
 Hospital, governorship of, 42.
 Gregory, Abbot of Ratisbon, 143.
 Grellach Dolluid, 331.
 Grenagh, 193.
 Greville, family of, 353.

Grevinge, Seeland, Denmark, gold lunula found at, 49.
 Grianan Ailech, 56.
 Groomagh : Greenagh (?) : 194.
 Gubbadoon, Achill, fort of, 322.
 Gubbranna, 64.
 kitchen-midden at, 63.
 Gucht, M. Vd., portrait by, 19.
 Gunn, Matthew, 247.
 Gunson, Mary, 336.
 Guorthigern, 116.

H

Hale, Col. John, regiment of, 39.
 Hall, Samuel Carter, 278.
 Hallstatt period, 9.
 Hamilton, Gustavus E., note by, 64-66.
 Hanover, 48, 49.
 Hare Island, 29.
 Harrison :
 John, 336.
 Mr., 341.
 Thomas, 18.
 Haven of the White Strand, 294.
 Haydock, Josias, letters to, 341, 342.
 Heany, John, 336.
 Heirhill, 319.
 Hemphill, Rev. Samuel, paper by, 325-330.
 Henderson, Patrick, 336.
 Henry :
 Burgher of Ratisbon, 143.
 — II, 258, 272.
 — III, 149.
 — V, 340.
 — VI, 352.
 — VII, 154, 258.
 — VIII, 34, 172, 254, 340.
 — de Londres, Archbishop of Dublin, 260.
 Herbert, family divisions of, 292.
 Hewetson, John, *Fellow R.S.A.I.*, paper by, 18-20.
 Hewson : Huson : Huitson : family of, 18-20.
 Hicks, George, Bishop of Thetford, 34.
 Higginbotham, 193.
 High Island, cross-slab at, 218.
 Hog's Head, Kerry, 310.
 Holland, 19, 247.
 Holy Island, Iniscealtra, 27, 228, 229.
 Hook Peninsula, 277, 278.
 bone and ivory objects found on, 67.
 Hoope, Edward and Sarah, 336.
 Hopkins, John, 248.
 Hore, a merchant, grave-slab of, 262.
 Horse Island, Co. Clare : see under Dunmore.
 Co. Mayo, 118, 120, 121.
 fort at, 105, 107, 206, 207, 322.
 Houston, 193.
 Howth, Co. Dublin, Great Bailey of, 54.
 flints found at, 54.

Hui Amalgada, 103.
 Fiachrach : Tireragh : 103.
 Huntingdon, 42.
 Hurley, goldsmith, 262.
 Husee, Nicholas, 321.
 Hussey :
 Roman Catholic Bishop of Waterford, 265.
 John, 290.
 Peter, 290 (*bis*).
 Husson, M. Francois, of Paris, 20.
 Hutton, Robert, 336.
 Hy, 214.
 Hyde, Bernard, of Shinfield, Berks, 39.

I

Iarmumain, 321.
 I Barchi : Ibarcai : Iorcai : Borela :
 Barchi : I Brathi : Orathehy : district of, 286.
 Ibrach, monastery of, 286.
 Ibrickan, Co. Clare, 286, 287.
 Illanadoon : Illaunadoon : Co. Clare, 123.
 Illaunamuck, headland of, 318.
 Lesheen, near, 293, 317-319, 323.
 Illaunferis : Pierce's Island : 316.
 fort on, 323.
 Illaunmoista : see under Moista.
 Imbher Domnnonn, 190.
 Imelaghvogher, 192.
 Imlagh : Imladhe : 322.
 Imlaghbegg, 192.
 Imlagheaisse : Emloghrash : Emloghrush :
 Emlokrash : 192.
 Imlevegger, 191.
 Imokilly : Imokilleugh : barony of, 165, 169.
 Imokilly, seneschals of, 167, 169.
 Inbher Domhnonn, 56.
 Inch, promontory of, and middens on, 63, 64.
 Inchiquin, Co. Clare, 206.
 Lake, 185.
 Independents, 248.
 India, 175.
 Inisbofinn, 29, 305, 311.
 ecclesiastical structures on, 29.
 graveyard of, slabs in, 29, 30.
 Iniscealtra : see Holy Island.
 Inis Clothrann, cross-slab in, 31.
 Iniscua, 137.
 Inisglora, 129, 186, 188, 202, 203, 214.
 Teampul na bhfear, on, 214.
 huts of, 188.
 oratories of, 188.
 Inishark, 199.
 fort on, 53.
 Inish Eoghan, Cong, 117.
 Inishere, sandhill monument at, 213.
 — Owen Head, 221.
 — turk, 203, 311.
 duns in, 190.
 fort on, 53, 54.

- Iniskea : Inniskey : Enniskey : Doon :
 192, 197, 202.
 St. Columba, church of, at, 188.
- Iniskeas, 186.
- Inislo, 290.
- Inismuck : Pig Island : 121, 126.
 poulashántana at, 210.
- Innever : Inver on Broadhaven : 191, 192.
 Castle, 192 : see also under Enuer.
- Innismurray, fort of, 203.
- Insi Mod, 331.
- Iorris : Iirros : Iirrisse : 55, 127, 133, 136.
 — Aitheach, Co. Galway, 186.
 — Co. Kerry, 186.
 — of Corcabhaisann, Co. Clare, 186.
 — Domhnon, 55 : see also under Erris.
 lords of : see under Aodh Ua
 Caithniadh : Caithniadh Ua Caith-
 niadh : Fergal Uí Caithnaidh.
- Ir, son of Milesius, 294.
- Iraghticonnor, 285, 286.
- Ireland, Erin : 9, 10, 11, 13, 24, 27, 37,
 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 57, 60, 71, 72,
 73, 105, 136, 140, 141, 142, 143,
 144, 148, 155, 161, 173, 174, 175,
 176, 177, 178, 180, 195, 204, 214,
 247, 248, 252, 253, 256, 257, 261,
 272, 278, 285, 293, 315, 316, 325,
 332, 333, 334, 353.
 abbeys in, 270.
 adventurers, English, in, 258.
 architecture in,
 "Cyclopean," 113.
 ecclesiastical, 140, 268.
 Danish, 267.
 English, 267, 268, 278.
 German influence on, 143, 146.
 Gothic, 269, 329.
 Romanesque, 2, 5, 140-147.
 Tudor ornament in, 3.
 arms of, 172, 340.
 army in, 166, 167.
 bards of, 267.
 Board of Works in, 352.
 Church in,
 Celtic, 79.
 archbishops of, 79.
 of England, 261.
 cinerary urns of, 344.
 compositions (of 1585) in, 127, 132.
 Confederates of, 273.
 printer to : see under Bourke,
 Thomas (*a*).
 proclamations of, 259.
 rule of, 259.
 Confederation of, 259.
 Courts of law in,
 Chancery, 39.
 Prerogative, 167.
 crosses and cross-slabs in, 27, 28, 31,
 340.
 and pillars, descriptive list of,
 217-244.
- Ireland—*continued* :
 crosses and cross-slabs (*cont.*) :
 high, in, 222, 239.
 See also under particular place-
 names where crosses are found.
 Danish period in, 216, 274, 276.
 dolmens in, 296.
 types of, 277, 278, 279, 280,
 281.
 See also under particular places
 where found.
 Duke of, title of, 340.
 earthworks, moles, etc., in, 56, 128,
 188.
 Norman, 272.
 See also under particular places
 where found.
 Exchequer of, 166.
 flag of, 340.
 food-vessels, type of, 343, 344.
 forts in, 203.
 Norman, 267.
 promontory, 51-59, 101-139,
 185, 216, 309, 322, 323.
 ring, 54.
 stone, 295.
 See also under places where
 found.
 great gale in (1839), 128, 129.
 hearth money in, 78.
 inauguration ceremonies in, 65, 66.
 incense cups or pygmy cups, 344.
 industries in, restrictions on, 22.
 invasions of :
 Anglo-Norman, 177, 190, 256,
 352.
 Milesian, 332.
 Norman, 190.
 Saxon, 190.
 Scandinavian, 332, 334.
 juries and grand juries in, 39, 321.
 king of, 65.
 kings and princes of, 142.
 kitchen middens in, 63, 64. See also
 under places where found.
 Knights Hospitallers in : see under
 St. John of Jerusalem.
 Land Act (1903) in, 43.
 lands in,
 compositions (1585) of, 127, 132.
 confiscation of, 193.
 head rent for, 194.
 magic, 110, 111.
 patent, 193.
 renewal fines on, 194.
 sunken, 111.
 Lords Justices of, 179 : see also
 under Galway, Earl of : Grafton,
 Duke of : King, Archbishop.
 Lord Lieutenant of, 39, 180 : see also
 under Grafton, Duke of : Claren-
 don, Earl of : Mountjoy, Baron.
 monasteries in, suppression of, 47.
 monastic settlements in, 27, 353.

Ireland—*continued* :

- monuments, ancient, in, preservation of, 81, 91, 261, 268.
 - protection acts, 352.
 - Advisory Council or Ancient Monuments Board for, 82.
 - inspector of, 352.
 - sepulchral, 212.
 - music, traditional, of, 71.
 - North of, 338.
 - Ostmen or Danish inhabitants of, 256, 257.
 - officers of '49 in, 166.
 - the Pale in, 276.
 - Parliament in, 278, 352.
 - House of Commons, 39.
 - Peace, Commissioners of the, in, 168.
 - Justices of the, in, 39, 41, 321.
 - peel towers in, 311.
 - pilgrims from, 140.
 - place-names of, 205, 323, 324.
 - Presbyterians in, 22.
 - Primate of: see under Malachy.
 - Privy Council of, 292.
 - Clerk to the: see under Tickell.
 - Protestants in, 194.
 - Public Works in, Board of, 270.
 - Commissioners of, 269.
 - "Queen Anne's Peace" in, 189.
 - rebellions and wars in, 37, 166, 258, 278.
 - Receiver-General of: see under Price, John.
 - Records and State Papers of, 253.
 - religious orders in,
 - Benedictines in, 142, 266, 267.
 - Cistercian foundations in, 270.
 - revenue of:
 - Customs, Farmers' of, 159: see also under Bens: Gethin.
 - Excise, Surveyor-General of, 167.
 - Roman Catholics in, 22, 258.
 - round towers of, 175, 267, 268. See also under places where found.
 - spiral ornament in, 331, 333.
 - stone circles in, 32.
 - Surveyor-General of, 194.
 - topographical studies in, 286, 287.
 - trade connexion with Gaul, 50.
 - West of, 7, 72, 215.
 - wheat cultivated in, 344, 345.
- Ireton, General Henry, 259.
- Irish or Scots, the, 21, 37, 38, 58, 65, 82, 141, 142, 190, 215, 252, 253, 257, 258, 321.
- communities founded by, 141.
- dances, 250.
- folk-lore, 106.
- song, 71, 72, 73.
- gallowglass, 267.
- harp, 172.

Irish or Scots—*continued* :

- Harpers, Annals of the, review of, 71-73.
 - history, 72.
 - ecclesiastical, 70.
 - social, 71, 72.
 - inscriptions, 274.
 - language, 66, 72, 73, 74, 103, 192, 278, 293.
 - letters, 60, 230, 274.
 - literature, 177, 189, 295.
 - romances, 176.
 - saga, 9.
 - Sea, the, 36.
 - tradition, 8, 10.
 - verse-forms, 176.
- Iron Age, 11, 54, 344.
- Continental, 8.
- arts and crafts of, bird motif in, 8.
- Irvinestown, 226.
- Isaac (fl. 1100), 142.
- Island Ikane, fortified headland of, 107.
- Townernaglosse, 194.
- Werns, 291, 292.
- Islands, the, 51, 53, 58, 188, 190.
- Italy, Terremare of, 347, 348.
- Iveagh, Lower, 66.
- Upper, barony of, 65, 66.
- Iveragh: Uibh Rathach: Ibarcai: Bar-chi: Ioreat boreal: borela: I Brathi: Iorcai: Orathehy: (Le Boreal Borela (?)): Huc Rathach: 203, 210, 286, 287, 288, 289, 291, 310, 324.
- Iverk, barony of, 38.
- Ivor, Danish king of Waterford, 256.

J

- Jackson:
- T., bookseller, 338.
 - Mary, 336.
- James I, 36, 258, 292, 340.
- coinage of, 70.
 - II, 168, 259.
 - Stuart, Prince, 39.
- Jerusalem, 47.
- John:
- King, 254, 258, 260, 272, 273.
 - Lord of Ireland, castle belonging to, 279.
 - Waterfordiensis, Brother, 261.
- Judd, Porter, 336.
- Jude, Thaddæus, 274.

K

- Keane, Baron and Lady, 43, 45.
- See also under Ui Caithniadh
- Kearkownagknockane, 192.
- Keating, Dr. Geoffrey, historian, 271.
- Keeldarragh, 238.

- Keenoge, Chapel of, 154.
 Kells, 286.
 Kellswater, 219.
 Kenmare, 238, 239, 315.
 River, 310.
 Kent, families of, 18.
 Kentucky, 21, 24, 25.
 Keppel, Admiral, court-martial of, 42.
 Kerry, 56, 138, 207, 217, 287, 289, 293,
 295, 298, 310, 311, 321, 323.
 cross-slabs and pillars in, 231-240.
 custos of, 321.
 forts of, 53, 54, 119, 296, 306, 315,
 323.
 promontory, 285-324.
 knight of, 169, 292, 294.
 arms of, 167.
 John, 321.
 Úor beannúir in, 66.
 North, 321.
 place-names in, 323, 324.
 Head: Cap Strubea: Cano Strimla:
 Stronber: Astrombre: Astrobre:
 probably Carcoriber: Carcorbre:
 Cabercarbery: 309, 315, 319, 323.
- Kilbarry, 279.
 — berriher, pillar-stone at, 230.
 — beg, Cool, 301.
 — boy, 325, 329, 330.
 holy well at, 325-330.
 — bridey: Kilbride: parish of, 103,
 106, 112, 191.
 — burne, cemetery of, 279.
 — cameen, graveyard of, cists in,
 214.
 — cocken, parish of, 281.
 — colman, inscribed stone at, 233.
 — common, 188, 193.
 — conan, 192.
 — conriola, cross-slab at, 219.
 — coo, cross-slabs and stones at,
 226.
 — cubbin, 224.
 — cummin: see under Cill Chomain.
 — dare:
 county of, 39.
 coins found in, 70.
 Earls of, 164, 192, 193.
 — dreennagh, ogam pillar at, 338.
 — drum, graveyard of, 164.
 — farrassey, Co. Waterford, cliff-fort
 of, 315.
 — fenora, 202, 302.
 — fian, 110.
 — finten, Kilfountain, pillar at, 234.
 — galligan, 116.
 — gobnet, cross-slab at, 237.
 — heryduffe, 194.
 — kee, fortified headland of, 107.
 — kenny, 81, 161, 183, 259, 340, 341,
 342.
 Archæological Society, 67.
 Black Abbey at, 183.
 Castle, 182.
- Kilkenny:
 churches in:
 St. Canice's Cathedral at,
 183, 246.
 St. John's, 183.
 St. Mary's, 183.
 Corporation of, 341.
 sword and mace of, 183.
 Dean of: see under Watts.
 Deanery House, of, 245.
 brew-house of, 246.
 Mayor of (1694), 341.
 Portrieve of, 341.
 Recorder of (1694), 341.
 Shee's Almshouse, at, 183.
- Killabuonia: Killebon: 292.
 church of, 314.
 laura of, 314.
 ruined monastery at, 238.
 — adreenagh: Killeensdreenagh: Cillin-
 draigheana, cashel of, hut-sites in,
 296.
 fort at, 296.
 pillar or ogam stone at, cross
 and epitaph on, 296, 297.
 — ala: Cell Alaid: 110, 190.
 bishop of, 127.
 cathedral graveyard, of, 55.
 dolmens and forts near, 55.
 souterrains of, 55.
 — aloe, Shantraud, 229.
 cathedral of, cross-slab in, 229.
 — arney, lakes of, 285, 287.
 — begg, 290, 292.
 — ea Church, ruins of, 277.
 — ebon: see under Killabuonia.
 — een, the, Valencia Island, 297.
 — egar, Co. Wicklow, cross-slab at,
 218.
 — emlagh, 290, 292.
 promontory forts at, 309.
 — ery, 55.
 — eyland: Church Island: 291.
 — gallanaine: Killgallane: 127, 128.
 — galliran: Kilbolig: Kilbolig: Kil-
 halig: Cill Uí Ghailleagain: grave-
 yard of, carn in, 129, 130.
 — icloghan: see under Dunaaghan.
 — ilagh, fort at, 113.
 — ogroon, ogam pillar at, 238.
 — orglan: Kylorglan: 287, 290, 291.
 — orglin, 237, 286.
 Farrantoreen, carved stone at,
 237.
 — ovyeran: see under Coill na bh
 fiachrach.
- Killy:
 — begs, 222.
 church of, 224.
 — colman, cross-slab at, 221.
 — lant, 292.
 — leagh, 225.
 Castle, Corporation, graveyard
 near, cross-slab in, 225.

Kilmacduagh, Teampull Eoghain at, 2.
 — macomb Church, St. Matthew's, 227.
 — macthomas, 271.
 — malkedar, 234.
 cross-slabs and pillars, 232.
 inscribed sundial at, 217.
 — meaden, 271.
 — mokea, barony of Shelburne, 38.
 church of, 40.
 — molash, church of, ogham stone at, 243.
 — more : see under Cill Mhór Aodháin.
 in Maceerump, 188.
 in the Mullet, 188, 212.
 graveyard of, 214.
 stone cists in, 214.
 in Valentia :
 church of, 289, 292, 301.
 glebe of, 290.
 — moy : see under Cell Mor
 Ochtair Muaidhe.
 — moy, 192.
 — murvey (?), 56.
 — nasaggart, pillar-stone found at, 219.
 — peacan, cross-slabs and pillars at, 27, 242.
 — rush, 229.
 church ruin at, 275.
 stone coffin at, 275.
 — stuithin, gold-roofed towers of, 105.
 — teney, 127.
 — tyelogher, 226.
 — vickadownig, carved stones at, 235.
 Kimego : Keinaygo : 306.
 Kinard, ogham stone in, 236.
 Kincora, fort of, 112.
 Kinealy, 139.
 King :
 John, 133, 191.
 William, Archbishop of Dublin :
 179.
 King's Meadow House : Móin an Ríog :
 279.
 Kingston-on-Thames, 46.
 Kingstown Railway, 164.
 atmospheric, 180.
 Kirby Wiske, 34, 36.
 Kirkeudbright, horns of bronze found
 in, 11.
 Kirkwood, family of, 194.
 Kirtaan, a Damnonian giant, 135, 323.
 Kirwan :
 John, of Castlehackett, 195.
 Richard, 72.
 Susanna, 195.
 Thomas, 195.
 Knight, John (fl. 1670), 160.
 Knockaderragh : "Hill of the Oak Tree,"
 stone circle at, 277.
 — aneaneen : Birdhill : in Tipperary,
 205.
 — anbany, 194.

Knockanbaun : Knockbaun : South Emly-
 beg, 212, 213.
 — ane, carved stone at, 231.
 — doe, 154.
 — doorawee : see under Cnoc dubh
 raith.
 — downpatrick : see under Downpatrick.
 — een, dolmen, 279.
 bronze pin found on, 379.
 souterrain near, 279.
 — erton : see under Duncarton.
 — gorrum, 169.
 — graffan, 288, 310.
 — Iveagh : see under Kno Euagh.
 — lare or Roskeeragh Castle, 322.
 — mældown mountains, 277.
 — narea, 110.
 — ourane, ogham pillar found at, 230.
 Knocks : see under Downpatrick.
 Kno : Euagh : Knock Iveagh : 65, 66.
 Knox : family of, 194.
 Kylorglan, manor of, 290.
 Kynatalloon, 165.
 Kyrcham, John, 155.

L

Labbamologa : cross-slab in, 230.
 Lachtinahy, 193.
 — meghee, 194.
 Lackanulra, 319.
 — taggart, Priest's Rock, 302.
 — laragh, 319.
 Lacy, Walter de, monastery, built by,
 352.
 Laggan, 111.
 cliffs of the, 110, 139.
 La Marne, torques from, 8.
 Lambert, family arms of, 167.
 Lane, Sir G., 159.
 -Poole, Stanley, review by, 178-
 181.
 Langford, 193.
 Le Barban, 133.
 Laoghair, son of Niall of the Nine
 Hostages, 57.
 La Tène, Celtic civilization known as,
 8, 10, 11, 12.
 horned helmets of, 11, 12.
 decoration, 11, 344.
 period, 9, 11, 12, 344.
 Lathom, George, 338.
 Latimer, W. T., note by, 62.
 Lauderdale, Scotland, fort at, 204.
 Lawrence, P., 248.
 Lea : Lee : grave-slab of, 262.
 Leac mic Eócbada : Loggan : 65, 66.
 Leacht na Caillighe, 212, 214.
 — air Iorruis, 194, 213, 214.
 church at, Cill mor mhathas, 213.
 sandhill and cairn at, 129, 138,
 215, 216.
 — aárd : Laghta : in Knockanbaun :
 sand-dune of, 212, 213.

- Leam, 189, 191, 192, 193, 194.
 castle and lands of, 191.
 — animore, Sea Horse's Leap at, 106.
 Leathan Magh luir in Dagda, 331.
 Lecale, Co. Down, 11.
 Lecarrowmacteige, 124, 194.
 — neglogh, 124, 194.
 Lecc Finn, 103.
 Leck, townland of, 65.
 Lee :
 the, 205.
 printer, 249.
 Thomas, 20.
 Leimataggart, 196.
 poulnashantona at, 111, 197, 210.
 Sea Horse's Leap at, 106.
 Leim Chaite, Leap of, 106.
 — Conculainn in Clare, 332.
 — Conor, leap at, in Clare, 106.
 Leinster, 56.
 kings of, 16.
 men of, 56.
 Mount, 277.
 South, 183.
 Lemain inber: Laune: the, 286.
 Lemanaghan, 27.
 Leperstown, "Fairy Bush," near, 277.
 Leacht, near, 277.
 Leslie, Rev. James B., M.A., book by, reviewed, 78, 79.
 Lespor D'Irlauda (Bolos Head?) 324.
 Leteregh, 127.
 Lett, Canon Henry William, M.A., paper by, 32, 33.
 Letterbeg, 193, 194, 211.
 — kenny, cross-slab in, 222.
 Lewis, Erasmus (d. 1754), 179.
 Lexington, 26.
 Lichfield, Dean of: see under Nowell, Laurence.
 Lick, Castel, 324.
 Lickbevune, fort of, 323.
 Ligurians, 74.
 Limerick, 38, 161, 306.
 Cathedral at, St. Mary's, carvings in, 150.
 Jebb's chapel in, cross-slab in, 240.
 Dean of: see under Story.
 county of, 277, 287, 289, 310.
 cross-slabs and pillars in, 240.
 siege and surrender of, 38.
 Lincol family, grave-slab of, 262.
 Linn:
 family of, 23.
 paper by, 21-26.
 Linney, 193.
 Lir, Children of, 122, 129, 214.
 Lisduff, Co. Clare, fort of, 202.
 Lise ne Ree, 65, 66.
 Lisgenan, Grange, ogham pillar at, 244.
 Lisheencankeeragh, fortified headland of, 107, 119, 323.
 Lismore: *Λισορ μόρ*: 167, 271, 272, 274.
 Bishops of, 273: see also under MacAedhogain: Cormac Mac Cuilennam: Myler Magrath.
 Book of, 273.
 castle of, 272, 273.
 cathedral at, 273, 274.
 cross-slabs in, 243, 273, 274.
 Magrath tomb in, 273, 274.
 crozier of, 273.
 monastery of, 272.
 Round Hill near, 272, 274.
 Lisnacrogghera, bronzes found at, 10.
 Lisnaleigh, hut-rings at, 320.
 ring-fort of, 319.
 Lismaree: 66.
 Lismaskea: *Sceatḡaḡra* at, 66.
 Lispole, 234, 236, 237.
 Lissadooneen, fort at, 323.
 Listowel, 231.
 Loch Dairbreach, 331.
 — Deirg-Dherc, 331.
 — Ienn, 286.
 — nArboch, 331.
 Loftus Hall, 278.
 Loggan, mound and pillar-stone at, 66.
 Logher, Kerry, 310.
 Lon, 193.
 London, 19, 20, 42, 46, 80, 160, 161, 247, 248, 342.
 churches in :
 St. Andrew's, Holborn, 20.
 St. Mary's, Bow, 157.
 St. Michael's, Cornhill, 20.
 Heralds' College at, 36.
 Inns of Court, 20.
 Lord Mayor of, 19.
 Roman coins found in, 249.
 Stationers' Company of, 247.
 Whitehall, 342.
 Londonderry, county of, cross-slab found in, 227.
 Long Island, 298, 309, 323, 324.
 Loop Head: see under Cuchullin's Leap.
 Louis IX of France, 149.
 Louisburg, 112.
 Louth, County of, 65.
 Low, Thomas, of Wexford, trade token of, 67.
 Lowmaine: Lemon Rock: 292.
 Low Maine: see under ffearglin.
 Luachair, 286.
 Lud Castle, Castlesea Bay, Forfar, 133.
 Ludlow, General, letter to, 18.
 Lugh, 295.
 Lughnadumme, tombs of, 212.
 Lug na fola: Lug na Fullagh: 213, 214.
 Luimneach, 56.
 Lunulæ, gold,
 countries in which found, 48, 49.
 Irish origin of, 48, 49, 50.
 Lurgan, Quakers' meeting-place at, 338.

Lynch :

Patrick, 72.

P. J., 60 ; note and papers by, 164, 148-150.

Lynem (d. 1692), grave-slab of, 262.

Lynott : Lynet : family of, 58, 191.

Mac.

MacAedhogain, Bishop of Lismore, 273.

alister, R. A. S., 17.

note, reviews, and paper by,
27-31, 71-73, 173-178, 245,
340, 345-347.

an tsaoir : Donnchadh, 345, 346, 347.

Bhaitin, family of : see under Barrett.

Caochain, 189.

Carthy : Carthaigh :

family of, 143, 310.

Cormac of Cashel, 143, 257, 272,
274.

(a) Mór, 66.

(b) 288, 289, 291.

Coenall, Hugh Boy (fl. 1589), of
Rathlackan, 103.Coinin : Canning : Cunnion ? : family
of, 57.

Concetrach, family of, 189.

conmara : Cumheadha : chief of
Claneuiléan, 291.

Conghaile : Kinealy : family of, 126.

Cuilennan : Cormac, Bishop of Lis-
more, 274.

Donnell :

family of, 194.

ffareagh, 116, 117.

James (—), 72.

Dowell : M'Dowell :

family of, 23, 26.

Ceócaóba : Kehoe : 65.

Evilly, William, 133.

Grath : Magrath : Mackgrath :

family of, castle of, 271, 275.

grave-slab of, 276.

tomb of, 273, 274.

(a) John, tomb of, 273, 274.

(b) — Portrieve, 246.

Katherine, wife of above, tomb
of, 274.

Myler, Bishop of Lismore, 273.

Teige, 38.

Ivor, Reginald the Dane, 256, 267,
268.

Firbis, Giolla-Iosa, 56.

Liac, legend of, 55.

Mahon, 66.

inauguration place of, 64, 65.

Murrough, daughter of, 267.

Neill, Charles, paper by, 140-147.

Owen, Morough and Teige, 290.

Quillan, 65, 66.

Riery, Dermot, 290.

Roigh, Fergus, 302.

Segda, Aedh, 287.

M.

Mace, 192.

Macroon :

early interment near, 169-172.

Madan, grave-slab of, 262.

Maelchu, 323.

Mael mocheirge, 28.

Magennis, 65, 66.

inauguration place of, 64.

Maghaglass Sandhills, Inch, 63.

Magh da eo, 286.

Maghera, cross-slab and stones in, 225,
226.

cathedral of, 2.

Magh gCoincine : Maguniy : 287.

Maghnus, son of Muirheartach

Muimhneach, 58.

Magh Temil Mara, 332.

Turedh 332 (bis).

Magill, family of, 23.

Magilligan, cross-slab at, 227.

Maguire, 66.

Maguniy, barony of, 310.

Mahoney, family of, 292.

Maiden Castle, England, 204.

Malachy, Primate of Armagh 257,
272.

Malaga, sea-fight at, 40.

Malahide, Co. Dublin, 56.

Malchus :

Bishop of Waterford (1096), 257.

of Lismore, 257.

Man, Isle of, 80.

Managh, 292.

Manistir na Croise, 194.

Manwood, Sir Roger, 19.

Maols, the, 116.

Margetson, James : Archbishop of
Armagh : 36.Marianus Scotus : see under St. Marianus
Scotus.

Mariscis, Christian de, 291.

Marsh :

Narcissus, Archbishop of Dublin,
341.

the, Waterford, 279.

Marshall, Robert, 290.

Martan, Abbot of Lismore, 274.

Martin : Martyn :

family of, 194.

Clement, 163.

Mathews, Admiral, 41.

Matthewstown, dolmen, 280, 281.

Matthias, the Apostle, 274.

Maumakeogh, 121.

Maumby, 34.

Maximian Hercules, coins of, 249.

Maxwell, 193.

May, family, 113.

Maynards, widow (fl. 1697), 341.

Mayo : 53, 55, 101, 106, 120, 133, 193
194, 199, 205, 206, 207, 293, 295,
311, 313, 323.

Mayo—*continued*.

- circles in, 188.
 cists in, 188, 214.
 dolmens in, 55.
 forts in:
 circular, 53.
 cliff, 186, 195–216.
 inland, 188.
 promontory, 51–59, 101–139,
 185–216, 322.
 ring, 55, 186.
 hills of, 196.
 Inquisitions, Elizabethan, of, 193.
 islands of, promontory forts on,
 322.
 legends of, 112, 129, 138, 139.
 middens in, 188.
 pillars in, 55.
 poulashantáns in, 313.
 rock structure of, 59.
 salmon fisheries in, 126.
 sandhill monuments and settlements
 in, 55, 188, 189, 212–215.
 tumuli in, 188, 189.
 Viscounts of, 127, 131, 137,
 192.
 Mead, Thomas, 336.
 Mears, Hannah, 336.
 Meath : 67.
 Bishop, of : see under Pococke.
 Earl of, 166.
 Medbh : Meave : Queen, 175, 216,
 302.
 cairn of, 110.
 Meddamsley, 36.
 Medicott, Mr., 341.
 Meenaguroge, fort of, 323.
 Meenogahane, townland of, 317.
 Megerstown, 214.
 Meg Odhrain, family of, 116.
 Melton Mowbray, Angelus Bell rung at,
 157.
 Meriton, Rev. John, D.D., 20.
 Metz, monastery of St. Symphorian at,
 140, 141.
 Milesians, the, 332, 333.
 Miletus, 76.
 Minane, or Kid Island : Minnan : Moenan :
 126.
 Minard :
 Kerry, fort of, 118, 323.
 Loch Feochan, Argyleshire, 207.
 Mine Head, Co. Waterford, 203, 207,
 303.
 Minnaun : Kanminnaan : 116, 196.
 Minoughter, 169.
 Moconebryn, cantred of, 290.
 Mod : Modh : the Fírbolg Chief. 201.
 Mogh Ruith, a magician, 290.
 Moheramoylan, Co. Clare, ring-fort of,
 309.
 Moher Ui Ruidhim, Co. Clare, fort of,
 323.
 Moin cet, 286.
 Moind Cend, 286.
 Moista : Maista : Illanmaster : Illaun-
 moister : 59, 121.
 Monaghan :
 barony of, 64.
 county of, 64, 65.
 shrine or tomb found in, 227.
 fort of, 64.
 town of, 65.
 Mona Incha, cross-slabs and stones, 240,
 241.
 Monge, 193.
 Mongeneboe, 193.
 Mongfinn, wife of Eochaid Mugh-
 mheadoin, 56.
 Montan de eadem, 194.
 Mooneena Carroge, Kerry, fort of, 118.
 Moore :
 Thomas, 71, 72.
 townland of, 27.
 Viscount, 166.
 Moore Church, 154.
 Moreton, John, 266.
 Morigo, 194.
 Morrian, 334.
 Breasts of the, 285.
 Mothel, abbey of, pillar at, 243.
 Mount Brandon : Mon Seebranda : San
 Brandeni : San branidan : Sco Brandan :
 277, 294, 324.
 Mount Eagle, 286, 294.
 Mountjoy, Barons, 159, 160, 258.
 Mountshannon, 228.
 — Stewart, Co. Down, 343.
 — Uniacke, 169.
 estates of, title-deeds of, 166.
 Moveen, near Killee, 202, 287, 303.
 Moville :
 Co. Donegal, pillar-stone in, 221.
 Co. Down, cross-slab in, 224.
 Moy : Muad : Muádam : 57, 103, 115.
 Moyarta, fort at, 113.
 Moyeflayne, 321.
 Moygawnagh, 110.
 Moyraha, 194.
 Moytura, Co. Sligo, 301.
 beakers found at, 343.
 Mucnamh, Augustinian Monastery of,
 141.
 Muckno, Co. Monaghan, 141.
 Muirbech, 56.
 Muircheartach Muimhneach, 58.
 Ua Briain, 143.
 Muireadhach Mac Robhartaigh of Tir
 Conáill : see under St. Marianus
 Scotus.
 Muirthemne, 332.
 Mulholland : Mulhollin : family of, 23,
 25.
 Mull, the, 193.
 Mullet, the, 51, 53, 58, 105, 113, 126,
 127, 129, 139, 185–216, 307, 322.
 earthworks, forts, etc., in, 189.
 history of, 185–195.

Mullogh-lest : Mullaé Uicc : hill of, 64.
 inauguration stone on, 64, 65.
 Mulranny, 186.
 Munchin, daughter of the Reeks, wife of
 Donell Doolwee, 135, 136,
 river, 136.
 Mungonboy, 194.
 Munster, 143, 168, 199, 213, 321, 332.
 cliff-forts of, 322.
 cross-slabs and pillars in, 228-244.
 East, tribes of, 46.
 hostages, treachery of, 57.
 king of, 65, 188, 214.
 kings of : see under Aeghus Nad-
 fraoch : Fiachra Muileathain.
 people of, 57.
 Thomond, 56.
 three crowns of, 340.
 Murnevin : see under Adamstown.
 Murphy, John (fl. 1655), 289.
 Murrageha, 194.
 Murrisk, 55.
 coast of, 129.
 Muscraige, 288.
 Mutton Island, 105.
 Mycenæan portal, 318.

N

Naddock, Abra, 336.
 Naghell, 192.
 Nakill : see under Ackill.
 Nash, family of, 194.
 Neal : Neale :
 printer, 249.
 Rev. Benjamin, 38.
 Constantine, of Wexford, trade-
 token of, 67.
 Neanderthal Skull, the, 348.
 Nenagh : Aenach-Theta : Aenach Urm-
 humhan : 330.
 Hospital of St. John, seal of, 46,
 47.
 Nendrum, cross-slab at, 224.
 Neolithic Age, 343, 344.
 Nephin, 110, 196.
 Newhawn, parish of, 15.
 Newby Wisky, 34.
 — castle, Co. Down, 225.
 — chapel, pillar-stone at, 243.
 — Geneva, 278.
 — Grange, spiral ornament at, 333.
 — port, Sir John, Mayor of Waterford,
 268.
 — Ross, 38.
 burgesses of, 39, 40.
 Charter schools of, 40.
 Corporation of, Records of, 40.
 Poor-houses of, 40.
 Newry, 37.
 — town, 193, 194.
 — towards, 224.

Niall :
 of the Nine Hostages, High King of
 Ireland, 57, 70, 199.
 — son of Culbuidhe, 189.
 Nicholas of Waterford, Brother, 261.
 Nicholson :
 — Gilbert, Chapter Clerk of Christ
 Church, letter to, 161, 162.
 John (fl. 1725), 336.
 Nimes, 74.
 Nonconformists, 248.
 Nook, St. Catherine's Church at, 268.
 Norman Conquest, 36.
 knights, 267.
 sculpture, 148.
 Normans, the, 58, 136, 177, 257, 276, .
 277, 287, 288, 310, 319.
 Norna, sorceress of Iniskea, 136.
 Norsemen, the, 272.
 Northallerton, 34, 36.
 — Berwick, kitchen-midden at, beaker
 fragments and pottery found at,
 345.
 — Harbour, Clear Island, 231.
 — men, the, 1.
 — mountain, 23.
 — river, 26.
 Nowell, Lawrence, Dean of Lichfield, 291.
 Nuremburg, monastery at, 141.
 Nyvyeach, caslean, 321.

O'

O'Brenan, family of, 14.
 Bric, Donnchad (d. 1034), 274.
 Brien :
 family of, 112, 142.
 Brien (fl. 1343), Prince of Thomond,
 seal of, 150.
 Donaldmore, king (1194), 287, 310.
 cross-slab of, 240.
 Murchad, king, monument of, 229.
 Connell :
 family of, 287, 289.
 Daniel, the Liberator, 289.
 Manus, 290.
 Connor, Domnall Erros, 127.
 Curry :
 Donat, 321.
 Doherty, family of, 126.
 Donnell :
 family of, 212.
 Anthony, 211.
 Dubhdha : O'Dowd :
 family of, 137.
 Darby, 126.
 Muirceartach, 186.
 Falvy, tribe of, 287.
 Felan, 267.
 Flaherty, family of, 58.
 Flanell : Oflanell :
 Tiege Reogh, 116, 117.
 Hara, family of, 137, 139.

O'—*continued.*

- Malley, family of, 189.
 Neill: O'Neale:
 family of, 65.
 Arthur, harpist, 71.
 Manus, 289.
 Sir Neal, of Killilag, Co. Antrim,
 262.
 Ratheh, cantred of, 290.
 Sbealain, 189.
 Shea:
 tribe of, 286, 287.
 Sullivan, family divisions of, 310.

O

- Ochtar Caerthin, 103.
 Oedenburg, near Vienna, 8.
 Oenadarc, well of, 103.
 Offarbe be Est strand: Clanmaurice: 321.
 — be West strand, 321.
 Oigle: Aigle: 56.
 Oileach: Elly: 194.
 Aneauher hillock at, 127.
 fort of, 188.
 Oilech Neid, 332.
 Oilen Dairbri: Oiléan Daibhre: 290.
 king of, 290.
 Oilill the Fair, son of Domnall Dual-
 buidhe, king of the Gamanraighe of
 Iorrus, 216, 302.
 Old Oswestry, fort at, 204.
 — Ross, Provost of, 16.
 Omerereagh, 193.
 Ooghaniska, 323.
 Ooghbeg, fort of, 322.
 Oonagranshee, fort of, at Coarhamore,
 298.
Orain Ghaidhealach le Donnchadh Ma-
cantsaovir, review of, 345-347.
 Orfeur family, 40, 45.
 Oriel: Oirpialla: 65.
 Ormond: 1st Duke of, coin struck by,
 70.
 (b) 2nd Duke of, 38, 341.
 attainder of, 38.
 (c) 3rd Marquess of, 182.
 Orne, Loch, 66.
 Orpen, Goddard, 66.
 review by, 73-78.
 Ossorians, the, 272, 277.
 Ossory: Ossurys: 321, 322: see also
 under Aes Iirais.
 bishop of: see under Parry, John.
 churches of, 277.
 coroner of, 321.
 John, Bishop of, letters from, 340-
 342.
 Red Book of, 183.
 White Book of, 183.
 Othorne: Odoirney: 321.
 Otto, Landgrave of Ratisbon, 143.
 Oughtmama, cross-slabs in, 228.
 Owel, Lough, 69, 70.
 Owenreagh, 194.
 Owleagh: see under Elly.

P

- Paine, Samuel, 336.
 Palace, 15.
 Palatio, Octavian de, of Armagh, 152, 153.
 Palaeolithic Age, 348.
 Palliser: Palycer: Paleyser: Pallyser:
 Pallyster: Pallicer:
 family of, 34, 45.
 Pall Mall, 42.
 Paoracha, Power's Country, 271.
 Papal documents, 141.
 taxation (1306), 113.
 Paps, the, Co. Kerry, 285.
 Parc na Croise, 235.
 Parker, 193.
 Parknalicka, dolmen at, 230.
 — silla Hotel, ogham stone in grounds
 of, 238.
 Parliament, 18, 42, 246.
 House of Commons in, 82, 306.
 Lords, petitions to, 246, 247.
 Parry, John, Bishop of Ossory, 155, 158,
 159, 160, 161.
 agreement drawn up by, 155, 156.
 Partholan, battle fought by, 56.
 Passage, 258, 278.
 cistvaen at, 278, 279.
 East, highway to, 276.
 Patrick, Danish King of Waterford, 256.
 forts called, 323.
 Patterson, William Hugh, M.R.I.A.,
 paper by, 46, 47.
 Pembroke, William Mareschal, Earl of,
 270.
 Pen y Corrdon, Wales, fort on, 204, 309.
 Perrot, Sir John, 127, 132, 191.
 Perry, family of, 325, 330.
 Philip and Mary, coinage of, 70.
 Pierce's Island: see under Illaunferris.
 Pig Island: see under Inismuck.
 Pigua or Chillicothé, battle of, 25.
 Playford, John, "New Irish Song,"
 printed by, 248.
 Plunkett:
 George Noble, Count, 82, 251, 252,
 254.
 Sir Thomas (Rathmore, Co. Meath),
 154.
 Pococke, Richard, Bishop of Meath, 195.
 Poddle, the, 180.
 Pollatedaun, puffing-hole, 118.
 Poll Tax (1379), 34.
 Ponsonby, Hon. Henry, Irish House of
 Commons, 39.
 Poockeeney, fort of, 323.
 Pope, the, 172.
 Adrian IV, 143.

Pope—*continued*:

- Innocent III, 263.
- Alexander, 179.
- Port: Port-Conaghra: Congherii: Conaghree: Camanahere: fort of, 58, 59, 116, 118, 120, 322, 323.
- fosse of, 59.
- headland of, 118.
- acloy: Portnacloy: Cladh: 53, 55, 121, 122, 124, 126, 128, 129, 215.
- ethnology and folk lore of, 122.
- analbanach: Purl na Nalabnagh: Scotch Port: 203, 208, 209.
- een, 322, 323.
- Eoruis (Porth?), 216.
- Glebe House, 208.
- Porth, in the Mullet, 190.
- fort and rampart of, 53, 54, 185, 190, 322.
- description of, 210, 211.
- Glebe, 210, 211.
- poulashántana at, 210.
- Portloman, Co. Westmeath, sculptured stone at, 69, 70.
- nafrankagh, 185.
- nehally: Portnehaylla: Port Vale? Port Nale: Portinally: Owenkeely Castle, 101, 128.
- obello, mansion and estate of, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43.
- rush, 186.
- smouth, 42.
- umna, 37.
- urlan: Porturlin: Port Turlin: 121, 122, 193.
- Pouladoon, 206.
- Pouladoona, Co. Kerry, chasm of, 314.
- shántana: Pultnashantana: poll a tsean tona: 103, 107, 111. See also under names of places where found.
- begga, 111.
- tarriiff, Kerry, chasm of, 317.
- Powell, S., 248, 249.
- Power:
 - Barons of Dunhill, 261, 282.
 - family of, 283.
 - divisions of:
 - Faithlegge, Co. Waterford, 41.
 - Kilmeaden, 271.
 - Henry, of Devonshire, 292.
 - Richard, Baron of Curraghmore, 261.
- Prenderville, family of, 319.
- Presbyterian Church, 23, 24, 248.
- Price, John, Receiver-General of Ireland, 193.
- Priest's Chair, near Dunnamo, 204.
- Leap, near Dunnamo, 204.
- legend of, 192.
- Privy Seal, 191.
- Ptolemy, 55.
- Púca, the, 177.

- Puffin Island: see under ffearglin.
- Purcell, Sir Hugh, 261, 262.
- Purdue family, 158, 159, 161.
- Puritans, the, 196.
- Purl na Frankagh, 208.

Q

- Quakers, or Society of Friends, 335, 338.
- Queen's County, 218.
- Quelmes, the: qualbos: quelbeg: quelles, 292, 324.

R

- Raebury Castle, Kirkcudbright, 133.
- Raleigh, Sir Walter, 272, 273.
- Rathaspic, 41.
- Palliser vault at, 43.
- borney, fort at, 113.
- braindubh: Rafran: 189.
- branny, 58.
- breasail, synod of, 291.
- Brese, 296.
- deisceart: Rattass: bishoprie of, 291.
- drum, Co. Wicklow, bullaun stone near, 340.
- cross-slab at, 218.
- fran, 55.
- Dominican monastery at, 58.
- gall, fort of, 183.
- stone circle near, 183.
- garogue, 15.
- lackan, 191.
- lin, 186.
- macorkey, 189.
- morgan, in Erris, 302.
- mullen, 221.
- ronan, 243.
- ruadh, Tirawley, 302.
- Ui Dhubhdha: Rath O'Dowda: "Fairy Fort" of Dunfeeny, 114, 115.
- Ui Fiachrach, 189.
- Rathe, 192.
- Ratisbon, 140, 141, 142, 143.
- Rawson:
 - (a) John, Prior of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem in Ireland, 47.
 - (b) (fl. 1589), 103, 191.
- Ray, Joseph, of Dublin, printer, 247.
- Reask, cross-slabs and pillars at, 232.
- Ree, Lough, 27, 29.
- Reeks, the, near Doona, 136, 202.
- Ree Mooni: Reemoone: Righ Mhuimnigh: in Bealdorcha: tumulus of 188, 214.
- Reencagheragh: Rincathrach: Ferriter's Castle: Doon Point: 298.
- forts at, 309, 317, 323.
- holed stone at, 295.

- Reencashlane: Reencashlaun: 309, 323.
 Reformation, the, 141, 157, 163.
 Reiske, church ruins of, 280.
 Renvyle: Renval: 55, 128.
 ruins of fort at, 128.
 Reyner, Elizabeth, 336.
 Rhine, the, 140, 146, 343.
 Rhineland, Romanesque churches of, 144.
 Rhone, the, 74.
 Rhys, Sir John, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78.
 Rialton, Andrew, 336.
 Richard II, 258.
 Richmond, 36.
 Rinanillaun: Rinanillan: fort of, 53, 124, 203.
 gangway at, 303.
 Rineaheragh: Reineaheragh: Rinn Cathrach, "Caher Point:" cathair of, 310, 311, 312, 323.
 Rincarah: Rincharagh: 290, 292.
 Rinroe, 128.
 fortified promontory at, 128.
 point, 129.
 Rinuccini, Giovanni Battista, Archbishop of Ferns: 259.
 Risk, printer, 249.
 Roadan, 56.
 Roberts, John, 1st Earl of Radnor, 166, 168.
 Robinson:
 family, divisions of, Thicket Priory, 40.
 Rev. John L., paper by, 155-162.
 note by, 163.
 Captain Nicholas, 41.
 William, 336.
 Robinstown, 16.
 dolmen at, 15.
 ogham-inscribed stone near, 15.
 Robyn, family of, 16.
 Roche:
 Edmond fitzEdward (fl. 1641), of Cork, 166.
 Elline (fl. 1618), granddaughter of Edmond Oge Fitzgerald, 165.
 Roman Catholic Church, prelates of, 267.
 religion, 36, 40.
 Catholics, 34.
 laws against, 358.
 coins and medals, 11.
 Conquest, 9.
 Romans, the, 344.
 Rome, 143.
 Rooke, George, 336.
 Rorke, Timothy, 336.
 Ros, son of Caithni, 57.
 Rosapenna, kitchen midden at, 64.
 Roscommon, 193.
 Roscrea, cross-slabs in, 240.
 Roskeragh, Co. Mayo, 322.
 Ros mac Padin, 192.
 Rosport: Rosduagh: Rosduach: Rose-twohy: Rossdowagh: Rosedow: Rosedowca: 129, 131, 194.
 Rosport—continued:
 hut sites at, 213.
 stone circle at, 130.
 Ross, 142.
 Liberties of, 67.
 port of, memorial for re-opening of, 39.
 — erk, 101.
 — mac Caithni, 103.
 paidin, Killala Bay, 103.
 — naree, 262.
 — port, sandhills settlements near, 55.
 Rotterdam, Psalter published at, 246.
 Roundheads, 267.
 Rous, Francis, 246.
 Royal Irish Academy, 150, 228, 324, 344.
 Clare Island Survey: see under Survey.
 Museum of, 68.
 Wilde's Catalogue of, 68.
 License, 43.
 Society of Antiquaries of Ireland, 67, 253, 330.
 Supremacy, 261.
 Ruadanen, mountains of, in Connacht, 332.
 Ruadri Ui Flaithbheartach, 58.
 Rubane, cross-slab found at, 224.

St.

- St. Aidan, 15.
 Ailbe, 115.
 Augustine, Order of, canons of, 46.
 Berechert, slab of, 60.
 Bernard, 257.
 Brendan, 1, 214.
 well of, on Valencia: see under Tobar olla Brenain.
 Canice, 277.
 Carthage: see under MoChuda.
 Catherine, of Alexandria, 274.
 Cellach, murder of, 115, 116.
 Ciaran, monastery founded by at Hare Island, 29.
 at Clonmacnois, 29.
 Colman, 165, 211.
 cathedral church of, 165.
 Columbille, 221.
 Connell's well, Glencolumbkille, 222.
 Cuan, holy well of, 14.
 Cumma: MoChumma: 277.
 David's Head, Wales,
 promontory fort on, 54, 203, 204.
 Elmo's fire, 215.
 Fachtna, 277.
 Fechin, 352, 353.
 fferacis, 165.
 Finan's Bay, 55, 210, 238, 285, 286, 287, 309, 312.

St.—*continued.*

- Finan's Bay :
 dolmens near, 293.
 forts on, 53, 203.
 lauras, oghams, oratories, and
 pillars at, 293.
 Finghen, Abbot of Metz, 141.
 Francis, Order of, 261.
 Gregory the Great, 274.
 Heribert, Archbishop of Cologne,
 141.
 Inioque: Inick: 268.
 John the Baptist, 47, 277, 278.
 feast of, 290.
 John of Jerusalem, Knights of the
 order of, or Knights Hospi-
 tallers, 47.
 Prior of: see under Rawson,
 John.
 —'s Point, Ballysaggart, 224.
 Kevin's Oratory, slab of Bresal
 preserved in, 60.
 Kilian, apostle of Franconia, 141.
 Manchan's grave: see under Tem-
 plemanaghan.
 Marianus Scotus: Muireadhach
 MacRobhartaigh of Tir Conáill,
 142, 143.
 Matthew, 277.
 Michael the Archangel, 165.
 MoChorog, Confessor, son of Bran-
 chan, a British prince, 276.
 Mo-Chuda, 272, 273, 274.
 Patrick, 57, 103, 106, 116, 119,
 274.
 bell, shrine of, 147.
 cathedral: see under Dublin.
 crosses and inscriptions cut by,
 113.
 patterns held in honour of,
 111, 112.
 Pulcherius, 277.
 Sampson, cross cut by, 113.
 Taurin, 352.
 abbey of: see under Evreux.
 Veoce: Voque: Carne, dolmen at,
 16, 17.

S

- Sabbia, 323.
 Sackville, Richard, Lord Treasurer of
 England, 20.
 Sadhbh, 289.
 Sadve: Ynyn Yethagen: 289.
 Salter Islands, 277.
 Samson, 136.
 Sandwich, Earl of, 42.
 Sandwith, Henry, 336.
 Sarfieldstown, Co. Meath, cross at,
 151-154.
 Sargaltagh, 131.
 Saul, cross-slabs at, 225.

- Saunders, Vice-Admiral Sir Charles,
 41, 42.
 Saunderson, Col. Thomas, regiment of, 40.
 Savine, Co. Kerry, 289.
 Scandinavia, 333.
 Scandinavian place-names, 256.
 race, 332.
 Scarborough, 42.
 Scatterry Island, cross-slab on, 229.
 Schomberg, Duke of, 37.
 Schottenklöster, the, 140.
 Schulenburg, Hanover, lunula found at,
 48.
 Seornan, church of, 330.
 Scotchport: see under Portanablanach.
 Scotland, 11, 41, 133, 176, 333, 345.
 brochs in, 309.
 cross-slabs in, 218.
 forts in, 204.
 Highlands of, social life in 18th cen-
 tury in the, 345.
 invasions of, Scandinavian, 332, 333.
 monuments in, ancient, Royal Com-
 mission on, 81.
 Scots, the, 28, 36.
 Caledonian, 141.
 Irish: see under Irish.
 Sculgaporth or Cromwell's Fort, Valentia
 Island, 305, 306.
 reef of, 306.
 wall, Cromwellian period, 306.
 Seythia, 150.
 Seafin Castle, 66.
 Seaford, cross-slab at, 225.
 Seaie, Rev. Thomas, Dean of St. Patrick's,
 161.
 Seal-men, legends of, 111, 126.
 Seapatrik (Banbridge), Co. Down, parish
 of, 23.
 Segais, 332.
 Senglend, 286.
 Sen ibar, 286.
 Sgéal Conchobair, 9.
 Shaen: Shane:
 Sir Arthur, 188, 193, 194.
 Elizabeth, 194.
 Sir Francis, 193.
 Sir James, 194.
 's Cut, 186, 194.
 Shanchy, 193.
 Shane Gill, the tyrant, 210.
 Shannon, the river, 1, 27, 56, 315.
 Shanooan: Dunmore, Co. Waterford,
 flints found at, 54.
 Shark Island, 55.
 Sharpley, Mary, 336.
 Shea, Carberry, 289.
 Sheela-na-gig, on White Island, Lough
 Erne, which see under.
 Shelbourne, Earl of, 292.
 Shenandoah Valley, 23, 26.
 Shepherd, Elizabeth, 336.
 Sheskin, 135.
 Shrewsbury, 18.

- Silva Fochloth, 57.
 Simmel, Lambert, 154, 258.
 Sith Boidb, 332.
 — Fionnacadh, 332.
 — Leithet Lacht Maige, 332.
 Sitrie, Danish King of Waterford, 256.
 Skeirk, cemetery of, 15.
 Skellig : escallis : Seales : Shyllock :
 Skellix : Stella : Stellani : Stuela :
 rocks of, 289, 291, 292, 294, 298,
 312, 314, 324.
 Michael, cross-slabs at, 218, 240.
 Skiddy, 262.
 Skovshøierup, Denmark, lunula found at,
 49, 50.
 Slan, well of, 301.
 Slanemore, 70.
 Slievardagh, barony of, 325.
 Slievcoilta, Wexford, 277.
 Croaghan, near Dugort, Achill, 209.
 landslip at, 105.
 Fyagh, 121.
 Slievenamon, Tipperary, 277.
 Slige Assail, 70.
 Sligo, 122.
 battle of, 189.
 Bay, 51.
 M.P. for : see under James Wynne.
 promontory forts of, 322.
 Smerwick, Harbour, 231, 232.
 ring-forts near, 322.
 Smith :
 John, 36.
 Nuttall, note by, 340.
 Thomas, 248.
 Smyth, Sir Richard, of Ballynatray, Co.
 Waterford, 168.
 Sneem, 238.
 Snowden, Thomas, printer, 247.
 Sobieski, Princess, 39.
 Spaniards, 191, 194.
 Spanish Armada, 110, 191, 194.
 cob-dollars, 70.
 Spenser, Edmund (d. 1599), 272.
 Spine : Spink and ulra : headland of,
 197.
 Spinkadoon : Spine an duin :
 Fort Point, fort of, 53, 197, 311,
 322.
 Spotswood, family of, 292.
 Springhill : see under Coolnacappogue.
 Sralagagh, Mountain of, in Glanmoy,
 131.
 Stack Fort, near Ballybunnion, 128, 316,
 323.
 Stacks, the, 190.
 Stags, the, of Broadhaven, 122, 126, 196.
 Staig : Staigue : Fort, 293, 315.
 ring-wall of, door-post of, 295.
 Staunton, 26.
 Stennett, Joseph, hymns of, 249.
 Stennis, 174.
 Sterne, Lawrence, 40.
 Sternhold, Thomas, 248.
 Stevens, Elizabeth, Hannah, and John,
 336.
 Stevenson, Sir John, 72.
 Stewartstown, 62.
 Stoddart : John and Rebekah, 336.
 Stone Age, tumuli of the, 54.
 — worship, 344.
 Stonycove, fort of, 53.
 Stopford, James, 38.
 Story, George Walter, Dean of Limerick,
 37.
 Strafford, Earl of, 292.
 Straffoda Con, 129.
 Strancally, keep of, 272.
 Strangford Lough, 224.
 Strettell, family of, 238.
 Strongbow, 43, 267, 268.
 Suck, the, 1.
 Suir, the, 256.
 Sunderland, Earl of, 342.
 Sun-god, 8.
 Survey :
 Clare Island, 53.
 Ordnance, 17, 82.
 maps, 32, 63.
 pillar set up by, 208
 Supple, family of, 168.
 Supremacy, Oath of, 258.
 Sussex, forts in, spur, 54.
 Sutherland, Earl of, 180, 181.
 Sweeney (Suibne), Abbot of Lismore,
 274.
 Sweetman, Nicholas, Bishop of Ferns, 15.
 Swift, Jonathan, correspondence of, 178-
 181.
 Swilly, Lough, 56, 221.
 Syria, churches of, 352, 353.
- T**
- Taaffe : Taafe :
 Hon. John, 168.
 William, 103.
 Tade Rechtabrat, 321.
 Tadhg, son of Domhnall, 58.
 — Gaodhalaich, 271.
 Tailltiu, 322, 333.
 Oenach of, 116.
 Táin Bó Cuailnge, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 70.
 civilization described in, 10, 11, 12.
 date of, evidence on, 8-12.
 Taman, 56.
 Tara, 57, 70, 333.
 inauguration stone at, 65.
 Tarmkathreagh, 211.
 Tawin Island, 56.
 lough, 56.
 Taylor, Bridget, 336.
 Teampull an cheatrair aluinn, in Aran,
 205.
 Teelin, 111.
 Telachinnandruad, 103.
 Temair Luachra, 295.

- Temple Beg, Fahan, graveyard of, cross-stone at, 236.
- bryan, ogham pillar at, 231.
- Cashel, holed stone at, 296.
oratory at, 312.
- Cronan, Co. Clare, cumdachs at, 217.
- Dahalin, 293.
- Kieran, 231.
- managhan: Ballymoreagh: ruined oratory of, cross-slabs and ogham pillar near, 234.
St. Manchan's grave at, 234.
- more, Baron, 233.
- nacloonagh: Lateevemore: ruined church of, pillars at, 233.
- nacrow, church of, 15.
- neery, Ardane, cross-slabs and pillar stone at, 241, 242.
- patrick: St. Patrick's Church: Patrick's Cro: 108-111.
- senan, Scatterry Island, 229.
- Termon, 188.
cottage, 228.
St. Cronan's Church, cumdachs at, 228.
- carra: Termoinn Carrach: Termonkearragh: Erris, 192, 194, 195, 208, 211, 212.
castle at, 188.
church at, 188, 211.
cross and tombstone at, 211.
priest of, legend of, 196, 209.
- Dairbhle, 194.
- feekin, Co. Louth, 153.
parish church of, 153.
- heere, Termon West, 193.
- Kilmore, 127.
- roe, 193.
- Teutonic lands, lunulae found in, 49.
race, 332.
- Thames, the horned helmet found in, 11.
- "Tharanum," 322.
- Thetford, Bishop of; see under Hicks, George.
- Thomas, the Welshman, 321.
- Thomond, 290.
- Thompson, Abigaill, 336.
- Thornton, Robert, 248.
- "Three Cairns," 208.
- Tichborne:
Sir Henry, 166.
Sir Wm., 166.
- Tickell, Thomas, 336.
- Tiduff, Arraglen, ogam pillar at, 231.
- Timber Ridge, 26.
- Tinnies, 294.
Upper, 297.
West, fort in, 294-296.
- Tintern Abbey, Ireland, 270.
Monmouthshire, 270.
- Tipperary, 46, 277, 288, 325, 330.
- Tirawley: Tyrawley: Tir Amhagada: 55, 57, 58, 106, 128, 190, 191, 192, 193.
barony of, 103, 106.
- Tirawley—continued:
cliffs of, 59.
forts, promontory, of, 51, 55, 101.
ring, of, 55.
mountains, 116.
- Tiraun Point, 207.
- Tireragh, 57, 103, 110.
- Tir Fiachrach: Tireragh: Co. Sligo, 57, 103.
- Tivoria, stone and fragment at, 235.
- Tobar naoimh Leighion, well of, in Laharan, 301.
- olla Brenain: Naomh Brenan, well of, in Coarhabeg, 301.
penitential station at, 301.
- Tobereendowney, well of, in Ballymanagh, 301.
- Kieran, Kells, Co. Meath, 112.
- molaga, 233.
- Monachan, Dingle, 112.
- Tullaghan, Co. Sligo, 112.
- Tobin, family of, 244.
- Tochmare Étáine, 9.
- Torduff, 121.
- Torry Island: see Tory.
- Toulon, 41.
- Towerglass, 193.
- Townsend, William, of Dublin, 39.
- Towskert, 193.
- Trabeg, ogham, 236.
- Tracht Eba, 332.
- Tradru, battle of, 291.
- Tragh, 186.
- Traghli, 286.
- Tra Kirtaan, 135, 136.
- Tralee: Trayly: 64, 234, 321.
assizes at, 289.
- Tramore, 277.
bay of, 277.
"Metal man" of, 277.
- Tollett (fl. 1676), 193.
- Tomgraney, cross-slab at, 228.
- Tonadoun: Toneadoun: in the Mullet, 211.
- Torane: Toray: Tiraun: see under Forane.
- Torcail, Danish King of Waterford, 256.
- Tory Island, Balor's prison, 139.
cross-slab at, 220.
West Town, on, graveyard at, cross-slab at, 220.
- Tra Murbhaigh, near Killala, 56.
- Trant: Trent:
Philip, 320.
Richard, 320, 321.
- Trawent, Robert, 321.
- Tresi, wife of Amhagadh, and sister of Aeghus Nadfraoch, King of Munster, 57.
- Trevalgue Head, Cornwall, fort of, promontory, 54.
flints found in, 54.
- Trevet, in Leinster, 205.

- Trimlestown : Barons, 152, 153, 154.
 cross erected by, 152, 153, 154.
 Trinity College, Dublin, 36, 193, 237,
 290, 292.
 Bibliotheca Palliseriana, of, 37.
 Chapel, 37.
 degrees in, 36.
 flagon belonging to, 163.
 gifts to, 37.
 Library of, 120, 291.
 Provostship of, 37.
 Trinity House, 42.
 Troyes, in Champagne, 43.
 Trughenaemy : see under Accumys.
 Trusso, 194.
 Trusty, 193.
 Tuam, market-place of, cross in the, 5.
 Tuatha De Danaan, the, 175, 178, 331,
 332, 333, 334.
 cemetery of, 333.
 Tuathcharán, slab of, 29.
 Tuíte, James, note by, 69, 70.
 Tulla, fort at, 113.
 Tullaghan, 191, 192.
 — buy, 194.
 — cla, 192.
 Tully, Co. Dublin, cross-slab at, 218.
 — hogue, 62.
 — kin, parish of Ardrea, underground
 vault in, 62.
 — lease, church of, cross-slabs in, 229,
 230.
 slab of St. Berechert, at, 60.
 — vea, 65.
 Turan, 194.
 Turk Island, ring-forts, on, 55.
 Turnam, John, 336.
 Turner, family of, 18.
 Turoe, stone, with La Téne ornament,
 found at, 344.
 Twiscart : Toeskard : 191.
 Two-mile Bridge, cross-slab at, 244.
 Tynte family, 167.
 Tyone Abbey, 47.
 Tyrathmol, 321.
 “Tyraulyf and Orrus,” Inquisition
 taken as to, 58.
 Tyrawley : see under Tirawley.
 Tyrone, County of, 62, 65, 218, 227.
 Tyross, 32.

U

- Ua Ceallachain, Callaghan(?), the toiséach
 or top arch of Iirros, family
 of, 57.
 — (fl. 1180), 58.
 — Duibhlearga of Dun Fine, 58.
 — Muireadhaigh, Aodh, 110.
 Ughmor, of Sliabh Ughmoir, 56.
 Uí Amhalgaidh, of Iorris, 57.
 — Bairrche, 286.
 — Bearga, 116.
 — Bli, family of, 116.

Ui—continued :

- Caithniadh : Ui Cathain : Keane :
 — family of, 57, 127.
 — Caochain, 323.
 — Cennpeatair, 65.
 — Coinboirne : Burnes? : family of, 57.
 — Comdhain, family of, 116.
 — Conbuidhe : Conway, 189.
 — Conghaile, of Connello, 287, 310.
 — Guinn, family of, 116.
 — Duanmaighe, family of, 116.
 — Duibhlearga, family of, 116.
 — Eacac C6ba, chief of, 66.
 — Fearba, 286 : see also under Clan-
 maurice.
 — Fiachrach, 57, 186.
 — Gearadhain : Gearon? : family of, 57.
 — Mac Caochain : Dookeegan : 58, 185.
 — Mhaille, family of, 112, 323.
 — Mic Caechain : Ui Mhic Caochain :
 190.
 — Muimhneachain : Windham (?) :
 family of, 57.
 — Rath : Rathach : tribe of, 286, 287.
 — Ruidhin, 323.
 — Seagha, 310.
 — Suilleabean, 288.
 Uisneach, 332.
 Ulster, 17, 142, 332.
 cross-slabs and pillars in, list of,
 219-227.
 emigrants from, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25.
 forts in, 53.
 inauguration places in, 64, 65, 66.
 King of Arms, office of, 18, 167, 169.
 kings of, 62.
 Plantation of (1609), maps, 64.
 saga, 332.
 settlers, 136.
 Umhall, 136.
 Uniacke family, 165, 167, 199.
 Unius, 332.
 University College, Cork, ogham pillar at,
 230, 232.
 Urmhumhan, Ormond, 46.

V

- Valencia Island : Valence : Ballentyn :
 Ballencion : Dairbre O'Duibhne :
 Darfrey : Dary Iry : Drauer :
 Drarreri : Draueri : Druuert :
 Drauerit : 203, 238, 285, 286, 287,
 289, 290, 291, 292, 294, 295, 300,
 302, 305, 306, 312, 313, 324.
 church, 290, 292, 294.
 advowson of, 290.
 crosses on, 301.
 forts, promontory, on, 293, 294, 302-
 306.
 Harbour, 289, 291, 292.
 holy wells on, 301.
 ogham stones on, 293.

Valentia, Sir Francis Annesiey (d. 1660), Viscount Valentia and Mountmorris (cr. 1642), Constable of Maryborough, 292.

Valentian, 292.

Vance, James, 23.

Vanessa, Esther Vanhomrigh, 179, 180.

Vanhomrigh, family of, 179.

Vanmeter family, 23.

Ventry: Uentri: 294, 320, 324.
harbour, 320.

Veyner, Sir T., 193.

Vienna, monastery at, 141.

Vikings, the, 122.

Virgin Mary, 165, 188.
figure representing, 46.

Voe, 194.

W.

Wadding:

Luke, 261.

Sir Thomas, 201.

Walter, 261.

William, 261.

Wales, 173, 309, 342.

ancient monuments in, Royal Commission on, 81.

forts, 54, 204.

Walshe: Walsh:

family of, grave-slabs of, 262.

David, 262.

Henry, 261.

Sir Nicholas, 261.

mountains, Kilkenny, 277.

Walters family, 40, 42, 45.

Wapentake of Gilling East, 34.

War of Independence, American, 21.

Warbeck, Perkin, 258.

Warren:

Colonel (fl. 1709), 342.

Crofton (fl. 1725), 336.

Washington, U.S. War Department at, 25.

Waterford: *Dooncláinge*: 38, 56, 66, 157, 251, 252, 254, 256, 257,

258, 259, 262, 266, 271, 279.

Anglo-Norman walls of, 254.

antiquities of, 259.

Archaeological Society of, 252, 253.

bishops of: see under Malchus: Fry.

charter roll of, 254, 259, 260.

charters of, 254, 258, 259, 260.

Great (Charles II.), 254, 260.

Municipal, 254, 260.

cathedrals of:

Christ Church, 254, 257, 260.

crypt of, 259, 264.

deanery, 259, 260.

Holy Trinity, vestments belonging to, 259, 263, 264, 265.

churches in:

Danish, 254, 257, 260.

French, 254, 259, 260, 261.

grave-slabs in, 262.

Waterford—*continued*:

churches in:

French (*cont.*):

used as mausoleum, 261.

originally a Franciscan

Friary, 260, 261.

choir of, 261.

Lady Chapel of, 261.

suppression of, 261.

finally the Holy Ghost

Hospital, 260, 261.

Royal Charter of, 261.

St. Thomas, 259, 260.

Romanesque arch of, 266.

citadel of, 258.

city of, corporation of, 268.

Danish, 256, 257, 258, 266.

Norman, 266.

commerce of, 258, 259.

county of, 254, 276, 278, 281, 322.

cross-slabs and pillars in, 243, 244.

earthworks: mottes: tumuli: in, 279.

court-house of, 254.

Danish kings of: see under Anlaf:

Gonar: Ivor: Patrick: Sitric:

Toreail.

forts in, 53, 54.

Franciscan community of, 261.

French Protestants in, 261.

gaol of, 258.

Great Parchment Book of, 254, 260.

contents of, 260.

harbour, 67, 256.

historical sketch of, 256-259.

insignia of, 254, 259.

Cap of Maintenance, 254, 263.

Sword of Honour, 254, 263.

Irish name of, derivation of, 256.

liberties of, 258.

library of, Free, 259.

manor of, 254, 257.

Meagher relics (City Hall), 259.

motto of, 258, 261.

muniments, city, of, 259, 260.

museum, 259, 279.

Press, proclamations issued from, 259.

priories of:

Dominican, 259, 263.

church of, 263.

suppression of, 263.

St. John's (Benedictine), 259,

266, 267.

charter of, 266.

church of, 266, 267.

quay, the, 254.

revenues of, 258.

St. John's Bridge, 257.

St. Stephen's schools in, 265.

streets in:

Barronstrand, 254, 57, 263.

Brown's Lane, 257, 2.

Waterford—*continued* :

- streets in :
 Castle, 254, 257.
 Colbeck, 254.
 Conduit Lane, 258.
 George's, 254.
 King's Terrace, 265.
 Lady Lane, 256.
 Mayor's Walk, 254.
 Railway Square, 257.
 Stephen, 257.
 towers of, 257, 259, 265.
 Beach, 265.
 French, 257.
 Reginald's or the Ring, 254, 256,
 257, 259, 267, 268, 277.
 St. Martin's, 257.
 Turgesius, 257, 258.
 Town Hall, of, 254.
 walls of, 257, 258, 259, 265.
 water supply of, 258.
 Waterville, 238, 239.
 Watts :
 Isaac, 249.
 Robert, Dean of Kilkenny (1747-
 55), accounts of, 245, 246.
 Weeks, William, Sheriff of Waterford,
 268.
 Wells Records, 158.
 Welsh, the, 58, 136, 190.
 Weser River, 49.
 West, Major Roger (fl. 1661) Ballydugan,
 166.
 — Luachra, 287.
 — meath, county of, 70.
 — minster Abbey, 81.
 Assembly of Divines, 246, 247,
 248.
 — port, 55, 197.
 Weston :
 family of, 42.
 Thomas (fl. 18 . .), 42.
 Westropp, Thomas J. :
 papers and note by, 51-59, 101-
 139, 172, 185-216, 285-324.
 Wexford, 36.
 arms of, 67.
 county of, 38, 41, 67, 277, 278.
 dolmens in, 13.
 forts in, 53.
 High Sheriff of, 39, 40.
 kitchen middens in, 68.
 trade tokens in, 17th century, 66, 67.
 Wharton, Earl of, 180, 181.
 Wheeling, Virginia, 25.
 Whitby, Yorkshire, fort near, 54.
 bronzes found at, 54.
 tumuli at, 54.

White :

- Island, Lough Erne.
 church ruins on, cross-slab in,
 221.
 Sheela-na-gig built into wall of,
 69.
 — James, Vicar Apostolic of Waterford,
 258.
 — Knight, the, 273.
 — park Bay, 219.
 kitchen midden at, 64.
 Wickliff, John (d. 1384), 261.
 Wicklow, mounds or motes in, 214.
 Will, Major-General, regiment of, 40.
 William :
 a craftsman, 142.
 III, 259.
 Mór Breathnach, 190.
 of Waterford, Brother, 261.
 Willcocks family, 335, 336.
 Wilson :
 A. G., note by, 63, 64.
 Catherine, 41, 45.
 Elizabeth, 336.
 Wiltshire, forts in, spur, 54.
 Windle, Sir Bertram C. A., note by, 169.
 Wise (d. 1604), grave-slab of, 262.
 Wogan, family of, 39.
 Woodstown, 278.
 tumulus near, 278.
 Worcester, 19.
 Worthington, Bruen and Burdett, 336.
 Würzburg, 146.
 cathedral school of, 141.
 monastery of St. James at, 141.
 relics of St. Kilian at, 141.
 Wynne, James (fl. 1738), M.P. for Sligo,
 194.

Y

- York, 42.
 freemen of, 34.
 Guild of Corpus Christi in, 34.
 Yorkshire, 34, 36, 37, 40.
 East Riding, 36.
 food-vessel found in, 345.
 North Riding, 34.
 Visitation of (1665), 36.
 West Riding, 34.
 Youghal, 165, 244, 272, 290.
 Burgesses of, 168.
 Corporation of, 168, 273.
 freemen of, 168.
 sword and mace of, 273.
 Council Book of, 166, 168.
 Young, Rev. Samuel, Presbyterian pastor
 of Magherally and Seapattrick, 23.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF IRELAND

- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland,
 Accounts of, 182, 184.
 Auditors of, 85, 95.
 Report of, 182.
 Charter of, Incorporation, 81, 349,
 350, 354-359.
 Council of, 81, 349.
 Report of, 81, 83.
 Excursions of, 83, 182, 183, 255,
 350.</p> | <p>Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland :
 Fellows and Members of, election of,
 82, 83, 182, 251.
 deaths of, and obituary notices
 of, 85-89.
 Meetings of, 80, 83, 84, 182, 203,
 251, 349, 350, 353.
 Proceedings of, 80-99, 182, 183,
 251-283, 349-359.
 Rules of, 81.</p> |
|---|---|

AUTHORITIES, DOCUMENTS, ETC., QUOTED OR MENTIONED.

NOTE.—*Articles in Journals or Periodicals are not included.*

- | | |
|---|--|
| <p>Act of Settlement, books relating to,
 Repertory Library, Dublin, 193.
 Acta Sanctorum, by Colgan, 141, 142,
 186.
 Foundation Charter of St. Sym-
 phorian, Metz, in, 141.
 S. Rumoldi, by Ward, 141.
 Ancient Cures, Charms, and Usages of
 Ireland, by Lady Wilde, 112, 139,
 199.
 — Forts of Ireland, by Westropp, 53,
 202.
 — Hill Fortress of Pen y Corrdyn,
 near Abergele, by Willoughby
 Gardner, 309.
 — Hunters, by Sollas, 348.
 — Irish Glossaries, by Whitley Stokes,
 116.
 — Legends of Ireland, by Lady Wilde,
 199.
 — and Modern History of the Maritime
 Ports of Ireland, by Anthony
 Marmion, 195.
 — and Present State of the County of
 Kerry, by C. Smith, 292.
 — Records of Dublin, by Gilbert, 155,
 157.
 Annals, the, 256.
 — of Clonmacnois, 1.
 — — Four Masters, the, 56, 58, 60,
 105, 110, 137, 138, 141, 288.
 — — Innisfallen, 190, 274, 287.
 — — Ireland, by Sir James Ware, 153.</p> | <p>Annals of Loch Cé, 58.
 — — MacFerbis, 105.
 — — Tighearnach, 112.
 — — Ulster, 58, 112, 141, 190, 274.
 Archæologia Cambrensis, 204.
 Archéologie préhistorique, by Déchelette,
 348.
 L'Architecture Ferroinnièrre, by François
 Husson, 20.
 Army Lists, by D'Alton, 37, 39, 43,
 166.
 Arros Dundonald, Records of, 58.
 Atlases :
 by Hermann Moll, 192, 324.
 — Johan von Kenlen, 110.
 Facsimile, by Nordenskiöld, 186,
 291.
 Gaddiano, 186.
 Grossen, by J. Homan, 110, 126,
 129, 186.
 Halléy's, 110, 117, 131, 133, 192.
 Hibernian, by Scales, 122.
 Maritimus et Commercialis, by
 Halley and Scales, 117, 126, 192.
 Memorial, of Ireland, 61.
 de la Navigation, by Lewis Renard,
 110.
 Oste Werelte, by Jacob Aertoz Colon,
 110.
 Samson's, 129.
 Board of Works Report, 223, 228, 229.
 Book of :
 — Armagh, 205.</p> |
|---|--|

- Book of Distribution and Survey, 103, 116, 120, 121, 124, 131, 133, 137, 192, 193, 289, 305.
- Lecan, by Giolla Iosa MacFirbis, 127, 136.
- Leinster, 321.
Find and the Phantoms, story of, in, 286.
- Lismore, 290, 321.
- Obits of Christ Church, 155.
- of Rights, 287, 290.
Cathreim Thoirdealbhaigh, in, 287.
Leabhar na gCeart, 287.
- Survey, 101.
- Borlase, 17, 171.
drawing by John Windele in, 171, 172.
- British Museum, Catalogue of Printed Music of the, 248.
- Bucks, by Lipscomb, 42.
- Bulletin Société Préhistorique de France, 133.
- Caithreim Ceallachain Caisil, ed. by Bugge, 287, 321.
- Calendar, Chancery Rolls, 321.
- of Deeds and Wills, P.R.O.I., Co. Mayo, 192.
- Documents, Irish, 58, 113.
- Justice. Rolls, ed. James Mills, 289, 321.
- Papal Documents, by Bliss, 142.
- State Papers, 58, 65, 167, 191, 291.
- “Cath ruis na rig,” Todd Lecture Series, R.I.A., 209.
- Cambrensis Eversus, by Lynch, 142.
Kelly’s edition, 142.
- Chancery Bill (1718), 39.
FitzGerald v. Supple, 168.
- Chapter Records of St. Patrick’s, 158.
- Christ Church Cathedral, Waterford, plan of, by Ware, 260.
- Christian Inscriptions, by Petrie, 28, 29, 30, 60, 219, 224, 225, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 240, 241, 242, 243.
- Symbolism, by Romilly Allen, 148.
- Chronicle of Marianus, 141.
- Chronicle of Ratisbon, 142, 143.
- Chronicon Scotorum, 209.
- Church Bells of Devon, by Ellacombe, 158.
- Cicero, Ad Atticum, 77.
- Clonfert Cathedral, account of, by Brash, 1.
- Collectanea, by Vallancey, 206.
- Complete Peerage and Baronetage, by G. E. C., 195.
- Confession, by St. Patrick, 57.
- Co. Wexford, by Captain Hore, 38, 39.
- Daire Donn, tales of, 190.
- Dark Lady of Doona, The, by Maxwell, 191.
- Decisions under the Irish Church Act, by W. L. Bernard, 79.
- Devenish: its History, Antiquities, and Traditions, 226, 227.
- Dictionary of National Biography, 36, 41, 43, 247.
- Dind senchas, ed. by Whitley Stokes, 56, 215.
- Diodorus, 76.
- Directory for Public Worship, 248.
- Dolmens of Ireland, by Borlase, 16, 116, 212, 230.
- Du Noyer’s Sketches, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 239, 240, 242, 243.
- Dublin-printed books of the 17th century, work on, by E. R. McC. Dix, 249.
- Street Names, by Rev. C. T. M’Cready, 164.
- Dunbrody, plan of, by Dr. Cochrane, 270.
- Dunnamo, sketch plan of, by Otway, 203.
- Early Christian Architecture in Ireland, by Miss Stokes, 188.
- Christian Monuments of Scotland, 218.
- Fortifications in Scotland, by Christison, 133, 204, 207.
- Earthwork of England, by Aleroft, 234.
- Ecclesiastical Architecture of Ireland, by Petrie, 1, 353.
- History, by Lanigan, 286.
- Elegy, by O’Rahilly, 205.
- Encyclopaedia Britannica, 291.
- English Bells and Bell Lore, by North, 157.
Surnames, by Bardsley, 34.
- Erris, by Otway, 55, 59, 103, 105, 106, 108, 111, 112, 114, 116, 121, 122, 126, 128, 129, 133, 135.
- and the Irish Highlands, by P. Knight, 135, 137, 186, 188, 194, 195, 197, 210, 212.
- in the Irish Highlands, by Wright, 202.
- and Tyrawley, by Rev. Caesar Otway, 53, 189, 197, 199, 201, 202, 205, 207, 209, 210, 212, 213.
- Eriu, 9.
- Essay on the Seals of Irish Chiefs, by Petrie, 150.
- Fiants, 101, 103, 288, 289, 291.
- Elizabeth, 115, 165, 191, 289.
- Fine Fomoriagh, tales of the, 190.
- First Battle of Moytura (Trin. Coll.), 331.
Résumé of, by O’Curry, 332.
- Folk Lore, 189.
- Forbais droma damhaire, 290.
- Genealogies, Tribes and Customs of Hy Fiachrach, by O’Donovan, 57.
transcription of, by Dubhaltach MacFirbisigh, 57.
- Guide to Bronze Age, British Museum 10.

- Guide to Iron Age, British Museum, 11.
 Herald's College, London, official pedigrees, 43.
 Hibernia Delineata, by Petty, 126, 186, 192, 292.
 Hist. Mss. Commission, 5th and 10th Report, 41.
 7th Report, 42.
 History of Ireland, by Gordon, 22.
 — by Keating, 56, 213, 291.
 — of Kerry, by Smith, 319.
 — Co. Mayo, by Herbert T. Knox, 58, 103.
 — the Rebellion, by Ward, 19.
 — Quakerism, by Braithwaite, 338.
 — the Rise and Progress of the People called Quakers in Ireland from 1653-1700, by Thomas Wright of Cork, 338.
 Treatise of their Christian Doctrine Examined, by John Rutter, published with above, 338.
 — of Stonewall Jackson, by Col. Henderson, 21.
 House of Cromwell, by Noble, 18.
 Hy Fiachra, by O'Donovan, 65, 66, 106, 113, 135, 136, 186, 188, 193.
 deed of Lord Delvin to John Dowde, in, 126.
 poems, etc., by MacFirbis, 115, 116, 120, 127, 190, 191, 192, 193.
 Iar Connacht, 111, 138.
 Hardiman's Appendix to, 127.
 Inquisitions, 133.
 (1609), 57.
 — Additional, 101.
 James I, 103.
 — Chancery, 58, 101, 103, 113, 131, 133, 137, 191.
 James I, 128, 192.
 — Exchequer, 101, 126, 133, 137, 188.
 James I, 133, 211.
 Intercourse of Gaul with Ireland, Proc. R.I.A., xxviii, by Coffey, 11.
 Ireland under the Normans, by Orpen, 177.
 Irish-American History, by Canon O'Hanlon, 24.
 — Ecclesiastical Architecture, by Brash, 293.
 — Ecclesiastical Architecture, by Champneys, 221, 222.
 — Epigraphy, by Macalister, 230, 231, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 243, 244, 293, 296.
 — Minstrelsy, by Hardiman, 111.
 — Names of Places, by Joyce, 112, 122, 124, 290.
 — Nennius, ed. O'Donovan, 116.
 Irische Texte, 9, 11.
 Forus Feasa, by Keating, 332.
 Toemarc Etaine, 331.
 Irish Texts Soc., Keating, iii, 12, 65.
- Journals:
 Edmundson's, 388.
 Pocock's, 188.
 Surtees Society, 34.
 Kerry Records, by Miss Hickson, 291.
 Kilmore-Erris, by Lewis, 126.
 Kongregation der Schottenklöster in Deutschland, by Wattenbach, 142, 143.
 Lake Dwellings of Switzerland, by Keller, 68.
 Landed Gentry, Burke's, 43.
 Letters of Owen Heenanaghan, 189.
 Life of Blessed Marianus Scotus, 142, 143.
 — St. Cellach, 115.
 — Malachy, by St. Bernard, 286.
 Lismore Papers, The, ed. by Rev. A. B. Grosart:
 Diary of the Earl of Cork in, 165.
 Literary History of Ireland, A, by Dr. Douglas Hyde, 72.
 Lives (Munster), 115.
 Lodge's Peerage, Letters of Sir Henry Sidney in, 127.
 — of Ireland, Archdall's edition, 153, 154, 168.
 London Magazine, 39.
 Lough Corrib, by Wilde, 117.
 Love Songs of Connacht, by Dr. Douglas Hyde, 72.
 Manuel d'archéologie, by M. Déchelette, 8, 333.
 Manuscripts, 176.
 Additional, British Museum, Statutes Staple, 166.
 Carew, 291.
 Glenmassin ms., 9.
 House of Lords, 246.
 by Lughaid Ua Chlerigh (Lew O'Cleerie), 57.
 Harleian, Second Battle of Moytura, in, 296.
 Toemarc Emire, 332.
 Mediaeval, 148.
 Trinity College, Dublin, 136.
- Maps:
 Agnesi, Baptiste, 324.
 Atlante Mediceo, 324.
 Behain's Globe, 340.
 Boazio, Baptist, 292, 298, 306.
 of Calapoda, 186, 324.
 Catalan, 291, 324.
 Conte Freducci, 324.
 Cosa, Juan de la, 110, 186, 189, 324.
 Descelliers, 324.
 Dulcert, 186, 286, 291, 324.
 Elizabethan, 291, 324.
 Geological, of Mayo, 59.
 Giroladis, 291.
 Hardiman's, 110, 120, 186, 194, 291, 306.
 collection, 193.
 Hibernia Pars Australis, 292,

Maps—continued:

- Homen, Diego, 324.
 Italian, 291, 324.
 Mackay's, 195.
 Mercator, 292.
 Neptune François, by Pierre Cassine, 110, 324.
 Nowell, Lawrence, 291, 324.
 Olives, Dominico, 186, 324.
 Ordnance Survey, 59, 65, 101, 113, 116, 118, 120, 121, 126, 129, 130, 132, 137, 197, 201, 203, 204, 207, 208, 210, 211, 212, 215, 219, 244, 293, 297, 305, 306, 310, 312.
 Down, 289, 392.
 Galway, 228.
 Ortelius, Theatrum orbis Terrarum, 101, 110, 291, 324.
 Petty's, 117, 193.
 Pizigani, 324.
 Portolan, 186, 189, 291.
 Ptolemy, 291, 324.
 Rocque's, 164, 338.
 Scales, 126.
 Speed, 292.
 Taylor's, 195.
 Ulster, escheated counties of, 291.
 Upsal, 324.
 Voltius, Vincentus Demetrius, 324.
 Wilde's, 59, 103, 108, 116, 117, 122, 126, 196, 197, 211.
 Maritime Ports of Ireland, by Marmion, 22.
 Martyrologies, the, 277.
 Martyrology of Donegal, the, 186.
 Mélanges d'Archéologie, by Cahier and Martin, 149.
 Memoir of the Armagh Cathedral, with an account of the Ancient City, by Edward Rogers, 32.
 Memoir Geological Survey, 59, 118, 120, 126, 135.
 — of Lord Barham (Nav. Records Soc.), 42.
 — of Maps of Ireland, Co. Mayo, by Dr. D. A. Beauford, 195.
 Mesca Ulad, 11, 295.
 Misericords, by Francis Bond, 149.
 Monumenta Germaniae Historica, 141.
 — Miracula St. Heriberti, in, 141.
 Nennius, ed. by Stevenson, 116.
 New Grange, by G. Coffey, 333.
 — Ross Records, 39.
 Norman Records, the, 321.
 Notes on Irish Architecture, by Lord Dunraven, 186, 188, 293.
 Ogham Inscriptions, by Sir S. Ferguson, 296.
 inscribed monuments, by Sir S. Ferguson, 293, 296.
 of the Gaedhil, by Brash, 293.
 Monuments, by Brash, 230, 231, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239.
 Oidhe Cloinne Lir, ed. S. Pres. Ir. Lang., 331, 332.
 Old Celtic Romances, Oidhe Cloinne Tuirenn, in, translated by Joyce, 331, 332.
 Onomasticon Goedelicum, by Hogan, 65, 103, 290, 331.
 Laghtmag, in, 332.
 Ordnance Survey Letters, 103, 106, 108, 112, 113, 116, 122, 126, 127, 128, 135, 136, 137, 138, 188, 199, 289.
 Aran, 104.
 Baile an Chaisil, 105.
 Kerry, 289.
 Co. Mayo, 103, 212, 213.
 by T. O'Connor, 330.
 by O'Donovan, 202.
 Origin and History of Irish Names of Places, by Dr. Joyce, 46.
 Pagan Ireland, by Wood-Martin, 53, 202.
 Papal taxation of 1302, 291.
 Patent Rolls, Ireland, 127, 137, 192, 292.
 James I, 133, 191, 192.
 Pen y Corrdon, Willoughby Gardiner's report on, 204.
 Periplus, Nordenskiöld's, 186.
 Diego Homen's statement in, 110.
 Physiologus, the, 148, 149.
 editions of, known as Bestiaries, 148, 150.
 Plea Rolls, P.R.O.I., 58, 286, 287, 290, 291.
 Ed. I, 321, 322.
 — II, 322.
 Kerry, III, 289.
 Pliny's Work, 148.
 Pococke's Tour, ed. by Dr. G. Stokes, 137, 189, 192, 195, 196, 197, 201, 202, 205, 211, 212.
 Poem by Flann of Monasterboice, 295.
 Practical Geology of Ireland, by Wilkinson, 293.
 Præhistorische Zeitschrift, Die Chronologie der ältesten Bronzezeit, by Oscar Montelius, 49.
 Promenade en Irlande, by Lactoenaye, 117.
 Public Record Office, Dublin, papers at, 43.
 Pytheas' Travels, journal of, 175.
 Quit-rent Returns (1687), 131, 192.
 Rambles, by Lady Chatterton, 289, 291, 296, 294, 307.
 Records of State Trials, 43.
 Revue Celtique, 113, 116, 216, 285, 286, 296, 301, 332.
 Da Berga's Hostel, 215.
 Dindsenchus, 332.
 Glenmassen m.s., 331.
 Imrama, the, 207.
 Moelduin, and the Hui Corra, 120, 207.
 Poem by Torna Eigeas, in, 215.
 Second Battle of Moytura, 331, 332.

- Round Towers and Ancient Architecture,
by Petrie, 186, 188, 241.
- Royal Commission on Coast Erosion,
vol. iii, 54.
- Society of Antiquaries of Ireland,
Handbooks of, 186, 188, 202, 220,
294.
- St. Patrick's Cathedral, Dublin, by
Bernard, 161.
- Scotland in Pagan Times, Iron Age, by
Anderson, 11.
- Scotch Irish, by Hanna, 23.
- Senchus na Relee, 331.
- Silva Gadelica, 70, 115.
- Agallamh na Senorach, in, 331.
- Sitzungsberichte der Königlich Preussi-
schen Akademie der Wissenschaften,
by Zimmer, 50.
- Sketches of Virginia, by Foot, 23.
- Historical and Biographical, of the
Presbyterian Church in Virginia,
by Foot, 25, 26.
- Social History of Ancient Ireland, 296.
- State Papers relating to Ireland, 159,
253.
- Studies in Irish Epigraphy, by R. A. S.
Macalister, 164.
- Suisse préhistorique, La, by Schenk, 348.
- Story Book, by Lieut. Henri, 106.
- Surveys:
Brown's, 215.
Kerry, 203.
Clare Island, 56.
of London, Stow's, Thom's edition,
157.
- Mayo:
Bald's, 195.
Greenough's, 195.
Griffith's, 195.
Knight's, 195.
- Surveys—*continued*:
Mayo (*cont.*):
MacParlands, Dr., 195.
Nimmos, 195.
Statistical, by MacParlan, 53,
103.
- Táin, Windisch's edition of, 11, 332.
Bó Flidias, 136, 188, 199, 216, 302.
- Tokens, by Boyne, 67.
- Topographical Dictionary of Ireland, by
Lewis, 46.
- Tour of Bouillaye Le Goux, 111.
- in Connaught by Otway, 111, 136.
- in Ireland, A, by Arthur Young, 22.
- Trinity College, H. 2, 17, 332.
- Tripartite Life, ed. by Stokes, 57, 103,
112, 119.
- Ueber alte Handelsverbindungen West-
galliens mit Irland, by Zimmer, 50.
- Vengeance of the Welshmen of Tirawley,
by Sir Samuel Ferguson, 191.
- Vellum Book of Benevolences of Christ
Church Cathedral, 156, 159.
- Vet. Monumenta, by Theiner, 276.
- Views of the Rhine, by Tombleson, 146.
- View of the State of Ireland, by Edmund
Spenser, 65.
- Vindication of Ancient Ireland, by
Vallancey, 111.
- Vision of MacConglinne, ed. by Kuno
Meyer, 207.
- Voyage of Bran, son of Febal, 214.
- of Maelduin, 295.
- s, by Hakluyt, 324.
- Walks through Ireland, by Trotter, 53,
202.
- Wild Sports of the West, by W. Maxwell,
126, 136, 197, 199.
- Wills, old series, 169.

CONTENTS

The Romanesque Doorway at Clonfert,
by Henry S. Crawford, M.R.I.A., 1-7.
Some Further Evidence on the Date of
the Shaping of the Táin Bó Cuailnge,
8-12.
County Wexford Dolmens, by W. H.
Grattan Flood, 13-17.
Colonel John Hewson, Governor of
Dublin Castle (1649), by John
Hewetson, 18-20.
Notes on some Early Ulster Emigrants to
America, by the late Captain Richard
Linn, 21-26.
Some Cross-slabs in the neighbourhood
of Athlone, by R. A. S. Macalister,
27-31.
Ballybrolley Stone Circle or Cairn, by
Canon Henry William Lett, 32, 33.
Castletown Carn and its Owners, by
Lieut.-Col. W. O. Cavenagh, 34-45.
On an Ancient Seal of the Hospital of St.
John at Nenagh, by Wm. Hugh
Patterson, M.R.I.A., 46, 47.
Note on a Gold Lunula found at
Schulenburg, Hanover, by E. R. C.
Armstrong, 48-50.
The Promontory Forts and Early Remains
of the Coasts of County Mayo. Part
I. The North Coast (Tirawley and
Erris) by Thomas Johnson Westropp,
M.A., 51-59.
Miscellanea, 60-70.
Note on an Inscription at Glenda-
lough, by Henry S. Crawford,
60, 61.
A Curious Form of Flint and Steel,
by Henry S. Crawford, 61, 62.
Archaeological Discovery in Co.
Tyrone, by Rev. W. T. Latimer,
62, 63.
Kitchen Middens in Dingle Bay, 63,
64.
Two Ulster Inauguration Places,
by Gustavus E. Hamilton, 64-66.
Some Seventeenth-Century Wex-
ford Tokens, by Canon James F.
M. French, 66, 67.
Group of Bone and Ivory Objects from
the Hook Peninsula, by Canon
James F. M. French, 67, 68.
Correction to Note on Sheela-na-
gig, by E. C. R. Armstrong, 69.

Miscellanea—continued.

Ancient Sculptured Stone at Port-
loman, Co. Westmeath, 69, 70.
Recent Finds of Coins in Co.
Kildare, 70.
Notices of Books:
Fox, Charlotte Milligan: *Annals of
the Irish Harpers*, 71.
Rhys, Sir John: *The Celtic Inscrip-
tions of Gaul*, 73.
Leslie, Rev. James B.: *Armagh
Clergy and Parishes*, 78.
Proceedings, 80-99.
The Promontory Forts and Early Re-
mains of the Coasts of County Mayo,
the North Coast (Tirawley and Erris),
(contd.) by Thomas Johnson Westropp,
101-139.
The Affinities of Irish Romanesque
Architecture, by Charles McNeill,
140-147.
Carvings at the Rock of Cashel, by P. J.
Lynch, 148-150.
The Barnewall Wayside Cross at Sars-
fieldstown, Co. Meath, by Lord Walter
FitzGerald, 151-154.
Dublin Cathedral Bells (1670), by the
Rev. John L. Robinson, B.A., 155-162.
Miscellanea, 163-172.
Early date-marked Church Plate in
Dublin, 163.
Removal of an Ogham Stone in Co.
Kerry, by P. J. Lynch, 164.
Dublin Street Names, by E. J.
French, 164.
The FitzGerald's of Glenane, Co.
Cork, by R. G. FitzGerald-
Uniacke, 164-169.
A Note on an early Interment near
Macroon, by Sir Bertram C. A.
Windle, 169-172.
The Arms of Ireland, by T. J.
Westropp, 172.
Notices of Books:
Wentz, W. Y. Evans: *The Fairy-
faith in Celtic Countries*, 173.
Ball, F. Elington: *The Corre-
spondence of Jonathan Swift*, 178.
Joyce, Weston St. John: *The
Neighbourhood of Dublin*, 180.
Proceedings, 182, 183.
Accounts, 184.

- The Promontory Forts and Early Remains of the Coasts of County Mayo, Part II, the Mullet, 185-216.
- A Descriptive List of Early Cross-slabs and Pillars, by Henry S. Crawford, 217-244.
- Miscellanea, 245-249.
- Building Accounts of Dean Watts of Kilkenny, by R. A. S. Macalister, 245, 246.
- Barton's Psalms (1698), the earliest known Dublin-printed Music-Book, by W. H. Grattan Flood, 246-249.
- Find of Roman Coins at Ardimmullivan, near Gort, by Viscount Gough, 249.
- Notice of Book:
 Urlin, Ethel L.: *Dancing, Ancient and Modern*, 250.
- Proceedings, 251-283.
- Notes on the Promontory Forts and Similar Structures of County Kerry, by Thomas Johnson Westropp, 285-324.
- The Holy Well at Kilboy, by Rev. Samuel Hemphill, 325-330.
- The Spiral and the Tuatha De Danann, by Margaret E. Dobbs, 331-334.
- The Ceremony at the Marriage of Thomas Strettell and Elizabeth Willcocks, of the Society of Friends, Dublin (1725), by E. J. French, 335-339.
- Miscellanea, 340-342.
- The Arms of Ireland, by Nuttall Smith, 340.
- A Bullaun Stone, Co. Wicklow, by Henry S. Crawford, 340.
- Some Ossory Letters, by R. A. S. Macalister, 340-342.
- Notices of Books:
 Abercromby, Hon. John: *A Study of the Bronze Pottery of Great Britain and Ireland, and its Associated Grave Goods*, 343.
- Calder, George: *Orain Ghaidhealach le Donnchadh Macantsaoir*, 345.
- Munro, Robert: *Palaeolithic Man and Terramara Settlements in Europe*, 347.
- Proceedings, 349-359.
- Royal Charter of Incorporation, 354-359.

ILLUSTRATIONS

The West Doorway at Clonfert, *to face page 2.*
 North Jamb of the Doorway, *to face page 3.*
 Half Plan, Clonfert Doorway, 3.
 Details of Ornament, Clonfert, 4.
 Mermaid Figure at Clonfert, 6.
 Pediment of Clonfert Doorway, *to face page 6.*
 The Heads on the Pediment, Clonfert, *to face page 7.*
 Bronze Object from Lisnacrogghera, 10.
 Ballybrittas Dolmen, 14.
 Collop's Well Dolmen, 15.
 Robinstown Dolmen, 16.
 Slab at Clonburren, *to face page 28.*
 figure 2, 29.
 Slab at Athlone, 30.
 Part of the Parish of Carne, Down Survey, Map, 1556-7, 35.
 Castletown Carne, Co. Waterford, *to face page 37.*
 Seal of the Hospital of St. John at Nenagh, 47.
 Gold Lunula found at Schulenburg (Leine), Hanover, 48, *to face page 48.*
 Gold Lunula found at Grevinge: Seeland, 49.
 Gold Lunula found at Skovshöierup, Funen, 50.
 Forts in North Mayo, 52.
 Inscriptions, comparison of, 60.
 Flint and Steel in Pistol Form, 61.
 Objects found in Hook Peninsula, 68.
 Ancient Sculptured Stone at Portloman, 69.
 Downpatrick, *to face page 101.*
 Dunbriste, with ancient wall on Rock, Downpatrick Head, 104.
 Cliff Fort, Downpatrick Head, 107.
 Wall of Promontory Fort, Downpatrick Head, 109.
 Templepatrick and the "Steeple," Downpatrick Head, 109.
 Templepatrick, with the "Steeple," and Anvil-stone, 110.
 Dunfeeny Pillar, Co. Mayo, 114.
 Rath O'Dowda, 115.
 Port Conaghra, Co. Mayo, 117.
 Port Conaghra Cliff-Fort, 118.
 Cashlaunicrobin, 119.
 Dunminulla, 123.

Dunminulla Promontory Fort, Portacloy, 124.
 Fosse and Rampart, Dunminulla, Portacloy, 125.
 Implement found in Sandhill Settlement, at Curranboy, Rosport, 130.
 Glengad, 131.
 Duncarton, 134.
 Dundonnell, 138.
 Cormac's Chapel, Cashel, *to face page 140.*
 South Elevation, 144.
 St. Gereon, Cologne, *to face page 144.*
 St. Kunibert, Cologne, *to face page 144.*
 Boppard Church, 145.
 Melverode, near Brunswick, 145.
 Capital at Glendaloch, 146.
 Capital from Saalbau of the Wartburg, 146.
 Decoration of Choir, St. James', Ratisbon, 147.
 Stone Carvings at Cashel, *to face page 148.*
 Figure of an Elephant in Exeter Cathedral, 13th century, 150.
 Barnewall Wayside Cross at Sarsfieldstown, Co. Meath, 151.
 Urn found at Macroom, 171.
 Promontory Forts of the Mullet, 187.
 The Coast South of Dunnamo, 196.
 Dun Fiachrach, 198, 199.
 Dunnamo, 200.
 With remains of Abattis and Eagle Island, 201.
 Dunnamo Fort, the Fosse and Rampart, 202.
 Dunnamo and the Priest's Seat, 204.
 Dun an Eanir, 205.
 —————'s Grave, 206.
 Porth, Eanir's Grave, and Fragments at Termoncarra, 208.
 Leacht air Iorruis, 212, 213.
 Map of Ireland showing Distribution of Cross-slabs, *to face page 217.*
 Slab at Carndonough, *to face page 220.*
 Slab at Kilfountain, *to face page 234.*
 Holy Ghost Friary from the East, *to face page 261.*
 Grave Slabs in church of, 262.
 Carved Stone (Corbel?) built into wall in High Street, Waterford, 263.
 One of the Copes, Holy Trinity Cathedral, Waterford, 264.

- Chancel Arch, St. Thomas', Waterford, 265.
- Window (Internal and External), St. John's Priory, Waterford, 266.
- Dunrody Abbey, *to face pages 269, 270.*
- Lismore Castle, King John's Tower, *to face page 270.*
- Romanesque Doorway, *to face page 270.*
- The Crosier of Lismore, *to face page 273.*
- The Magrath Tomb, Lismore Cathedral, *to face page 274.*
- Irish Inscribed Memorial Slabs, Lismore Cathedral, *to face page 275.*
- The "Holed Gable," Dungarvan Churchyard, 275.
- Knockeen Dolmen, *to face page 270.*
- Gaulstown Dolmen, 280.
- Pillar Stone at Ballymotey, 281.
- Ogham-inscribed Pillar-stone near Reiske, 282.
- Ballynageeragh Dolmen, 283.
- Promontory Forts in Iveragh, 288.
- Holed Stones at Dundgallan, Caherdaniel, Cahergeal, 295.
- Dolmen and Fort at Cool, 297.
- Cloghan B and D Bray Head, Valencia, *to face page 299.*
- Cloghan III, Bray Head, Valencia, 299.
- St. Brendan's Well and Crosses, *to face page 301.*
- Dunruadh, 303.
- Dun Dha Gallan, 304, *to face page 304.*
- Duncannig, *to face page 304.*
- Seulgaphort, 305.
- Duneanir, *to face page 307.*
- Gallan, Clynacartan, *to face page 307.*
- Duneanir, 308.
- Rineaheragh, 310.
- two views, *to face page 310.*
- Duncanuig, Fort Wall over Natural Arch, *to face page 312.*
- 313.
- 314.
- Dúinin, 316.
- Lisheen, 318.
- Lisnaleagh and Cahercarberry, 320.
- Holy Well at Kilboy, South West Gable, *to face page 325.*
- Interior, *to face page 325.*
- Doorway, 327.
- Interior, showing ledge, *to face page 328.*
- Figure of a man, *to face page 328.*
- Map of Ireland, *to face page 331.*
- Quaker Marriage Certificate, *to face page 335.*



